ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, February 27, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for first and ten years' subscribers' insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements sent by post to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau de Journaux, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BOWER.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Addiscombe, to Nellie, wife of Reginald J. Bower—a son.

CARNT.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at Glenfield, Paston, Peterborough, to Jane (*nee* Ellis), wife of Alan H. Carnt—a son.

DE CLIFFORD.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at 38, Onslow-gardens, London, to Dorothy, wife of Lord De Clifford—a son.

FARNELL.—On Feb. 20, 1930, to Margaret (*nee* Gillespie), wife of Ralph Farnell, The College, Brighton—a daughter. Both well.

FAULDER.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Kohat, India, the wife of Capt. G. R. Faulder, 1/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russell's)—a daughter.

GEIDT.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at 63, Abingdon-villas, W.8, to Audrey, wife of Frederick Geidt, M.C.—a son.

INGRAM-JOHNSON.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Rawal Pindi, India, to Kathleen, wife of Capt. R. Ingram-Johnson, The Dogra Regiment—a son.

LISLE.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at Over Lodge, Winsford, Cheshire, to Marjorie (*nee* Okell), wife of A. G. Lisle, of Brussels—a son.

MARRIS.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at 35, Northway, Hampstead, N.W.11, to Nancie, wife of G. C. Marris—a son.

MICHELL.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at 17, Lower Berkeley-street, to Evelyn, wife of Alfred Michell, of Ramridge, Andover—a son (stillborn).

MOLINS.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Copseham Manor, Esher, to Cora (*nee* Parry), wife of Harold B. Molins—a son.

PATERSON.—On Feb. 23 1930, at Liverpool, to Annie Elizabeth, wife of Eric Neish Paterson, Scrutiny, Tarporley—a daughter.

SALE.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at West Lilburn, Alnwick, Nancy Jacqueline, wife of John Walker Sale, of a son.

STRANGE.—On Feb. 21, 1930, at Mim, Darjeeling, to Frodie (*nee* O'Hanlon), wife of Gerald Strange—a daughter.

STROVER.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Farnham, to Esme Dorothea Strover (*nee* Tinne) and Lieut.-Col. M. E. Strover, R.A.—a daughter.

SUTTON.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Embo Cottage, Embo, near Golspie, Sutherland, the wife of Richard Lackington Sutton—a daughter.

WARD.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at 8, Abbey-court, St. John's Wood, N.W.8, to Elsie, wife of Frank J. Ward—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BERRY STEEGE : FISHER.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at St. Matthias' Church, Richmond, Surrey, Harold Victor Berry Steege, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Steege, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, to Marjorie Enid Fisher, daughter of Mr. Harry and the late Mrs. Fisher, Richmond, Surrey.

BULL : TEAGE.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Brompton Oratory, Henry Vincent Bull to Ellen Frances Teage, of Oporto.

FERNANDES : JEFFREYS.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at St. James's Church, North Cray, Charles Nowell Luis, only son of the late Mr. H. W. Fernandes and Mrs. Fernandes, of Bexley, to Jessie Irene, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jeffreys, of Woollett Hall, North Cray, Kent.

FINLOW : RACKSTRAW.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at St. Michael's, Church, Highgate, N.6, Leonard William, youngest son of the late Mr. R. Robert Finlow and of Mrs. Finlow, of Abbeyfields, to Jessie Winifred, daughter of the late Mr. M. H. Rackstraw and of Mrs. Rackstraw, of 7, North-grove, Highgate, N.6.

HORN : BAVIN.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at St. Mark's Church, Sydney, Lieutenant-Commander John Wyselaer Horn, R.N. (Retd.), son of the late W. A. Horn and Mrs. Horn, of Adelaide, South Australia, and Winkledon Park House, to Shirley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Bavin, of Rothesay, Sydney.

McCALLOM : ARMSTRONG.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at the Savoy Chapel, London, Arthur Howard McCallom, of Victoria, Australia, to Irene Sydney, S.W.7, to Sisi, younger daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. W. McGee Armstrong, of Vernon, B.C.

MALET : ALLEN.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at Cheddon Parish Church, Clement Hugh Weston Malet, of Keare, Somerset, to Violet Frances Allen daughter of the late J. P. T. Allen, of Lyngford, Taunton.

STUART : COLMAN.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, George Ballardie Stuart to Ernestine Mary (Tiny), fourth daughter of Mr. Ernest Gresham Colman, of 174, Westgate-road, Westbourne, W.2, and the late Mrs. Colman. (Australian and Straits papers please copy.)

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at Montana, Switzerland, Cecil, son of the late Albert Anderson and of Mrs. Anderson, of Liverpool, and husband of Nancy Anderson, aged 29 years.

BARCLAY.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at Reydon Cottage, Sout, wold, Suffolk, suddenly, Rule Alan Barclay. (British Guiana papers please copy.)

BELL.—On Feb. 21, 1930, at Bordighera, Italy, Mollie, wife of D. W. Bell.

BOUDIER.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Ambala, India, Brigadier-General Edward William Boudier, late 17th Cavalry, son of the late General Edward William Boudier, Indian Army.

BROOKE.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Ufford Place, Suffolk, Constance, eldest daughter of the late Francis Cattell Brooke, of Ufford Place and widow of Captain Edward Lethbridge. Funeral at Ufford to-morrow (Friday), at 2.15.

BROWN.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at Bouldercwood, Mount Hermon-road, Woking, Emily Maude, dearly loved wife of William Samuel Brown, formerly of Hong-kong.

CHARRINGTON.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at Winchfield, Spencer Calmeyer, eldest and last surviving son of the late Spencer Charrington, M.P., of Hunsdon, Herts, in his 78th year. Funeral at Winchfield on Saturday. Detailed arrangements announced to-morrow.

CLOVER.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at 34, Bidston-road, Oxton, Birkenhead, Jessie, beloved wife of Charles James Clover, in her 82nd year. Service at St. Saviour's Church, Birkenhead, to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m.; burial at Rake's-grade at Bidston Parish Church.

COCKELL.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at 4, Davenant-road, Oxford, Walter Cockell, late manager, Westminster Bank, Oxford, in his 80th year. Service to-morrow (Friday), St. Michael's, Summertown, at 2.45 o'clock. Interment at Holywell.

DAVIDSON.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at 14, Pine Cliffe-avenue, Southbourne, Helen Jane Steuart Davidson, daughter of the late Andrew Davidson, of Perth, in her 85th year.

DUDGEON.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at his sister's residence, Noddings Cottage, Wormsley, Surrey, William H. E. Dudgeon, of 62, Pyrland-road, Highbury.

FRANCIS.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Ashton Lodge, Woodthorpe, Nottingham, Ellen Mary Francis, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 64.

FRIPP.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at West Lulworth, Alfred Downing Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., Hon. Surgeon to His Majesty the King and to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Consulting Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, aged 64. No flowers, by request. Arrangements for the memorial service will be announced later.

GABRIEL.—On Feb. 23, 1930, in New York, under an operation, Mariella Anne, dearly loved only child of Edna Vivian Gabriel and Mabel Manchee Gabriel, of Mount Kisco, N.Y., aged four years six months.

GIBBONS.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at The Cottage, Swanbourne, peacefully, after a short illness, E. Ellen Gibbons. No bought flowers.

GOLDIE.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at a nursing home in Boston, Anne Marie (Nancie) (*nee* de Laptew), beloved wife of Robert Goldie, H.M. Vice-Consul at Boston.

HENWOOD.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Algiers, Judith May, the beloved wife of T. Henwood, of 34, Emanuel-avenue, Acton, aged 52 years. Funeral service at St. Dunstan's Church, East Acton, W., to-morrow (Friday), at 11 o'clock a.m., and thence to All Souls Cemetery, Kensal Green, at 11.15 a.m.

HUDSON.—At midnight, Feb. 23, 1930, at sea, William Alfred Hudson, of Southernhay, Loughton, and W. A. Hudson, Ltd., Curtain-road, E.C.2. (By cable.) Particulars of a memorial service will be announced in these columns at a later date. Friends will kindly accept this, the only intimation.

JARRETT.—On Feb. 26, 1930, after a short illness, Mary, the devoted and greatly loved wife of Sidney Herbert Jarrett, of 8, Osborne-mansions, Northumberland-street, W.1, M.I.P. Service on Saturday, March 1, at Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, at 10.45 a.m., and interment at Putney Vale Cemetery.

JOSLING.—On Feb. 25 1930, at "Sunnyside," Wood-street, Barnet, Annie Louise Josling, eldest daughter of the late Arthur S. Josling, of Arkley, aged 63. Funeral at St. Peter's, Arkley, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.45 p.m. Interment Bell's Hill, Barnet. Flowers to the church.

JOULE.—On Feb. 25, 1930, after a brief illness, Dorothea Eva, only daughter of the late Dr. J. S. Joule and Mrs. Joule, of Claremont, Dorking, aged 38 years.

JUPP.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at his residence, Lavington House, West Ealing, George Harman Jupp, in his 85th year.

KEMBLE.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at 1, Knaresborough-place, S.W., Frances Helena, widow of Stephen Cattley Kemble, R.N. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), 3.30 p.m., Little Somerford Church, Wilts.

KENYON.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Ludlow, the Rev. Alfred Ernest Lloyd Kenyon, M.A., Rector of Ludlow, aged 71 years.

KERR-SMITH.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at The Vicarage, Catterick, Yorkshire, Canon William Kerr-Smith, M.A., aged 76 years. Interment, Catterick, to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m.

LASSETTER.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Redleaf, Whitchurch, Hampshire, Charlotte Mary, daughter of Nancy and Frederic Lassetter, aged 16 months.

McCONNAN.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Eos Wyke, Sawrey, Ambleside, Ellis Walter McConnan, beloved husband of Annie M. McConnan, aged 82 years. Funeral at Hawkshead Church, to-morrow (Friday) at 2.30.

DEATHS (continued)

McDONALD.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Bexhill-on-Sea, Katherine Annie Elizabeth, widow of William James McDonald.

MACKENZIE.—On Feb. 26, 1930, in a nursing home, Henrietta Mary, wife of Sir Robert Campbell Mackenzie, Edinbarnet, Dumbartonshire.

MACRAE.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, Ranald Macrae, late of Calcutta, elder son of the late Archibald M. Macrae, Tirhoot, India.

MANSELL-MOULLIN.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at 80, Porchester-terrace, W.2, Bertha Mary, widow of Dr. James Mansell-Moullin. Funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne Park, to-morrow (Friday) at 2.30 p.m.

MARSHALL.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Purley Cottage Hospital, the result of a motor accident, Emily Marshall, the dearly loved and devoted wife of Lumley Arnold Marshall, I.S.O., The Elms, 6, Warham-road, South Croydon. R.I.P.

MAYWOOD-STRUTT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1930, at 4, Woodend, Studland, Sylvia, dearly loved wife of Henry Goulding Maywood-Strutt. Funeral at Studland; announcement later.

MELDRUM.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at Southampton, Donald Meldrum, in his 80th year.

MONTALBA.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Palazzo Tiepolo, dell' Olivo, Sant' Agnese, Venice, Ellen Montalba.

OCHTERLONY.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Currie, Somerville, daughter of the late Baron Grahame of Morphie and wife of Sir David F. Ochterlony of Ochterlony, Baronet, in her 82nd year. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

PARAMORE.—On Feb. 21, 1930, at Tansley, Matlock, Louisa Elizabeth, widow of Richard Paramore, M.D., aged 76.

POYNTON.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at 26, Penn Lea-road, Weston, Bath, Frances Mary, widow of the Rev. Francis John Poynton, sometime rector of Kelston, Bath, aged 92.

PRESTON.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at Hertfordshire County Hospital, from burns following a motor accident, Captain Overton Inett Preston, M.C., Croix de Guerre (late R.A.F.), younger son of the late Martin Inett Preston, of Nottingham. Funeral Golders Green, 1.30 p.m., to-morrow (Friday).

PRIDGEON.—On Feb. 25, 1930, died peacefully at Clifton, Annie Pridgeon, dearly loved "Nin," of Springfield Park, Horsham. Funeral to-morrow (Friday). Flowers care of Miss Blunt, Clifton Rectory, Nottingham.

RAWLINSON.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Shiplake, Oxon, after a very short illness, Alderemarle Alexander, Major, late 8th Hussars, only surviving son of the late Sir Christopher Rawlinson. Funeral Brookwood Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 12.45. Train leaves Necropolis Station 11.50. No flowers, by request.

ROWAN-ROBINSON.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at a nursing home at Nice, Marcia Mary Elizabeth Sheffield, wife of Col. John Rowan-Robinson (retired), Indian Army.

SANDYS.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at 30, East St. Helens, Abingdon, Berks, suddenly, Julia Caroline Eliza Sandys, youngest daughter of the Rev. Claudius Sandys, rector of Lamarsh, Cornwall. Service at St. Helens Church, Abingdon, at 11.30, and at Golders Green Crematorium at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). No flowers.

SHARROCK.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at Hillsborough Lawn, Cranham-road, Cheltenham, Lucie, wife of Rev. J. A. Sharrock, formerly Rector of Hodnet.

SKEEN.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at The Rookery, Newton Hall, Stocksfield, William, beloved husband of J. A. Skeen.

SMYTHE.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at Willstead, Cavendish-road, Bournemouth, John Henry Ralph, beloved husband of Mary Smythe. Service St. Andrew's, Bennett-road, to-morrow (Friday), 12 noon. No flowers, by request.

SWAN.—On Sunday, Feb. 23, 1930, at the Piccadilly Hotel, Helen, daughter of the late James Robertson Swan. Funeral at Kensal Rise Cemetery at 12.30 to-morrow (Friday). Flowers care of T. Vigers, 9, Eccleston-street, S.W.

TAYLOR.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at a nursing home, Norwich, Adeline Geertrude, the beloved wife of William Taylor, Southwood, Great Woodcote Park, Purley, daughter of the late A. W. and Mrs. May, Linwood, aged 54. Funeral at 1.30, St. Mark's Church, Purley, to-day (Thursday).

TREDWEN.—On Feb. 26, 1930, passed away after short illness, at 11, Park-avenue, Palmers Green, E. B. Tredwen, of Messrs. Gilbert J. McCaul and Company, Limited, Bishopsgate, in his 78th year. Funeral on Monday, March 3, Christ Church, Southgate, at 4 p.m. Will friends accept this as the only intimation?

WARREN.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Montgomery, Ala., U.S.A., Ernest Henry Edmund, eldest surviving son of the late Major-General Augustus E. Warren, late Seaforth Highlanders, in his 65th year.

WARTON.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Totland, Isle of Wight, Mary Edith Warton, widow of Lieut.-Col. Robert Gardner Warton.

WEBB.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at The Five Winds, Bovey Tracey, Hesba Dora, wife of H. G. Webb, of Strand-on-the-Green.

WILLISON.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at South Harrow, after a short illness, Henrietta Willison, late of Lea College, Eastbourne.

WILSON.—On Feb. 21, 1930, John Strode Wilson, of St. Heliers, Jersey, eldest son of the late J. C. Wilson, D.C.L., of Oxford.

IN MEMORIAM

DAVIDSON.—In ever-loving memory of dear Pater.

DAVIDSON.—In proud and ever-affectionate memory of Sir Charles Davidson, who died Feb. 27, 1927.

Cor Cordium,
Quies.

DAVIDSON.—In ever-loving memory of Sir Charles Davidson, who died Feb. 27, 1927.

HORTON.—In loving memory of Horatio Francis Horton, M.C., Lieut., 1st Bn. P.W.O. West Yorkshire Regiment, who died Feb. 27, 1921.

MARGETSON.—In dear and loving memory of Laurence Margetson, Feb. 27, 1928.

NEWMAN.—In memory of Blake (Arabel Blake Newman), the dearest friend of Mary (Mrs. James) Browne. At rest Feb. 27, 1928.

"I find not yet one lonely thought
That cries against my wish for thee."

WEIR.—In ever-loving memory of our beloved Father, William John Weir, Feb. 27, 1925.

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PERSONAL

SUCCESS.—Rester à votre place.—H. W.

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LOST, Oxford-street, PAPER, French-English, in paper bag; reward.—Write Box 3046, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FURNITURE and EFFECTS at BARGAIN PRICES. Householder leaving England will sell part furniture; electrical equipment, including Thor Washer, Eureka Vacuum Sweeper, heating and cooking stoves, at ONE-THIRD INVOICE PRICES. Practically new Oklahoma, 15, Riddlesdown-avenue, Purley. Phone, Purley 0645.

SURGICAL AID LETTERS urgently needed by S.N.S.P.C.C.—Please address to William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, London, W.C.2.

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NATIONAL NON-POLITICAL ORGANIZATION REQUIRES REPRESENTATIVES in industrial areas. Part-time, possible permanency. Suitable Trade Union branch secretaries.—Write Box M.1019, The Times, E.C.4.

THE 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association is a purely patriotic body working in conjunction with the Oversea Settlement Department and exists solely to assist people intending to settle in South Africa. (London Office, 199, Piccadilly, W.1.)

BECHSTEIN GRAND (1913). Exceptional value; perfect condition; original owner; £125. No dealers.—View, Hamill, 58a, Longridge-road, S.W.5.

CAN YOU SOLVE the CROSSWORD PUZZLE on page seven?

TASMANIA.—In order to assist people with moderate incomes (or capital of £3,000 or over to settle in a country famed for climate, sport, moderate cost of living, the Tasmanian Government will ADVANCE COST OF FARES.—Write Agent-General for Tasmania, Australia House, London.

ST. JAMES'S.—Lady wishes to LET her beautifully FURNISHED HOUSE, in a quiet, retired situation close to the Park; six bed, two bath, four reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; garage and rooms.—Write Box P.290, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD District.—WANTED to RENT, SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, Unfurnished, ready for possession; five-six bed, three reception. Rent not above £150. No very short lease or big premium.—D., Easterott, Albury-road, Guildford.

COAL FOR THE POOR.—Friends of the Poor, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, ask for help to buy coal for the sick and old of all classes during the winter months.

A First-class Visiting Dressmaker, highly recommended, required.—Write Box M.1954, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCELLENT BASEMENT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, 25s. to 30s.; Mayfair.—Write Box M.1955, The Times, E.C.4.

GARDEN DOCTOR.—Is your garden a happy one? If not, let R.H.S., who has re-designed over 500, old and new, in last three years; alter it. Moderate terms.—Write Box M.1956, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, for year, well-known small COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE, perfect condition, 400ft. up in lovely country; eight bed, three sitting rooms, lounge hall, two baths; electric light, central heating; garage, stabling if wanted; grass tennis court and fishing available; easy reach shops, but away from all traffic and noise. Moderate rent.—Write Box M.1964, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, BEIGE LAMB COAT, Ilex collar; small size; length 42in.; £25.—Write Box P.294, The Times, E.C.4.

A YOUNG COLONIAL interested Empire emigration, convincing talker and correspondent, desires suitable connexion.—WHITE, No. M.1948, The Times, E.C.4.

JULY, AUGUST, and SEPTEMBER.—ISLE of EIGG, INVERNESS-SHIRE.—To be LET, the CRAIGDALE HOUSE; eight bed rooms, two reception rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, central heating; wireless; boat and motor; private sea loch; grouse, duck, &c., on one, also sea fishing, bathing, &c.; doctor, two churches (Presbyterian and R.C.), and telegraph on the island; mail and newspapers from Mallaig.—Apply Miss Lindsay, 8, Barton-street, Westminster.

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†*Ranchi	16,600	Brooke	Feb. 28	Mar. 27
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 27
*Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 21
†Viceroy of India	16,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Mar. 28
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 4
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 11	Apr. 11
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 18	Apr. 23
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Apr. 25	May 2
†Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	May 2	May 2
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 9	May 16
†Razmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 23
			May 30	May 30

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
†Ranchi	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
‡Mongolia	16,000	Harrison	Apr. 24	May 2
Narkunda	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
†Cathay	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
	15,000	Niven	June 13	June 19

Taking passengers for *Algiers, †Malta, ‡Port Sudan. ‡ Calling at Tangier.

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	—	—
Perim (cargo)	7,643	—	Feb. 28	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 14	—
		—	Mar. 28	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ralputana	16,600	Cadiz	—	Feb. 28
*Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Hassett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Kampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†DOMALA	8,441	—	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
*MASILA	7,261	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA	7,279	Apr. 12	Apr. 19	Apr. 19
*WARFIELD	6,060	Apr. 12	May 3	May 10

* Cargo Steamer.

† Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MANDALA	8,240	—	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	—
MANELA	8,303	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	—
MERKARA	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	—
MARGIA	8,278	Apl. 2	Apr. 12	Apl. 19	—

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MALDA	9,066	—	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	—
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 10	Apl. 11	Apl. 18	Apl. 17
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Booking Office, 120, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: 38, Boulevard Francoise P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Cook's), 1, C. Face, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

B.I. Agents:—

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 123, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; T. & J. Brocklebank, Ltd., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Bucklersbury House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlebro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 11
RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	11,500	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13

* Via Suez.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220) or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A. Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO

	From Vancouver.	From San Francisco
TAHITI	—	—
AORANGI	—	—
MAKURA	April 2	Mar. 19
NIAGARA	—	—
	April 30	April 16

Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. †Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply to Transpacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724), or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo. ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

		From London	From Plymouth
BENDIGO	13,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 1
†BARADINE	13,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 16
†BARRABOOL	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BALRANALD	13,000	9 May	10 May
	13,000	6 June	7 June

†Carrying His MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
F.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 23

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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BY THE

ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.

Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	May 31
ORAMA	20,000	May 24	June 30	June 4
OTRANTO	20,000	June 27	July 3	June 29
ORMONDE	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
		Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co. Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Venice	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 19	Bombay and Karachi
City of York	8,313	Mar. 19	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Benares	6,981	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
		Mar. 26	Calcutta

Calls at Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 1	Cape Town, Algoa B.
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 9840

GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 4	Mar. 8	Mar. 10
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 15	Mar. 17
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Apl. 5	Mar. 29	Mar. 31
		Apl. 19	Apl. 12	Apl. 14

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.

Through Bookings from Europe.

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THE FIRST-CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,550	Mar. 1
Leicestershire	12,000	Mar. 1
Shropshire	15,000	Mar. 15
Oxfordshire	12,500	Apr. 29
		Apr. 12

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele.: Regent 8086, 8087.

SEA & LAND HOLIDAYS.

FOR SUGGESTIONS AND COST APPLY FOR OUR 1930 HOLIDAY CRUISE PROGRAMME. Holidays abroad from £16. Early application advised. HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

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WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26
Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric	Wed., Apl. 2

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK via Queenstown.

Cedric	Sat., Mar. 1	Doric	Sat., Mar. 15
(2)*Arabic	Sat., Mar. 8	(2)*Baltic	Sat., Mar. 22

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Arabic	Sat., Mar. 8	Baltic	Sat., Mar. 22

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic	—	—	Sat., Mar. 29

(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.

Louie (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Feb. 28

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westerland	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
(4) Pennland	Mar. 28	Mar. 29

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westerland	..	Sat., Mar. 15
(4) Pennland	..	Sat., Mar. 29

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	..	Mar. 1	Mar. 29
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	..	Mar. 15	Apl. 12

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

Manchuria, 17,281 tons	..	Mar. 22	Apl. 19

Carrying also freight including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

*AURANIA	..	..	FEB. 28
AQUITANIA	Mar. 12	*ASCANIA	Mar. 14

LIVERPOOL—Calls Cobh—NEW YORK.

*SCYTHIA	..	..	MAR. 1
†LANCASTRIA	Mar. 8	*ANDANIA	Mar. 15

† Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh. ‡ Calls Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*AURANIA	..	..	FEB. 28
*ASCANIA	Mar. 14	*ALAUNIA	Mar. 21

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.

SCYTHIA	..	..	MAR. 1
†LANCASTRIA	Mar. 8	ANDANIA	Mar. 15

† Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.

WINTER CRUISE.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th for 30 guineas. 2nd CRUISE by "ATLANTIC" (16,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th for 30 guineas. 3rd CRUISE by "ATLANTIC" (16,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th for 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. TO BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 10 days, from 22 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

(HAPAG.)

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

Milwaukee	..	..	March 1
Hamburg	..	..	March 15
Albert Ballin	..	..	March 22
Hamburg	..	..	April 12

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg, Mar. 6, Mar. 24.

TO TRINIDAD & CENTRAL AMERICA.

Magdalena, from Southampton	.. March 26
Orinoco, from Southampton	.. April 24
Galicia, from Plymouth	.. March 12
Grunewald, from Plymouth	.. April 9

COLOMBO, STRAITS & FAR EAST

Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam and Genoa.

3 MEDITERRANEAN PLEASURE CRUISES

By cruising s.s. "OCEANA."

Next Cruise leaves Venice March 16th. Visiting the Adriatic, Constantinople, Greece, Rhodes, Palestine, Egypt, Sicily, Naples, ending at Genoa April 14th.

Fares from £47 10s.

Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR

EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"PARIS" (c)	Mar. 12	Mar. 16
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Mar. 19	Mar. 25
"PARIS" (c)	Apr. 2	Apr. 8
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Apr. 9	Apr. 15
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Apr. 12	Apr. 20

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "FELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. March 24

S.S. "FLANDRE" .. April 21

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.I.
From Southampton weekly. Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return Tourist Cabin)	From London weekly. One class only £20 10s., with bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO

BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*CIRCASSIA	Feb. 27	†BRITANNIA	Mar. 27
*CASTALIA	Mar. 12	*ELYSIA	May 16

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares. † First and Third Class Passengers only. ‡ Calls Port Sudan. ‖ Leaves Marseilles April 2.

Vessels recognized by Indian Government.

Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

SCYTHIA	Mar. 1	ANDANIA	Mar. 15
CALIFORNIA	Mar. 7	CAMERONIA	Mar. 21
ANCHOR LINE, 25, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.			

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES,

from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "GELRIA"	13 MAR.
BAHIA	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	27 MAR.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	10 APR.
SANTOS	S.S. "ORANIA"	1 MAY
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the agents:	

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.

WAIN WRIGHT BROS. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3., or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.

The land of glorious sunshine.

Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess.

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HEALTH, PLEASURE, EDUCATION.

TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.

£257 10s. First Class. £152 8s. Special Class.

112 GOLDEN DAYS OF TRAVEL.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

and

AMERICAN MAIL LINE.

Mediterranean, America, New York, Boston, Havana, Panama, California, Honolulu, Orient, Philippines, Malays, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, Marseilles.

THE FAMOUS PRESIDENT LINERS.

ALL OUTSIDE STATE ROOMS.

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GLEN LINE

FORTNIGHTLY TO

STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.

NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

PEMBROKESHIRE	..	from London Mar. 15
GLENIFFER	..	from London Mar. 29

For fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.

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OCEAN PASSAGES,

DEAN & DAWSON, LIMITED,

81, PICCADILLY, W.1.

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SOUTH AMERICA

by

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS

to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	Mar. 1
DESEADO	11,427	—	—
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
DESNA	11,483	—	—
*ARLANZA	14,939	Mar. 28	Mar. 29
DEMERARA	11,484	—	—
ANTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA. Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORITA (calls Jamaica)	9,298	Mar. 13
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES

from Southampton, 15th March, 25th April, visiting

MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.

6th June to ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.

SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY.

NORTHERN CAPITALS, &c.

Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.

PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

(Via Cherbourg.)

MELITA	..	..	Mar. 8
MONTROSE	..	..	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	..	..	Mar. 22
METAGAMA	..	..	Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MONTCALM (R.G.)	..	..	Feb. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK (R.G.)	..	..	Mar. 7
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (R.G.)	..	..	Mar. 14
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (R.G.)	..	..	Mar. 21

(R.G.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MONTCALM	Mar. 1	D. OF ATHOLL	Mar. 15
D. OF YORK	Mar. 8	MINNEDOSA	Mar. 24

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA (via Honolulu)	..	..	Mar. 29

Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Mar. 14.

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	..	..	April 17

(Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool April 4.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI	..	Apl. 2	NIAGARA .. Apl. 30

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Mar.	5
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apl.	2
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Apl.	30

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

IONIC	12,351 tons	from Southampton	Feb.
†MARORA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	28 Feb.
†TAINUI	12,500 tons	from Southampton	28 Mar.
†TAMAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	28 May
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons	from Southampton	25 June

Old Europe Cruise, 1st and 3rd class only.

† Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT & Co., LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Rector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas"	10,654 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C., and all Main Booking Offices.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service, offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate fares.

(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES From Liverpool		8th MAR.
(1) S.S. ANCHISES	Liverpool	29th MAR.
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	Liverpool	26th APR.

(1) First class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers. For particulars apply to:—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 161, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Calls Boston. 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST and LATEST LINERS

FROM LONDON TO

BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA

25,420 tons displacement. 14,450 tons gross.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS .. Mar. 6
M.V. HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN .. Mar. 20

Full details on request to Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INGOMA	Sailing Feb. 28	.. LONDON
INANDA	Sailing Mar. 28	.. LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67 inclusive.

Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL.

S.S. Hildebrand from Liverpool .. Mar. 18
S.S. Stephen from Liverpool .. April 9

Six weeks' Cruises, 1,000 miles up the Amazon.

Send for Booklet.

For fares and accommodation apply Dept. T., BOOTH LINE, 11, Adelphi-terr., London, W.C.2, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES to ALGIERS AND GENOA

By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.

S.S. KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN	..	13th Mar.
S.S. JAN PIETERSZOON COEN	..	27th Mar.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES.

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

EASTER TOUR by M.S. BALOERAN, 17,000 tons, 18th April, at SPECIAL REDUCED RATES.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, & JAVA.

M.S. Sibajak	..	..	March 7
M.S. Indrapoera	..	13,500	Mar. 7
S.S. Insulinde	..	10,780	Mar. 21

Apply U.S. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

IF YOU REQUIRE

A PLEASURE CRUISE A SHORT SEA TRIP.

AN OCEAN PASSAGE.

Give us brief particulars of your requirements and we will gladly arrange cabins and render assistance with passports and baggage. NO BOOKING FEES.

J. D. HEWETT & CO., 11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Apply for our New Cruise Programme.

HEALTH, SUNSHINE, HAPPINESS

are cheap at the price of a cruise to the Mediterranean or West Indies.

Full particulars obtainable from

PICKFORDS

TRAVEL SERVICE.

21/24, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Regent 8021.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR LINE.

THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO

SOUTH AMERICA.

Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.

MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).

NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.

No liners have such luxurious state rooms throughout.

"AVILA STAR" } COMFORT .. 6 Mar.
"ALMEDA STAR" } LUXURY .. 20 Mar.
"ANDALUCIA STAR" } AND SERVICE .. 10 April
"AVELONA STAR" } .. 24 April

at special rates, including best hotels.

DELIGHT

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPLICATIONS are invited for the HEADMASTERSHIP of MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL at OXFORD. Duties to commence in September, 1930. Salary £900, with house for Boarders, rent and rates free. Total emoluments about £1,200. Applicants must be graduates of some university in the British Empire.

Applications, with testimonials and references, to be sent to the Estates Bursar, Magdalen College, Oxford, not later than Wednesday, March 12th, next.

BIRKENHEAD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (G.P.D.S.T.).

The Council of the G.P.D.S.T. invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of HEAD MISTRESS of Birkenhead High School. They must be delivered not later than the 6th March, 1930, to the Secretary of the G.P.D.S.T., Bedford Way-court, S.W.1, from whom particulars as to the form of application should be previously obtained. The duties of the new Head Mistress will begin on the 1st September, 1930. Commencing salary not less than £350 per annum.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for APPOINTMENT as EIGHTH ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER (men) in its mental hospital service. Candidates must be under 35 years of age and be registered to practise both in medicine and surgery in England. Salary, £445 a year rising by annual increments of £25 to £570 a year. No emoluments. Charges made for board, lodging, &c. (at present £2 9s. a week), if required to be resident. Candidates appointed will be pensionable under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909.—Form of application, with which full particulars may be obtained from the Acting Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Department, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Applications must be received by Thursday, 6th March, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified CANDIDATES are invited for the following POSTS:—

MINING ENGINEERS (8) REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of NIGERIA for the Public Works Department for two tours of not less than 12 nor more than 18 months' duration. Appointments are subject to satisfactory service, the officers appointed will be eligible at the expiration of three years' service for confirmation in the permanent and pensionable establishment. Salary £480 a year for the first three years, then £510, rising by annual increments to £920. Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Free quarters or cash allowance at rate of £60 per annum. Candidates must have attained the age of 21½ years on the date of appointment, and should preferably have attained the age of 22½, and must not be over 35 years of age. Must have obtained an engineering degree at a recognized University or have passed Sections "A" and "B" of the A.M.I.C.E. examination or have passed the Associate Membership examination of the City and Guilds Institute, or possess such other degree or diploma or distinction in Engineering as may be considered satisfactory. Candidates whose qualifying diplomas have been obtained without a College course should have had three years' practical experience of Civil Engineering under a qualified Civil Engineer. It is preferred that all candidates should have had two years' practical experience on good engineering work, subsequent to taking their degree or completing their articles, but under certain conditions this may be waived in the case of candidates in possession of an Engineering Degree.

M.I.(Sig).E. ASSISTANT ENGINEER required by the GOVERNMENT of TANGANYIKA TERRITORY on the Dar es Salaam Harbour Scheme for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service. Salary £480, rising to £600 by annual increments of £30, and thence rising to £720 a year by annual increments of £30. (The question of a further rise to the latter consequently above the commencing salary than the minimum of the foregoing scale will be considered in the case of a highly qualified candidate.) Outfit allowance of £30 and free passage approximately (provided the commencing salary is not over £600 a year). Free quarters and passages, liberal leave on full salary. Candidates not over 40 years of age, must be fully qualified Civil Engineers, who have had experience of block-making and block-setting in connexion with harbour and dock works.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. M.2029, against the appointment for which application is made.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS:—Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office (20-25 with extension in certain cases), 6th March. Male Assistant Superintendent of Traffic (Class II.) in the London Telephone Service and Male Assistant Traffic Superintendent in the Provinces. General Post Office (18-23 with extension for service in H.M. Forces), 6th March. Writing Assistants (Female) (16-17), 10th April.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

NAVY, ARMY, AND AIR FORCE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Naval Cadets (special Entry) (17-18½); Paymaster Cadets, R.N. (17-19½). First Appointments in the Royal Marines (18-19); Woolwich and Sandhurst (18-19), and the Royal Air Force College (17½-19½), 24th June. Applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1. No form received after the 25th April can be accepted.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITALS.—Candidates of under 25 years of age are invited for two established and pensionable posts as Pharmacist; candidates who served in H.M. Forces during the late War are debarred from their age any period of service up to a maximum of three years. Salary £120, rising by £7 10s. annually to £180 (with annual cost-of-living bonus at present £54), total £272); unsarried quarters provided or allowance of £49 in lieu; pharmacists are required to serve in any of the Royal Naval Hospitals at home or abroad; preference will be given to candidates who served in H.M. Forces in the Great War. Further particulars and forms of application from the Medical Director-General of the Navy, Queen Anne's Chambers, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1; applications on the prescribed form must be received not later than the 12th March, 1930.

DEPARTMENT of SCIENTIFIC and INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

An ENGINEER is REQUIRED at the Building Research Station, Garston, near Watford, Herts, for work mainly in connexion with research on Steel Structures. Applicants should be graduates in engineering or its equivalent, with experience in research and in the practical design of steel structures.

The post is subject to the rules of the Civil Service bonus and superannuation provision under the Federated Superannuation System for Universities. At the present rate of bonus a salary of £350 corresponds to a payment of £465 per annum.

Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1, to whom they should be returned not later than 10th March.

LAGOS EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT BOARD, M.2029. APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SECRETARY to the LAGOS EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT BOARD. The appointment will be for two tours of 12 to 18 months. Salary £800 a year, rising by annual increments of £30 to £920 a year, and thence by annual increments of £40 to £920 a year, with £72 a year seniority pay on reaching £720 a year. Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Free quarters or an allowance in lieu. The appointment is pensionable. First-class passages and liberal leave on full salary. Applicants, aged 25 to 40, must possess a general knowledge of accountancy and auditing, and must have had a good deal of experience and knowledge of the working of municipal bye-laws and regulations or equivalent experience in the work of the Secretary or Chief Accountant of a municipality or town-planning, and be capable of organizing the work of the Board generally.

Candidates with the qualifications and experience specified should apply at once by letter to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, quoting the reference No. M.2029, stating their age and full particulars of experience, also whether single or married.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT REQUIRE the services of a SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Sudan Medical Service; age 25-30; single. Candidates should hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute (similar to that of the Joint Board, or Sanitary Inspectors' Association of Scotland, and have had three to five years' qualified experience. Commencing salary £300 a year, with annual increments of £30. (The question of a further rise to the latter consequently above the commencing salary than the minimum of the foregoing scale will be considered in the case of a highly qualified candidate.) Outfit allowance of £30 and free passage approximate (provided the commencing salary is not over £600 a year). Free quarters and passages, liberal leave on full salary. Candidates not over 40 years of age, must be fully qualified Civil Engineers, who have had experience of block-making and block-setting in connexion with harbour and dock works.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. M.2030, against the appointment for which application is made.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYST and Research Chemist has vacancy for Pupil; general practice and good all-round experience; premium required.—Write Box G.600, The Times, E.C.4.

ART.—A Commercial Art Studio has vacancies for one or two Articled Pupils who wish to learn commercial art work in all its branches.—Write F. Seymour Art Studios, 12 and 13, Strand, W.C.2.

WELL-KNOWN West End firm of Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Surveyors have vacancy for Articled Pupil; every branch of the profession thoroughly taught. Applicant must be well educated, quick and conscientious. Small premium required.—Write Box F.565, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

INTELLIGENT Girl, 16 to 18, wanted for Junior clerical work; £50 per annum, with lunch and tea.—Write particulars, age, education, &c., to the Lady Almoner, the National Orthopædic Hospital, 234, Great Portland-street, W.1.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST required in West End; smart and appearance, intelligent, tactful; good prospects for beginner; hours 9.30-5.30; beginning 25s. weekly.—Write Box P.249, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST with some experience required; of good education and address.—Write with full particulars and salary required to Box P.271, The Times, E.C.4.

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings, individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College.—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 253, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Post Course," 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

SHORTHAND-TYPISTS.—You can earn more and your position is more assured as a Private Secretary. The Institute of Women Secretaries will train you in four spare-time, and when you are qualified the appointments Department will introduce you to well-paid posts with prospects. Train now for your future.—Write to-day for "Private Secretaryship," free, to the Secretary, 20, Goschen-buildings, 12-13, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

A capable woman Graduate, with many years' experience of labour and sociological questions, seeks secretarial or other work where judgment and initiative are of value.—Write Box 0372, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ADAPTABLE young man, 26, Public School education, at present holding responsible position in City, but anxious to change line of business for one offering a wider field for future development, and therefore seeks Post permitting of ample scope for individual effort and initiative; eight years' business connexion and excellent experience, capable salesman, and conscientious worker; appointments for Saturday, March 1st, or after 6 o'clock p.m. weekdays.—Write Box 0335, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ADVERTISER, Public School boy, aged 24, seven A years' textile manufacturing, bookkeeping, secretarial, and salesmanship experience; speaks French, German, and Spanish, seeks position where hard work and initiative would be appreciated; willing to go anywhere.—Write Box N.1969, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, 34 (War Service), exceptional record of Sales and commercial organizer, heavy and light Engineering products, intimate knowledge of Continental and American manufacturers, desires change of control large staffs, desires hear from principals sound progressive company.—Write Box G.527, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, 32 years of age, seeks position as Advertisement Representative, London or Provinces; has successfully sold space on national daily paper and illustrated weekly. Further particulars on request.—Write Box M.1830, The Times, E.C.4.

A Man, age 27, wishes to obtain a stationary billet in London or near by, for domestic reasons; has present position necessitates his continual moving about in Great Britain and Europe. At present sales director at salary of £400 per annum as per income-tax returns, January, 1930. Other qualifications:—Matriculated; one year University; sound knowledge of Netherlands, Afrikaans and German languages; moderate knowledge Spanish. Good knowledge bookkeeping, accountancy, and salesmanship. Travelled all over the world. Has been with present firm four years. Own car. Several references can be produced each stressing adaptability. Willing to take anything suitable.—Write Box 0355, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAPABLE Secretary with personality, tact, and ability to work on own initiative requires position of trust.—Write Box 03797, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CINEMA.—Public School man (25) wishes learn Cinema Management view to progressive position.—9, Arnison-road, East Molesey, Surrey.

ENGLISHMAN, aged 38, 17 years insurance and banking in Switzerland, good knowledge of five languages, seeks post in England as Correspondent.—Write Box M.1969, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, Mechanical (31); 10 years' experience; sound knowledge accountancy, secretarial, company work; good references.—Write Box 0351, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ESTATE Agent and Valuer (F.N.A.A.) dissolving partnership, seeks position, Manager or otherwise; London or S.E.; 12 years' sound experience; strong personality, young and energetic; highest credentials.—Reply in confidence, BM/BESW, London, W.C.1.

GENTLEMAN, 37, well recommended, experienced corn milling, cake, hay, and straw business, will entertain offers of management or similar post.—Write Box 0356, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN, 29, public school, University, late schoolmaster, seeks post London; excellent references.—Write Box G.596, The Times, E.C.4.

HANDYMAN, Painter, Decorator; general repairs, all electric, &c.; age 28, married.—L. H., 185, South Norwood-hill, S.E.25.

INSPECTOR, Royal Irish Constabulary, ex-Officer, Public School man, graduate, seeks position trust; administrative, organizing abilities, wide experience; highest testimonials; age 39, married.—Write Box M.1963, The Times, E.C.4.

MANAGING Director (M.I.M.E.) seeks position at home or abroad. Many years' experience in general management of large companies manufacturing large and small engineering products. Accustomed to efficient and economic control of large works and offices. Energetic, resourceful, good disciplinarian, first-hand knowledge of home and foreign markets.—Write Box M.1943, The Times, E.C.4.

M., Economics, 37, single, seeks appointment, commercial or secretarial; knowledge of accounts, law, finance, office routine, typing, &c.; experienced teacher and organizer; excellent references.—Write Box 07808, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ORGANIZING Secretary and Propagandist, at present holding important post, desires new appointment with higher salary; barrister-at-law; educated Oxford; accustomed to interviewing members of Parliament, Government departments and heads of business houses; able to address meetings; intimate knowledge of Parliamentary procedure, publicity methods, editing, &c.—Write Box A.130, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Secretary to the late Mr. James Ismay (10 years).—The Trustees highly recommend for similar post; thoroughly experienced; excellent testimonials; only leaving owing to death and sale of estate.—Address, William E. Kyle Preston, Iwerne Minster, Blandford.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

RADIO Engineer required, preferably with valve manufacturing experience, fully conversant with modern practice in receiver and amplifying circuits.—Reply, giving full details, age, experience, and salary required, to Assistant Secretary, Midland Wireless Service Company, Ltd., 111, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.

SALESMEN.—Six well-educated men of good personality wanted immediately to sell a very sound proposition whereby with hard and systematic work a four-figure income may be obtained. No travelling. Payment by results. Age not to exceed 40, only first-class men need apply for interview in London.—Write Box F.420, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMANSHIP gives a man the opportunity of getting out of the rut. We have a few positions to offer to men of energy to be astonished as our Resident Representatives in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. A solid week's training is given and afterwards every possible assistance to enable the successful applicants to establish themselves. Salary and commission during initial period. Write, stating age and giving full particulars of past five years' experience, to Box 09511, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SPECIALITY Salesmen required for London territories; men who can be relied upon to earn real money by their initiative, ability and energy on straight commission basis; who are men of substance, owning a car, and who are in a position to tackle a lucrative proposition as business men. Those who have sold automatic scales or similar speciality to shopkeepers are invited to apply. Fidelity bond essential. 'Phone, Holborn 1032 on Friday 10th, Saturday 11th, between 10 and 12, or 2 and 4, or Saturday 10-12, for appointment for interview.

SECRETARY (Private) wanted, East Midlands; 30-40; experienced, well educated, shorthand-typist; state experience, salary.—Write Box F.1, The Times, E.C.4.

SHOPS Organizer required for high-class food store in the West of London; must thoroughly understand the control of staff and retail food business, and must have good personality; age 30-35; good wages paid to the right man.—Write, stating in confidence fullest particulars of previous experience, age, &c., to Box F.421, The Times, E.C.4.

THE whole time services of an Artist of taste and originality are required for the preparation of colour sketches for mural decorative schemes for the Architectural Profession, either sex; first-class talent required.—Write Box 764, 22-27, Street's, 8, Serle-street, W.C.2.

WANTED immediately, young L.D.S. for busy York shire town; must have good personality and ability. —Write Box F.250, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, thoroughly experienced and efficient controlling electrical engineer for power station, transmission lines, &c.; the application of electricity to collieries. State age, salary required, and give copies (only) of testimonials.—Write Box M.1973, The Times, E.C.4.

ARE You seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, miners, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Bankers estd. 1908.

AWAKE to the possibilities of yourself as a Russell-trained man! Hundreds of men from the office, mine, factory, and workshop, without previous experience, have made good through the Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship and are now earning £250, £400, £500, and more—and £1,000 a year. Train yourself to sell and you will get what you want. The principles of salesmanship can be studied in your spare time. When qualified we can help you introduce you to salaried vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with keen, well-trained men.—Send to-day for "Your Future Now to make it Secure," The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Hospital-street, Nottingham.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations. Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide" offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S, 2/1, St. Albans.

EMPLOYEES seeking men selected and trained by C the late managing director (40 years' experience) of a well-known firm whose selling organization is one of the farthest outposts of the Empire, should apply to the B.S.S. The fact that men are prepared to spend their own money on self-education indicates they are of the right type, and this, coupled with the method of selecting men —and the scientific training which includes selling demonstrations and practical tests—is proof that employers can be sure of obtaining men of ability, thoroughly trained in the science of selling here. Remember this new man, trained the B.S.S. way, brings to his work enthusiasm and fresh ideas—and his selling record will quickly outpace that of the all-too-experienced "old-timer." Full particulars of the training supplied on request. For salesmen who know how to sell apply British School of Selling Salesmanship, Ltd., 2, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. Telephone, Holborn 6904/6905.

SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young men of Public School education.—Details from Director, Business Users Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS Services.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for cable and wireless companies. Appointments found; some exclusive, suit all qualified students. First year's remuneration varies from £100 to £200 per annum, with free quarters and food in addition. Prospects of good future positions with salaries of from £800 to £1,200 per annum. Short training. Moderate fees: 100 per cent. successes at six recent (1929) Government Examinations.—Apply to the London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., 20, Penywern-road, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

LONDON Representative with connexion required by Midland printers with good-class letterpress, commercial and catalogues.—Write Box P.240, The Times, E.C.4.

SUB-EDITOR for well-known illustrated weekly; excellent opportunity for alert young man of good education with interest in affairs; able to write lively cautions; some experience in office side of journalism preferable.—Write Box 844, Sells Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYST and Research Chemist has vacancy for Pupil; general practice and good all-round experience; premium required.—Write Box G.600, The Times, E.C.4.

ART.—A Commercial Art Studio has vacancies for one or two Articled Pupils who wish to learn commercial art work in all its branches.—Write F. Seymour Art Studios, 12 and 13, Strand, W.C.2.

WELL-KNOWN West End firm of Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Surveyors have vacancy for Articled Pupil; every branch of the profession thoroughly taught. Applicant must be well educated, quick and conscientious. Small premium required.—Write Box F.565, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

INTELLIGENT Girl, 16 to 18, wanted for Junior clerical work; £50 per annum, with lunch and tea.—Write particulars, age, education, &c., to the Lady Almoner, the National Orthopædic Hospital, 234, Great Portland-street, W.1.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST required in West End; smart and appearance, intelligent, tactful; good prospects for beginner; hours 9.30-5.30; beginning 25s. weekly.—Write Box P.249, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST with some experience required; of good education and address.—Write with full particulars and salary required to Box P.271, The Times, E.C.4.

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings, individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College.—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 253, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Post Course," 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

SHORTHAND-TYPISTS.—You can earn more and your position is more assured as a Private Secretary. The Institute of Women Secretaries will train you in four spare-time, and when you are qualified the appointments Department will introduce you to well-paid posts with prospects. Train now for your future.—Write to-day for "Private Secretaryship," free, to the Secretary, 20, Goschen-buildings, 12-13, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

CAPABLE Help, plain cooking, help with three children; daily maid and morning woman kept; £52.—Mrs. Caplan, 98A, Southgate-road, N.1.

LADY Help (young) assist light household duties; one girl in charge, school mornings; two maids kept; state salary.—Write Box F.437, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, capable Mother's Help for flat, West-minster; one baby.—Write Box 07885, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAN any lady personally recommend Nurse for baby from month, early April, age 25-35? Good needlewoman; own nurseries.—Write Mrs. Harry Lascelles, 74, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.2.

CAN lady recommend thoroughly experienced Nannie (30-40), really devoted to children, for twin girls aged 4 months? Nursery maid kept.—Reply Bridgland, Hinsac, Pelham-gardens, Folkestone.

CAN any lady recommend Nannie, age about 30; thoroughly experienced with infants, for country place. —Apply Mrs. Douglas-Menzies, Newtonairds, Dumfries.

CAN lady recommend nice Nannie for little girl aged 2, baby in September? Do own nursery; two maids kept; happy country home, Bedfordshire; nursemaid taking first place might suit.—Write Box 3034, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NURSERYMAID required to work under lady nurse; A little girl of 4½ and infant; country; not R.C.; own bed room; some previous experience essential.—Write Mrs. Mann, Malvernhyrst, Woldingham, Surrey.

NURSE-COMPANION or Mother's Help, 25-40; girl 2, 17 months, baby later; daily cook-general kept; modern house, £50; interview London.—Apply Mrs. Gold, Foxley Cottage, Binfield, Berks.

WILL lady recommend exceptionally good Nannie for little girl 2 years and 6 months? £70.—Write Box P.233, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, experienced Nannie; child 2 years; capable traveller; personal references essential.—Apply Mrs. Methven, Garden Club, Chesterfield-gardens, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CAN lady recommend Swiss French Schoolroom Maid to take charge boy 6, entire charge children's rooms? Protestant; needlewoman.—Write Box P.848, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH-SPEAKING Swiss Children's Maid wanted April 2; girls, 4 and 6; morning governess; references essential.—Mrs. Ellis, Stafford Lodge, Quorn, Leicestershire.

MADAME Vivian place bien Ladies' Maids, Useful Maids, Children's Maids, &c.; French, Swiss.—Call Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

USEFUL Maid wanted immediately; reliable, experienced; about 30; must be good needlewoman and have good personal references.—Mrs. Hope, Heddon Court, New Barnet.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

CAPABLE Working Housekeeper or superior General Maid required for two ladies in S.W. suburb, non-basement house; daily morning help; good cooking and good references essential; wages £50; age 30-40.—Write Box P.278, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK HOUSEKEEPER for country (Worthing); capable, experienced, accustomed invalids; two in family; three maids; help for rough work; age 30 to 40; £60 per annum.—Write Box 7694, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED, nice respectable woman to run small house for Cambridge Wells; two in family; £45 per annum.—Write Box M.1957, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Housekeeper; good cook essential; 30 to 40; preferred; some help given; labour-saving flat.—Mrs. Lyon, 49, Holland-park, W.11.

WORKING Housekeeper, job; 25s.; Mayfair flat; good cook; two in family.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge to above.

WORKING Housekeeper for N.W. suburb, widow with girl 3 possible; first-rate experience; references and character essential; state wages &c.—BM/ZPFR, London, W.C.1.

GOOD Cook wanted, age not over 45; eight in staff, 3 in family; underhousemaid kept; good references essential.—Lady Holder, Enborn Lodge, Newbury.

COOK (young) wanted for flat; three in family; no children; two maids kept.—Mrs. Donaldson, 3, Sylva-court, Putney Heath, S.W.15.

COOK for country situation, Wiltshire; experienced; good cook over 45; kitchenmaid kept; £60.—Write Box G.524, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK for flat, March 14th; house-parlourmaid kept; family two. Western 2176.—Mrs. Gun, 48, Hornton-court, Kensington High-road, Kensington.

COOK, single-handed, not over 40; Housemaid and Between-maid; two other maids kept; must have personal reference. Kerr, 16, Bedington-road, Hampstead.

FIRST-CLASS experienced single-handed young Cook; age about 25; kitchenmaid kept; £60.—Write Box G.5224, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK for flat, March 14th; house-parlourmaid kept; family two. Western 2176.—Mrs. Gun, 48, Hornton-court, Kensington High-road, Kensington.

COOK, single-handed, not over 40; Housemaid and Between-maid; two other maids kept; must have personal reference. Kerr, 16, Bedington-road, Hampstead.

GOOD Single-handed Cook required; parlourmaid and housemaid kept; good salary; permanent very comfortable home.—Write Mrs. Meredith, Caerwys, Warlingham, Surrey. Near buses and stations.

GOOD Cook required, single-handed, for lady and gentleman; wages £50-£52; three maids kept; good reference essential.—Write, or apply at 5 p.m., to Mrs. de Satge, 32, Montpelier-square, S.W.7.

GOOD Single-handed Cook required; parlourmaid and housemaid kept; good salary; permanent very comfortable home.—Write Mrs. Meredith, Caerwys, Warlingham, Surrey. Near buses and stations.

GOOD Cook required, single-handed, for lady and gentleman; wages £50-£52; three maids kept; good reference essential.—Write, or apply at 5 p.m., to Mrs. de Satge, 32, Montpelier-square, S.W.7.

GOOD Cook-General wanted March 17th, for Dorking; family four; staff five; two children aged 7 and 5; must be good needlewoman and had previous experience with children; Wirral, Cheshire.—Write Box G.560, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE-COMPANION wanted for old slightly invalid lady; sleep in patient's room; only those with kindness could undertake home; personal reference.—Apply 14, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

REQUIRED for a lady, useful Companion-Help, to be driver of car and assist in household duties.—F., "Crowthorne," Sandy-lane, Cheam.

CAN any lady thoroughly recommend lady Nurse or nursery governess for girl 11 years, boy 9, school, London and country.—Write Box 02518, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GOVERNESSES and Nursery Governesses required. G. Bucky, Scottish Portrait, £100; Indian and Ireland, £90; Wilts, Warwick, £80; Cheshire, £75; Town, £60; others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-st., Knightsbridge.

LADY Nurses wanted, good posts out of London; children from 2 years. Apply Universal Aunts, Ltd., 27, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

LADY Nurses required.—Paris, £120; Portugal, Town and abroad, Malta, Surrey, £100; Chile, £96; Kent, £90; Sussex, £70; Italy, £65; others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LONDON; £60; French, Swiss Nursery Governess, experienced; entire charge children 8-6; sewing, knitting; personal reference. Others, all parts, £20-30 mothers' helps.—Anglo-French Bureau 308, Regent-street.

R.C. Nursery Governess required, interview 10.30 to-day, good salary, France; Governess, boy 7½, £60-£72, Athens; R.C. ditto, girl 7, good salary, Italy and Switzerland; ditto, with good music, for clinic, £100, Hants; ditto, two girls 10 and 8, £80-£100, Kent; Nursery ditto, boy at day school and girl 6, £70-£90, Birmingham; young ditto, £50-£65, Northwest; Nurse-Companion, age about 35, £100, Eastbourne; non-resident Lady Caretaker; ditto second Lady Cook, Sussex; capable Lady Cook, £85, London. Others, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

HELPS AND NURSES

CAPABLE Help, plain cooking, help with three children; daily maid and morning woman kept; £52.—Mrs. Caplan, 98A, Southgate-road, N.1.

LADY Help (young) assist light household duties; one girl in charge, school mornings; two maids kept; state salary.—Write Box F.437, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, capable Mother's Help for flat, Westminster; one baby.—Write Box 07885, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAN any lady personally recommend Nurse for baby from month, early April, age 25-35? Good needlewoman; own nurseries.—Write Mrs. Harry Lascelles, 74, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.2.

CAN lady recommend thoroughly experienced Nannie (30-40), really devoted to children, for twin girls aged 4 months? Nursery maid kept.—Reply Bridgland, Hinsac, Pelham-gardens, Folkestone.

CAN any lady recommend Nannie, age about 30; thoroughly experienced with infants, for country place. —Apply Mrs. Douglas-Menzies, Newtonairds, Dumfries.

CAN lady recommend nice Nannie for little girl aged 2, baby in September? Do own nursery; two maids kept; happy country home, Bedfordshire; nursemaid taking first place might suit.—Write Box 3034, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NURSERYMAID required to work under lady nurse; A little girl of 4½ and infant; country; not R.C.; own bed room; some previous experience essential.—Write Mrs. Mann, Malvernhyrst, Woldingham, Surrey.

NURSE-COMPANION or Mother's Help, 25-40; girl 2, 17 months, baby later; daily cook-general kept; modern house, £50; interview London.—Apply Mrs. Gold, Foxley Cottage, Binfield, Berks.

WILL lady recommend exceptionally good Nannie for little girl 2 years and 6 months? £70.—Write Box P.233, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, experienced Nannie; child 2 years; capable traveller; personal references essential.—Apply Mrs. Methven, Garden Club, Chesterfield-gardens, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

FRENCH daily Governess required for two children, aged 10 and 13 respectively, going daily school in Kensington; personal references imperative.—Write only to Mrs. Jacobs, 73, Portland-place, W.1.

NURSERY Governess or Children's Maid (nursery experience) wanted middle March; two boys, 8½ and 7; country, three miles Haslemere.—Apply 15, Egerton-gardens, S.W.3 (Friday, 5 to 8).

NURSERY Governess wanted, 25s. week; two girls, one at school.—Write only Poulsen, 8, West Heath-avenue, Golders Green, N.W.

TEMPORARY, immediately, young lady to take charge two girls 4 and 5, French, music.—Mrs. Latham, Little Heath Wood, Potters Bar.

WILL lady personally recommend Nursery Governess, gentlewoman, for one girl of 5 years? Knowledge of hygiene, needlewoman, and first lessons required.—Apply Mrs. Price, 61, Montagu-square, W.1.

WANTED immediately, experienced Nursery Governess, under 30; active, intelligent girl 9; French; one child; country.—Write Box G.567, The Times, E.C.4.

AU Pair.—Comfortable home offered young lady, student preferred, to accompany girl 16; evenings only.—Mrs. G. S., 195, Goldhurst-terrace, N.W.6. Hampstead 6351.

LADY as Companion required to lady and daughter; all domestic help kept; good needlewoman; age about 25; servants kept; salary £50; quiet seaside place.—State full particulars of school, parentage, references, C. of E., Mrs. Tubbs, Southmead, Angmering-on-Sea, Sussex.

LADY Assistant (25-35), guest house; needlewoman; three maids kept; three maids kept.—185, Clapham-road, S.W.9.

LADY requires beginning April, Companion (young), for two children aged 7 and 5; must be good needlewoman and had previous experience with children; Wirral, Cheshire.—Write Box G.560, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE-COMPANION wanted for old slightly invalid lady; sleep in patient's room; only those with kindness could undertake home; personal reference. Apply 14, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

REQUIRED for a lady, useful Companion-Help, to be driver of car and assist in household duties.—F., "Crowthorne," Sandy-lane, Cheam.

CAN any lady thoroughly recommend lady Nurse or nursery governess for girl 11 years, boy 9, school, London and country.—Write Box 02518, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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R.C. Nursery Governess required, interview 10.30 to-day, good salary, France; Governess, boy 7½, £60-£72, Athens; R.C. ditto, girl 7, good salary, Italy and Switzerland; ditto, with good music, for clinic, £100, Hants; ditto, two girls 10 and 8, £80-£100, Kent; Nursery ditto, boy at day school and girl 6, £70-£90, Birmingham; young ditto, £50-£65, Northwest; Nurse-Companion, age about 35, £100, Eastbourne; non-resident Lady Caretaker; ditto second Lady Cook, Sussex; capable Lady Cook, £85, London. Others, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

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EXPERIENCED Dressmaker (Visiting); good copyist; remodeller.—Miss Smith, 3, Raveley-street, N.W.5.

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FRENCH daily Governess required for two children, aged 10 and 13 respectively, going daily school in Kensington; personal references imperative.—Write only to Mrs. Jacobs, 73, Portland-place, W.1.

NURSERY Governess or Children's Maid (nursery experience) wanted middle March; two boys, 8½ and 7; country, three miles Haslemere.—Apply 15, Egerton-gardens, S.W.3 (Friday, 5 to 8).

NURSERY Governess wanted, 25s. week; two girls, one at school.—Write only Poulsen, 8, West Heath-avenue, Golders Green, N.W.

TEMPORARY, immediately, young lady to take charge two girls 4 and 5, French, music.

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3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

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A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; smoking by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 52s. 6d. per week.—Apply Switzerland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS with new sitting room furniture, new artistic decorations; bath rooms on every floor; divan beds, enclosed washstands; everything new and first class. Single 35s., double 52s., including breakfast, service, and electric light; gas fires; dining room, lounge.—16, Earl's Court-square. Kensington 8071.

A Bare three minutes Tube, District, buses; quiet gardens; easy reach Olympia; BED, BREAKFAST, 8s. 6d. per day (other meals optional), or by week; ordinary and vegetarian cooking; really hot baths and comfort. Also airy, sunny suites and service rooms, furnished and unfurnished; lounge, dining room. Also cosy rooms, seaside country cottage; excellent attendance; 11½ City; glorious air; frequent trains. Frobisher 6893-10, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 (near Earl's Court Tube).

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A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A beautifully FURNISHED SUITE of rooms vacant; two-three bed rooms, and sitting room leading on to garden, with board; phone, gas fires; good maids.—21, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETTE from 42s., including breakfast; hot and cold running water; all rooms; adjoining South Kensington, Gloucester-road Stations.—25, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM very comfortably furnished, bath, light, attendance, 35s. inclusive. Ground floor.—108, Elgin-crescent, Holland Park.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9178.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY UP-TO-DATE BED-SITTING ROOMS just opened; running hot and cold water; from 30s.; meals optional. Padd. 5001.

A ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED, breakfast only; elegant and wife; bed room; 5gns. Undergraduate, bed-sitting room, 2gns. Lady, literary, bed room and sitting room, 3gns.—W.W.S., 8, Hyde-park, S.W.7.—Mary Heather's Agency, 122, New Bond-street, W1. Mayfair 4596.

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A Charming FURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, one reception room, own bath room; newly painted and decorated on the most up-to-date lines; constant hot water; delightful position; first-class cooking and service; meals to order.—53, Three Kings-yard, Davies-street, W.1.

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PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Pampisford-rd., Purley 1730. A Delightful Country Mansion on Surrey Hills. 20 minutes Town. 3 Purley Oaks Stations and links. Modern comforts, billiards, garages.

A FURNISHED FRONT BED-SITTING ROOM; every convenience; five minutes bus, 7, 15, 52; facing Convent.—Druitt, 30, St. Charles-square, W.10.

A GOOD HOMELY BOARD-RESIDENCE; young concordial society; suite. Earl's Court, Underground (Piccadilly-circus 10, City 20); motor buses pass door, 53, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

A High-class PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; charming situation; reception and bed rooms overlooking private gardens; 26 bed rooms; gas fires; patronised by Naval, Military, and Indian Civil Service. Terms from £2 5s. and double room £4.—Apply Proprietor, 54-58, Prince's-square, London, W.2.

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HOLLAND COURT.

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine, and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week.

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HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires all rooms; one minute Tube, omnibus, and Kensington Gardens. From 35s. Breakfast optional. Park 7875.

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HYDE PARK. PADD. 52ns.

ALSO 9, PORTMAN-SQUARE, W.1. QUEEN'S COURT, S.W.5 (Frobisher 4929). Well-appointed rooms; full or partial board; terms 27s. 6d. to 3gns. Our country residential is Prestwood Park, Great Missenden. 'Phone 189.

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A Bare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park. Stay one day at 10s. and you will linger longer. Young society. Large double front rooms; 2½gns. weekly. Padd. 8858.

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A AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS; 25s.-42s. weekly; tastefully equipped; every convenience; hot and cold water; gas fires.—Manageress, 43, Holland-park, W.11. 'Phone, Park 8822.

ELGIN COURT, CROYDON.

AN ideal luxurious PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL managed by Colonial gentlewoman; moderate tariff; 17 minutes London; golf and tennis; excellent food; spacious warm rooms, gas fires, central heating, garage; car meets guests. Ph. Addiscombe 3186.

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A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2 lifts. 27, Craven hill-gardens (Lancaster-gate). Padd. 4183.

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A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive comfortable rooms with private 'phones, gas fires, lounge, restaurant, smoke room; garage Kensington 6767.

A ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS; recently opened, newly decorated, well furnished; divan beds; running hot and cold water; from 2gns. single, 3½ guineas double, including breakfast, service, lights, and bath; five minutes Victoria Station.—Apply 82, Belgrave-road, Victoria 4940.

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A ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road), furnished or sitting rooms; divan beds, cookers. Electric light, 'phone, and service inclusive. Meals optional. Moderate double and single. 12, Elms-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 9058.

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A ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; hot water, electric light and baths; divan beds, fires, grillers, central heating; landed windows.—8, Chesterton-gardens (Close Barkers). Kelvin 8228.

A ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted constant hot water, basin, lock-up cupboard, gas fire, slot meter, central heating; newly decorated and furnished; for students, ladies entering for themselves; 25s. to 30s. weekly, monthly tenancy.—53, Queen's-gate, S.W.7 (facing gardens). (Western 6423.)

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A ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Divan beds, enclosed washstands, including service, electric light, baths, and use of luxurious lounges. Central heating, 14 tiled, heated bath rooms, shower baths, marble fittings. Dancing. Liveried hall porter.—Bayswater Court, 84, Stephen's-road, W.2 (Park 9950. And 17, St. Stephen's-square (adjoining). Running hot and cold water (with screen) in every room. Park 1024.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.

A ATTRACTIVE one room well FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; baths, 'phones; hot and cold running water; gas fires, central heating; from 3gns. Padd. 5655. ALSO 72, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2. Park 1652. From 2gns., includes breakfast, &c.

A ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25s. 6d. to 3gns.; newly decorated; breakfast as required. 36a, Harrington-road (minute S. Kensington Station).

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A Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 3gns., double from 5gns.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2074.

A THE ALBANY, 74, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.—Replete with every comfort (good cuisine), gas fires; inclusive 2½gns., 9s. daily, 5s. bed, breakfast. Vacant rooms.

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AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-Room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required.—'Phone Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 9842.

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AT 10, PORCHESTER-SQUARE, an exceptionally fine GUEST HOUSE open for visitors, including breakfast, every convenience, and service.—Tel., Padd. 6015.

LEINSTER PALACE.

AT 17-19, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W., close Kensington Gardens. Tubes, omnibuses; exceptionally good liberal table. From £2 7s. single, 4gns. double. Park 4765.

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AT 25, CRAVEN HILL-GARDENS, W.2 (5 minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Stations).—Furnished Bed-Sitting Rooms with breakfast; hot and cold running water (soft water installation) and gas fires all rooms; bath recess and telephone every floor. Padd. 0059.

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AT 51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK. Central all parts. Excellent catering (five course dinner). Bridge. Partial board from 37s. 6d. Park 6497.

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AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2; board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 35s. Phone, Park 1082.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2, facing Park; minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage; gas fires, hot and cold water. From 2gns. double 3gns. Park 2131. Night Porter.

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53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITE and SINGLE BED ROOMS from 2½gns., with breakfast, fitted hot and cold water, central heating; dining room; every convenience. Near Marble Arch. 'Phone Padd. 5787.

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BED, BREAKFAST, bath, hot and cold running water, 6s. 6d.; weekly 32s. 6d.; meals optional. Padd. 4963.

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BED-SITTING ROOMS, close Marble Arch; hot and cold water in rooms; charmingly furnished and decorated; with breakfast from 37s. 6d.; double, first floor 3gns.—15, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 2881.

BED-SITTING ROOMS in UPPER TULSE-HILL; 2 gas fires, constant hot water; good cooking; breakfast and dinner from 45s.—'Phone Streatham 1916.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—86, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). (Fre. 8798.

BED-SITTING ROOMS; divans or beds; gas fires; constant hot water; service; 'phone; from 25s. Tube five minutes.—59, Prince's-square, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 25s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single (divans); newly furnished; 'phone and all conveniences; terms moderate.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOM lady's house, South Kensington; breakfast, bath; top floor; suitable lady.—'Phone Kensington 6682.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, from 25s.; also large double rooms for two sharing from 29s. 6d. each; phone, gas fires and ring, own meter.—28 and 29, Cambridge-terrace, W.2.

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BED-SITTING ROOMS (top floor) and partial board from 45s. 6d., or all meals 2½ guineas; no extras; close South Kensington Station.—Kens. 6361.

BED ROOMS at reduced fees for YOUNG OXONIANS and CANTABS engaged daytime; breakfast, dinner, valet.—Write Box Y 482, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

BELGRAVIA.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; meals as required; 3½gns. Inclusive. Write Box 8173, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BRIGHT, COSY BED-SITTING ROOMS, 30s., breakfast optional.—48, New Cavendish-street (facing Welbeck-street). 'Phone, Mayfair 7004.

BRIGHT, COSY BED-SITTING ROOMS, single 30s. 6d. with breakfast, double 50s., other meals optional.—33, Fellows-road, Hampstead. Tele., Primrose 0878.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE

SERVICE CHAMBERS.

18, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

Inspection is invited of this very modernly equipped house, which is run entirely for the comfort of residents. Hot and cold water, service telephones, &c., in every room. Terms from two guineas single, including breakfast, baths, light and service; other meals as and when required. Cuisine a speciality. References exchanged.—Major C. Patteson, Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Paddington 9936.

43, WESTBOURNE-GARDENS, W.

CHARMING HOUSE run as RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS offers very large unfurnished room; excellent meals optional.—Secretary, Park 4525.

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CHAMBERS.—Exclusive BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, valeting, from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; meals as required; minute Tube stations.—Cuenoad, 11, Queensberry-place. 'Phone, Kens. 4596.

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CHELSEA, comfortable, quiet, well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, from 35s. 6d.; gas fires; restaurant. 'Phone, Flaxman 2516.

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CLEAN, quiet BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; moderate and well recommended; minute S. Kensington Station.—7, Manson-place.

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Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfasts, 2gns., 3gns. Also Furnished Suites. Earl's Court District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes door. 'Phone, Kens. 4712.

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COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM communicating; electric light, 'phone, bath; 4gns.; bed-sitting room, 30s.; meals if and when required.—4, Smith-street, Sloane-square. (Four minutes Underground.)

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

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EVERY years finds an increasing number of Women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

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(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (stamp).

FOR BUSINESS GENTLEMEN, terms moderate, good-class billiards.—246, Green-lanes, Finsbury Park, N.4.

FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; four rooms top floor; unfurnished drawing room; Queen's Gate, South Kensington Station.—Kens. 6361.

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(immediately adjoining).

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HAMPSTEAD.—Escape housekeeping worries. Try Brownlow. PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, most comfortable BED ROOMS; excellent cooking; moderate.—19-25, Broadhurst-gardens, N.W.6, close Finchley-road (Met.).

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Newly decorated throughout; large centrally heated reception rooms and hall room; lift; numerous bath rooms, 100 bed rooms fitted hot running water; gas fires and box spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Station to all parts. From 4gns.; double 5½gns., or 10s. 6d. daily. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES. 'Phone, Kensington 7717. 4588-9.

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NEWLY FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS in lovely modern house; select residential district; full or partial board; every comfort and convenience; garage; moderate terms.—105a, Tulse-hill, S.W.2.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL.

38 and 39, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. PUBLIC BOARD-ROOMS and sitting room. Lounge. Telephone in every room. Night and day attendance. Inclusive terms from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including full breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner. Tube, omnibuses, and Underground. Telephone, Paddington 6053.

111A, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.

ONLY ONE ROOM LEFT (large), furnished or unfurnished; use of kitchen, bath; moderate; close buses, Underground; recommended.—View between 10 and 3 or by appointment.

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COMFORT EVERYWHERE. 'Phone, North 1323.

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MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0361.)

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RESIDENTIAL SERVICE SUITES and chambers, two minutes Tube and Paddington, newly furnished and decorated; hot water available; valeting; personal management.—Secretary, 53, Gloucester-ter. Padd. 7797.

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SLOANE-STREET (121).—CADOGAN CHAMBERS. Self-contained SUITES (own bath). Also Rooms. Central heating. Breakfast; other meals as required.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON (FURNISHED) SERVICE SUITES; two bed rooms, sitting and bath room; second floor, 6gns. weekly; top floor (no lift), 4gns.; service included; very large rooms, overlooking Gardens; private restaurant.—2, Cornwall-gardens, Gloucester-road. Western 3512.

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A charming Residence, standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.

Central heating, gas fires in all bed rooms.

Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.

Cuisine a special feature.

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Exceptional accommodation offered business man as sole paying guest in beautifully furnished flat; front room and sitting room. LOCK-GARAGE. Inclusive terms. Telephone.—Write Box G.518, The Times, E.C.4.

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SURBITON.—From 2½gns., GENTLEMEN ONLY. A Combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; 3 tennis-lawn courts; garage; spacious lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal attention. Illustrated booklet free on application.—Richmond 0990.

SWISS COTTAGE.—Lady has nice BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET Furnished; constant hot water, gas fires and rings; terms moderate.—'Phone, Primrose 4233.

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32, 34, and 36, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2. Within three minutes Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tube Railways to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. An ideal, established home of residence, where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnightly dances.

Visitors' friends invited (no charge).

SEVEN LARGE PUBLIC ROOMS.

BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.

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LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.

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WELL FURNISHED BACHELOR SERVICE SUITES near Hyde Park; every convenience; moderate terms for permanency.—Tele., Welbeck 3571.

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WIMBLEDON, 1, DUNLASTON-ROAD.—A few PAYING-GUESTS in well-furnished house; separate tables; every comfort; 3½gns. Wimbledon 3382.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fire; central heating; near Gloucester-road Station. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 9601.

9, PORCHESTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK. 'Phone Padd. 8418.—Not an hotel but a beautiful home for PAYING GUESTS; passenger lift. For country references, Sheet-road, Richmond; two minutes Station; garage. 'Phone, 1472 Richmond.

17, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE, CHELSEA, three minutes from S. Kensington Tube and District Station.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, folding beds and washstands; highly recommended; attendance. Moderate terms.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Ideal situation, opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

58, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1, for BOARD-RESIDENCE; good food, every comfort; gas fires in bed rooms; moderate prices. 'Phone, Museum 9351.

GLOUCESTER-COURT.

79 and 81, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, W.2, three minutes from Paddington, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens. Excellent chef, varied menus; new resident proprietor and manageress, thoroughly reorganised and improved; home comforts; individual requirements considered; hot and cold in main bed rooms, gas fires in all; cosy fires in reception rooms; single 3 to 4 guineas, double 6 to 7 guineas. 'Phone, Padd. 6016.

112, CROMWELL-ROAD (minute Gloucester-road Station).—Gas fires bed rooms. Terms from 57s. 6d. Bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d. Kens. 3480.

168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE,

W.9.—MAIDA VALE. Room and Breakfast or partial board; young society, music, bridge, dancing. Abercorn 2457.

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ACCOMMODATION TOWN, COUNTRY, SEASIDE, FARMS.—MARY HEATHER, 122, New Bond-street, W.1. Private families, suites, apartments, boarding houses, hotels, homes elderly people, invalids, children. Boarding and spring, summer and winter holidays. Gros. 1492.

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A LERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) will be pleased to RECOMMEND (personally inspected) ACCOMMODATION free; Guest houses, hotels, flats, Foreign students introduced into private families. Call, write.

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION London, Country, Seaside.—Call, write, or 'phone, UNIVERSAL ACCOMMODATION BUREAU, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7783.)

WANTED

A FACTORY DIRECTOR wishes to find from the 1st of April or later ACCOMMODATION for his DAUGHTER (21 years old) in a good English family for the perfection of the English language. Terms: English lessons in German home (country woodland district); or else light house services rendered in exchange.—Write Box M.1968, The Times, E.C.4.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN wishes to be SO

Law Report, Feb. 26

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
DUST COLLECTION IN CHELSEA; SEQUESTRATION PROCEEDINGS
DRURY v. CHELSEA CORPORATION

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE CLAUSON)

On this motion by Mr. Geoffrey Herbert Drury, a solicitor, of Tokenhouse-buildings, E.C., the plaintiff in the action, for a writ of sequestration against the Chelsea Corporation, his LORDSHIP granted an injunction to restrain the corporation, their officers, servants, and workmen from removing dust, ashes, and refuse from the yard at Carlyle-mansions otherwise than in closed metal receptacles. He directed the corporation to pay party and party costs.

On October 16, 1928, the defendants gave an undertaking (*a*) to use their best endeavours to prevent the escape of dust, ashes, and refuse into the plaintiff's premises, 14, Carlyle-mansions, Chelsea, from the receptacles used by the defendants to carry the dust, ashes, and refuse from the yard at the back of Carlyle-mansions into their dust carts; and (*b*) to remove the dust, ashes, and refuse from the yard only in closed metal bins.

The plaintiff alleged that on November 29, 1929, and for some weeks before that the defendants had committed breaches of that undertaking by removing the refuse in open baskets. He also complained that his family had suffered from sore throats from dust from the refuse. On December 5, 1929, he moved for a writ of sequestration against the goods and real estate of the defendants.

It was stated at the hearing yesterday that Mr. Drury did not want sequestration, but that that was the only remedy in law.

The borough surveyor of the corporation, in an affidavit made on December 10, 1929, stated that the corporation deeply regretted that there had been a breach of the undertaking on November 29, 1929, and would take steps to prevent any further breach. He said that that was the only occasion on which open baskets had been used since the undertaking was given.

The plaintiff in an affidavit stated that he saw baskets being used on November 29, 1929, and on making inquiries was told that baskets had been used for some weeks before that day.

Evidence was given by the dustmen employed that they had been told to use bins and had only used baskets on November 29, 1929. The head porter and other porters of Carlyle-mansions and a milkman gave evidence that for some weeks before November 29, 1929, open baskets had been used.

Mr. Gordon Alchin and Mr. Hugh Boileau appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. F. D. Morton, K.C., and Mr. R. W. Turnbull for the defendants.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE CLAUSON, in giving judgment, said that it was unfortunate that after Mr. Drury had seen baskets being used on November 29, 1929, he had not at once rung up the borough surveyor, who would have then taken precautions that it should not occur again. A notice of motion was, however, served for a writ of sequestration against the defendants. The borough surveyor, in an affidavit, said he regretted the breach and would do all in his power to remedy it. The Court did not issue a writ of sequestration against a corporation unless there had been wilful disobedience of an order. The corporation could only act through its servants, and the disobedience of officers who had been told not to do the act complained of was disobedience by the corporation. Mr. Drury's proceeding was, therefore, technically right, and he was justified in moving for a writ of sequestration. But whatever his remedy, the Court expected him to act reasonably, and when costs were dealt with it might be necessary to consider that there was the simple remedy open to him of ringing up the borough surveyor and informing him of the complaint. He (his Lordship) was quite satisfied that the instance of November 29, 1929, was not an isolated one on which open baskets had been used, and that on some occasions before that the dustmen had used baskets.

The only thing of importance was the question of costs. The Court had jurisdiction to order that a party should pay costs on the footing of indemnity—namely, solicitor and client costs. Using his judicial discretion, he took the view that he was entitled to have regard to the fact that if Mr. Drury had rung up the borough surveyor after the occurrence on November 29, 1929, the chances were that the matter would have been settled and that he was not quite reasonable in acting as he did. He (his Lordship) directed that in the circumstances the defendants should pay the costs of the motion as between party and party, and the injunction stated would be granted.

Any breach of that order, added his Lordship, would entail the direct possibility of any dustman who forgot his duty finding himself sent to prison for contempt.

Solicitors.—Mr. G. H. Drury; Messrs. Lee and Pembertons.

LOSSES ON MOTOR COMPANIES

An application was made yesterday to MR. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON at the Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge on behalf of Major V. A. M. Bradshaw, described as of Kensington Court-gardens, W. The order of adjudication was made on December 20, 1926.

MR. WATERER, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the provable claims amounted to £17,241, and that the assets had realized £1,504. The debtor served in the Army during the War, and was demobilized in January, 1919. In the following December he inherited £120,000 under the will of an uncle, the money being invested in industrial securities and mortgages. He next made a tour round the world. In 1924 he became a director of two motor companies, in connexion with which he lost over £87,000. The Official Receiver alleged that the debtor had contributed to his bankruptcy by unjustifiable extravagance in living.

His HONOUR suspended the discharge for one year.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
WIFE'S DIVORCE PETITION DISMISSED
DOMINY, I. E. v. DOMINY, C. C. (HUTTON INTERVENING)

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

His LORDSHIP dismissed this petition in which Mrs. Isabel Ethel Dominy, *née* Watkins, of Mycene-road, Blackheath, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Charles Cecil Dominy, of Farnborough, Hampshire, on the ground of his adultery with Mrs. Mildred Hutton, formerly the musical comedy actress known as Miss Millie Legarde. By their answers the respondent and Mrs. Hutton, who intervened, denied the charges.

The marriage took place at St. James's Church, Kidbrook, Blackheath, on February 9, 1911, and there are three surviving children of the marriage.

The respondent and intervener were alleged to have committed adultery at a flat at Benellen Towers, Bournemouth, and at Derby Green Farm, Blackwater, Hampshire, between 1925 and 1927.

Mr. Clifford Mortimer and Mr. F. S. H. Bryant appeared for the petitioner; the respondent and intervener appeared in person.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE BATESON, in giving judgment, said that he had come to the conclusion, after hearing all the evidence, that the case for the petitioner was not made out. Mrs. Hutton had satisfied him that she had not committed adultery with the respondent, whose evidence also he accepted. He was satisfied that opportunities did not arise very often and inclination was non-existent. The question was whether the association between the respondent and Mrs. Hutton was a great friendship or a guilty intimacy cloaked by friendship. He thought that there had been a great friendship which led them into doing very indiscreet, foolish, and stupid things which had much better not have been done, but he could not draw an inference of adultery. The respondent had behaved stupidly, foolishly, and wrongly, but he could not condemn him and Mrs. Hutton for that.

The petitioner, who was about 50 years of age, had not been able to keep her husband attached to her. They were not on the best of terms for some time before Mrs. Hutton came on the scene in 1922. The husband, a man of 49 years of age, had had an unfortunate career. At one time, as a successful solicitor, he made £2,000 in 1925, which dropped to £1,387 in 1926. For a time he engaged successfully and then very unsuccessfully in betting. He borrowed, and made a mess of his life and got into difficulties.

Mrs. Hutton had also had a chequered career. She was obliged to divorce her first husband. In days gone by she had been on the stage, and, perhaps, still had histrionic ability. She gave her evidence extremely well, in which, no doubt, her early training helped her. She married again, and it was apparently a marriage of affection. She was devoted to her second husband, but her happiness in her second marriage was wrecked by another woman. In 1922 she was in great distress about her husband's conduct, and her doctor advised her to see a solicitor. Thus the respondent (Mr. Dominy) rendered her legal services. Mrs. Hutton's husband seemed to have been a man of many loves, and though she was ready to overlook what some people might call his peccadilloes, she could not overlook a certain attachment which he made. They separated, and she received an allowance of £1,000 a year from her husband. Ever since 1922 Mrs. Hutton and Mr. Dominy had been the very greatest of friends. She had stuck to him through thick and thin and was still assisting him. There had been no evidence of the slightest familiarity between them, and the correspondence showed more clearly than anything else that there had been no impropriety.

If the intervener had committed adultery with Mr. Dominy she ran the risk of her husband's divorcing her and of losing her £1,000 a year.

His Lordship dismissed the intervener from the suit and dismissed the petition.

On the respondent saying that he had incurred no costs and the intervener stating that she did not press for them, his LORDSHIP made no order as to costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. J. E. Holloway-Pike and Co.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY CHARGE

At the Stratford Police Court yesterday, WILLIAM HUGHES, 29, a motor dealer, of Southwark Bridge-road, London, S.E., was charged on remand with robbing with violence Henry Howe, an assistant cashier employed by Messrs. Page, Calnan and Co., at Heath-street, Barking, of an attaché case containing £40 15s.; further, with stealing and receiving a motor-car, valued at £280, from Shaftesbury-avenue, W., another motor-car valued at £150 from Finchley, and also a handbag containing £84 10s. 11d. from Louise Hawkins at Austin-street, Shoreditch. It was stated in evidence yesterday that when Hughes was arrested at a club he asked the police inspector, "Have you got any of the others who were with me?" and later said he was going to try to prove that he was 50 miles away when the "jobs" were done. A further remand in custody was ordered.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

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LAW NOTICES, FEBRUARY 27

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Lord Mayor, &c., of Birmingham v. Commissioners of Inland Revenue (for consideration); Stanyforth and anr. v. Commissioners of Inland Revenue (further hearing); Stern v. Commrs. of Inland Revenue (hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.45:—Appeals.—The Performing Right Society, Ltd. v. the Urban District Council of Ilkley (pt. hd.); Vertannes v. Robinson and others; Srimati Sunitibala Debi v. Manindra Chandra Roy Chowdhury and anr.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Judgment.—Raoji Valad Rupa Kolhati and ors. v. Kutijabi Hirabal Agarwala, since deceased, and others. Appeals.—Ramanadi Chatterjee and ors. v. Ramani Mohan Sen and ors. and connected appeals (consolidated) (pt. hd.); Maharaja Sir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur v. Ali Ahamad and connected appeals (consolidated).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Salmon v. Motor Boat Speedways (25).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Thornycroft v. Heath (pt. hd.) (14).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Procedure Summons.—Redfern v. Greenhill and Sons, Ltd. (from Mr. Justice Bennett's List).—Witness List. Part I.—Jones v. Merrett (28).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—(From Mr. Justice Clauson's List.)—Witness List. Part I.—Forcewin's Trustee v. Prentice (pt. hd.) (30); Grigor v. Lees (32).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd. v. Fenn, Pemberton and Co. (pt. hd.) (7).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—In Court (as Chambers).—MANCHESTER DISTRICT REGISTRY.—Re the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and re Travis Brook Mill, Ltd.—Colbourne v. Sykes.—In Court.—Liverpool and Manchester District Registries, motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Goodrich v. Garrick v. Pearce) (pt. hd.) (37); Terroni and Nesbi v. Corsini (39); re Thomas Will Trusts (Powell v. Thomas) (41); re Robertson (Collin v. Chamberlin) (42); re Allport (Allport v. Allport) (43).

King's Bench Division

APPEAL COURT I. (DIVISIONAL COURT): (GREER and ROMER, JJ., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—At 10.30:—Civil Paper.—Acme Flooring and Paving Co. (1904), Ltd. v. H. Cuxhead and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (42).

APPEAL COURT II. (DIVISIONAL COURT) (SCRUTTON and LAWRENCE, L.JJ., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—At 10.30:—Civil Paper.—Mourton v. Poulter and anr. (pt. hd.) (61); Calleen I. and E. Gold (62); Ford v. Bryant and Wife (33).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jurors.—Jaques v. Hill (30); Gavin v. Telephone Motor Works, Ltd. (Fowler, Legg, and Young, third parties) (256).

COURT II. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Jury.—Schneider and anr. v. Watkins (451). Non-Jury.—F. W. Dessaen G.m.b.H. v. Wiseburgh (counter-claim only) (692).

COURT IX. (MACKINNON, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Motions for Judgment.—Jackson v. Burleigh (12); Hughes v. Cohen and ors. (13); Collins v. Hemingway (14); Roberts v. Carter (15); Hartman v. Print and Tape, Ltd. (16); Dubois v. Israelians and ors. (17) Non-Juries.—To be Mentioned.—Chaptonière v. Honeyard (670). For Hearing.—Legh v. Legh (443); Marsh v. Bergham Mud (Kingscliere), Ltd. (counter-claim only) (522); Alchester v. Bexley U.D.C. (596).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summons.—Attended by Counsel.—D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. v. J. Priestman Commercial Ltd.—C. T. Bowring and Co., Ltd. v. Amsterdam London Insurance Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (694).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend on that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in King's Bench Court II. at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Divorce Summons—specially fixed. Not before 11:—Special Juries.—Woodfitt and anr. v. Tyler and anr. (pt. hd.) (3); Beckerkunst v. Cohen and anr. (6).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Otto Fischer, 1929, folio 12 (the Great Western Railway Co. and the London Midland and Scottish Railway Co. v. owners of s.s. Otto Fischer), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd., if not disposed of); Euler, 1929, folio 295 (owners of steamship Hatimura v. owners of motor-ship Euler), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause without Jury.—Heale v. Heale and Knight, Heale, D. v. Heale, F. G. (Knight intervening) (151).

Official Referees

COURT I., R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Charlesworth v. Fuser.

COURT III., R.C.J., No. 693 (MR. E. W. HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Casey v. Hewitt (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

In COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Goodall, R. B.; Knight, G. D. S. (orse. Knight Bros.); Gilpin, A. A.

In COURT I. (as Chambers) (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11.30:—Applin. to give security and set aside Bankruptcy Notice (408 of 1930).

In CHAMBERS.—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Paget, Lord Victor; Woodger, S. R.; Woodger, A. S.; Petition (94 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions 1,114 and 1,091 of 1929); Petitions (106, 108, 127, and 150 of 1930); Adjd. Petition (56 of 1930). At 11.30:—Petitions (65 and 152 of 1930); Adjd. appln. to restore Petition 1,003 of 1929). At 12:—Petition to be rescind (663 of 1929). At 2.15:—Adjd. Petition (1,155 of 1929); Adjd. Petition, disputed (1,121 of 1929).

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (THE OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Fawcett, A. M., general meeting. At 11.30:—Foster, H., first meeting. At 12:—Burgoyne, C., ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIRRELL).—In CHAMBERS—Room 48.—At 11.15:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.30:—Cellulose Arts, Ltd. At 12:—Argentine Iron and Steel Co. (Pedro Vasena é Hijos), Ltd. (Anglo South American Bank, Ltd., v. Argentine Iron and Steel Co. (Pedro Vasena é Hijos), Ltd.). At 2.15:—A. and S. Wheater (London), Ltd. At 3.15:—Milkal, Ltd. Room 69.—At 2.30:—Philip E. Palmer, Ltd. Room 86.—At 11:—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Room 80.—At 2.45:—Milkal, Ltd. Room 68.—At 2.30 to 4:—British Brunswick, Ltd. (Duophone and Unbreakable Record Co., Ltd. v. Britton Brunswick, Ltd.).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—The General Metal Refining Co., Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories; Burlstone, Ltd., adjd. first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—Saltrates, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. Meetings at Bankruptcy-buildings (Room 53), Carey-street.—At 2.30:—Austin Friars Trust, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jell, Whately, Ball, Sinnger, Baker, and Moseley.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance.—Jolly (on Appeal Court I.); Hicks Beach (on Rve. J.); More (on Maugham, J.); Andrews (on Bennett, J.); Jolly (on Clauson, J.); Baker (on Luxmoore, J.); Ritchie (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT III. (The COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—A. Hildebrand, M. Hildebrand (pt. hd.).

Mayor's and City of London Court

GUILDHALL (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 11:—Owen v. United Dominions Trust, Ltd. (1); Taylor v. Hewitt (16).

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
WIFE'S DIVORCE PETITION DISMISSED
DOMINY, I. E. v. DOMINY, C. C. (HUTTON INTERVENING)

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

His LORDSHIP dismissed this petition in which Mrs. Isabel Ethel Dominy, *née* Watkins, of Mycene-road, Blackheath, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Charles Cecil Dominy, of Farnborough, Hampshire, on the ground of his adultery with Mrs. Mildred Hutton, formerly the musical comedy actress known as Miss Millie Legarde. By their answers the respondent and Mrs. Hutton, who intervened, denied the charges.

The marriage took place at St. James's Church, Kidbrook, Blackheath, on February 9, 1911, and there are three surviving children of the marriage.

The respondent and intervener were alleged to have committed adultery at a flat at Benellen Towers, Bournemouth, and at Derby Green Farm, Blackwater, Hampshire, between 1925 and 1927.

Mr. Clifford Mortimer and Mr. F. S. H. Bryant appeared for the petitioner; the respondent and intervener appeared in person.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE BATESON, in giving judgment, said that he had come to the conclusion, after hearing all the evidence, that the case for the petitioner was not made out. Mrs. Hutton had satisfied him that she had not committed adultery with the respondent, whose evidence also he accepted. He was satisfied that opportunities did not arise very often and inclination was non-existent. The question was whether the association between the respondent and Mrs. Hutton was a great friendship or a guilty intimacy cloaked by friendship. He thought that there had been a great friendship which led them into doing very indiscreet, foolish, and stupid things which had much better not have been done, but he could not draw an inference of adultery. The respondent had behaved stupidly, foolishly, and wrongly, but he could not condemn him and Mrs. Hutton for that.

The petitioner, who was about 50 years of age, had not been able to keep her husband attached to her. They were not on the best of terms for some time before Mrs. Hutton came on the scene in 1922. The husband, a man of 49 years of age, had had an unfortunate career. At one time, as a successful solicitor, he made £2,000 in 1925, which dropped to £1,387 in 1926. For a time he engaged successfully and then very unsuccessfully in betting. He borrowed, and made a mess of his life and got into difficulties.

Mrs. Hutton had also had a chequered career. She was obliged to divorce her first husband. In days gone by she had been on the stage, and, perhaps, still had histrionic ability. She gave her evidence extremely well, in which, no doubt, her early training helped her. She married again, and it was apparently a marriage of affection. She was devoted to her second husband, but her happiness in her second marriage was wrecked by another woman. In 1922 she was in great distress about her husband's conduct, and her doctor advised her to see a solicitor. Thus the respondent (Mr. Dominy) rendered her legal services. Mrs. Hutton's husband seemed to have been a man of many loves, and though she was ready to overlook what some people might call his peccadilloes, she could not overlook a certain attachment which he made. They separated, and she received an allowance of £1,000 a year from her husband. Ever since 1922 Mrs. Hutton and Mr. Dominy had been the very greatest of friends. She had stuck to him through thick and thin and was still assisting him. There had been no evidence of the slightest familiarity between them, and the correspondence showed more clearly than anything else that there had been no impropriety.

If the intervener had committed adultery with Mr. Dominy she ran the risk of her husband's divorcing her and of losing her £1,000 a year.

His Lordship dismissed the intervener from the suit and dismissed the petition.

On the respondent saying that he had incurred no costs and the intervener stating that she did not press for them, his LORDSHIP made no order as to costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. J. E. Holloway-Pike and Co.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY CHARGE

At the Stratford Police Court yesterday, WILLIAM HUGHES, 29, a motor dealer, of Southwark Bridge-road, London, S.E., was charged on remand with robbing with violence Henry Howe, an assistant cashier employed by Messrs. Page, Calnan and Co., at Heath-street, Barking, of an attaché case containing £40 15s.; further, with stealing and receiving a motor-car, valued at £280, from Shaftesbury-avenue, W., another motor-car valued at £150 from Finchley, and also a handbag containing £84 10s. 11d. from Louise Hawkins at Austin-street, Shoreditch. It was stated in evidence yesterday that when Hughes was arrested at a club he asked the police inspector, "Have you got any of the others who were with me?" and later said he was going to try to prove that he was 50 miles away when the "jobs" were done. A further remand in custody was ordered.

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ANGLO-GERMAN TRIBUNAL

WAR-TIME CURRENCY IN EAST AFRICA

The Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, consisting of Dr. Helge Klaestad (President), Mr. Gleeson Robinson (British member), and Dr. Robert Wendriner (German member), sitting in London, heard the arguments of the British and German Government Agents in a number of claims brought by British nationals resident in Tanganyika, Kenya Colony, and Zanzibar against the German Government arising out of certain acts of that Government in what was formerly known as German East Africa during the War.

The claimants were not represented at the hearing; Dr. Hücking (German Government Agent) appeared for the German Government; and Mr. B. Honour (British Government Agent) appeared for the British Government.

Mr. HONOUR outlined to the Tribunal a short history of the events leading up to the claims. Before 1904 the coinage in circulation in German East Africa consisted of metal coins only, either those issued by the German East Africa Company or the British Indian rupees. On February 28, 1904, by order of the Governor of German East Africa, a coinage system was instituted, and the standard coin was the silver rupee, which was made legal tender for payment to be made in coin of the German East Africa Company or Indian rupees. About the same time the economic development of the country showed the need of facilities for transmitting moneys from one place to another and of a paper currency. To meet the first need, a decree of January 23, 1904, authorized the Government to pay offices to accept moneys for payment at other offices upon production of certificates issued by the office into which the money was paid, thus establishing a kind of cheque system. To meet the need of paper currency, the German East Africa Bank was constituted on January 6, 1905, and under an Imperial Ordinance of October 30, 1904, obtained a concession on January 15, 1905, permitting it to issue bank notes. In view of the reluctance of the natives to part with their goods or services otherwise than in exchange for coin, and, on the other hand, the restrictions on the economic development of the country caused by the lack of paper currency, the authorities took care not to suggest the introduction of a system of payment other than in coin, which still remained the only legal tender, the holders of notes being able to change them into coin at will.

NATIVE PREFERENCE FOR SILVER

After the outbreak of the War the need for currency increased tremendously, mainly because the German Government needed much more money than was then in circulation for the purposes of the War, and as neither coins nor notes could come from Germany certain steps were taken in the country to remedy the deficiency. In the first place endeavours were made to induce persons to bank their money, and on September 21, 1914, the pay offices were authorized to accept non-interest-bearing deposits. By a Decree of November 15, 1915, the pay offices were authorized to pay interest as a further inducement.

In the meantime, beginning with March 12, 1915, the Governor authorized the German East Africa Bank to issue further bank notes under certain conditions. These measures alleviated the lack of currency to a certain extent, but were insufficient to deal with the main difficulty—namely, that of getting the natives to accept anything other than silver coinage. The German Government therefore took steps to obtain possession of the coins required to meet their notes, and on November 15, 1915, passed a Decree which made the notes of the bank legal tender and relieved the bank of its obligation for the time being to redeem its notes in coin. The German Government also compelled merchants to deposit silver with the German East Africa Bank or the Government pay offices, and to deliver up silver in exchange for notes. At first these orders were local, but ultimately, on January 14, 1916, a General Ordinance was issued which made it illegal for the population to hold in their possession more silver than was required for their immediate needs. Upon the occupation of the territory by the British and Belgian Forces, which was practically complete by the end of 1916, the only coinage which was recognized by the occupying forces was the metal coinage, which continued to circulate side by side with the Indian rupee, which was the standard coinage in the neighbouring British Dependencies of Kenya and Uganda, until ultimately stabilized at 2s. per rupee in 1920. Finally, in 1923, both the German and Indian rupees were demonetized in Tanganyika.

"EXCEPTIONAL WAR MEASURES"

The claims made by British nationals, who were almost exclusively British-Indian merchants, were based on the various steps taken by the German authorities during the War which, it was contended, constituted "exceptional war measures" within the meaning of Article 297 (*e*) of the Treaty of Versailles. So far as the money deposited with the German East Africa Bank or the Government pay offices was concerned, Mr. Honour contended that the individual orders given by German officials constituted "exceptional war measures," entitling the holders of the silver to compensation; further, that the Decree of January 14, 1916, itself constituted an exceptional war measure which would have the necessary result that any moneys deposited after the date of the Decree would have been so deposited by reason of the Decree.

In these cases the damage caused to the claimants was that they had been deprived of silver which upon the occupation of the territory by the Allied Forces they would then have had in their possession and been able to use *pari passu* with the Indian rupee. The damage was therefore to be measured in the terms of the Indian rupee. The position with regard to those cases where silver had been taken and notes given in exchange was exactly the same, for the holders of such silver would, upon the occupation, have been in possession of silver, had the measures not been taken, instead of worthless paper. With regard to those claimants who held currency notes, but had not obtained them in exchange for silver, the position was that the Decree of November 15, 1915, had deprived them of the right which they had previously possessed of being able to obtain coin in exchange for the notes when they wished. The damage in these cases also could only be measured by a consideration of what their position would have been had they possessed the silver which, but for the "exceptional war measure," they would have been entitled to have.

Dr. Hücking stated that he would not contest that the measures which had been alleged against the German Government were exceptional war measures, and he took the view that the correct date upon which to value the Indian rupee for the purposes of ascertaining the damage done to the claimants was at the end of 1916, when the occupation of the territory was practically complete. He further took the view that so far as those claimants were concerned whose claims were based upon currency notes not obtained in exchange for silver, their claims depended entirely upon the possession of such notes before the Decree of November 15, 1915. Any notes obtained after that date could not be said to have been affected by any exceptional war measure applied to the claimants' rights. Dr. Hücking then drew attention to the facts of some of the individual cases.

The Tribunal reserved judgment.

CORONER ON STREET DANGERS

At the inquest on the body of THOMAS JAMES PRINGLE, 59, a clerk, employed by the Tyne-Tees Shipping Company, at Hedley-street, Gosforth, who was fatally injured by an omnibus in Piccadilly, a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned at Westminster on Tuesday, and the omnibus driver was exonerated from blame. It was stated that Pringle was crossing the road with an old school friend, John W. Blacklock, of Gosforth, who was also injured. The CORONER commented on the fact that the men did not use a refuge. Mr. Oddie added that this was one of 10 cases he had had during the last week which had been due to the neglect of people to take the most elementary precautions. "I am only one coroner out of seven in London," he said, "so you can see what an awful daily toll of human lives is being demanded by the conditions of street traffic. In only two of these 10 cases can any criticism be levelled at the drivers of vehicles."

FIRE AT CHILDREN'S REHEARSAL

Fire broke out in the Red Triangle Hall at Kinross, Fife, on Tuesday night while 100 children were rehearsing the annual cantata organized by the Alloa Cooperative Society.

When the alarm was raised the children rushed in a body to the exits. Mr. Hugh Penman, who had been putting them through their parts, succeeded with the help of Mr. A. Wood, the hall keeper, in calming the children and getting them safely from the hall. A Boy Scout named Daniel Simpson was slightly burned. Firemen prevented the flames from spreading to adjoining property.

ACTOR ACCUSED OF BLACKMAIL

ALLEGED THREATENING LETTERS

At the Marylebone Police Court yesterday FRANK CHALLENOR, an actor, of Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, was charged with feloniously uttering between June, 1929, and January, 1930, certain letters demanding money with menaces and without reasonable or probable cause.

Divisional Detective-Inspector Mallett, who has charge of the case, offered only evidence of arrest, and asked for a remand. He also asked that the name of the young woman whom the defendant was alleged to have blackmailed should not be disclosed.

The MAGISTRATE (Mr. Hay Halkett) suggested that the prosecutrix should be called Miss "A." and that her name should be written down. The magistrate added that he knew her family well.

Inspector Mallett, giving evidence of arrest, said that about 11.30 on Tuesday night he went with Detective-Sergeant Duncan to 30, Oxford-terrace, Paddington, and there saw the defendant. He said to him: "You know who I am, Challenor. Since I saw you last I have been making inquiries into your statement, and the various things you have told Miss "A." (mentioning the name of the prosecutrix), which resulted in her handing you the sum of £300. I have ascertained that certain events you have spoken of could not have taken place. I refer especially to the dictaphone record, and I am going to arrest you." He then told the defendant the nature of the charge, and cautioned him. Challenor replied: "Now it will all have to come out. She only rang me up yesterday. You are making a big mistake." He was taken to Paddington-green police station, where he was detained. There he said: "What is the charge, you say?" The witness again told him, and cautioned him. The defendant said: "I know all about the caution. I have acted the part of detective on the stage, and have done that myself. I want you to understand that I say that there was never any demand for money in any of the letters. Miss 'A' offered and gave me the money of her own free will, and I gave it to the other creature." When formally charged, he said: "It is all wrong."

The MAGISTRATE.—Is there going to be a charge against anybody else?

Inspector Mallett.—I think not, your Worship.

In reply to the MAGISTRATE, Inspector Mallett said that he opposed the granting of bail. The defendant was, he believed, a brother of Mr. Bromley Challenor, the actor. He added that he had had occasion to caution the defendant's relatives about approaching the prosecutrix in this case, and he asked the Magistrate to caution them.

The MAGISTRATE.—Are they in Court now?

Inspector Mallett.—Some are in Court.

The MAGISTRATE.—I certainly do caution them. If any of your (the defendant's) relatives approach the prosecutrix or any of her relatives during the time this case is pending it will be a very serious matter.

The MAGISTRATE remanded the defendant in custody, saying it was a serious matter and he would not grant bail at that stage.

Mr. Bromley Challenor, the defendant's brother, then entered the witness-box, and said, "I want to know if it is possible to offer substantial bail."

The MAGISTRATE.—You hear what the inspector has said about it.

Mr. Bromley Challenor.—He explained that that was done because my brother approached the relatives after being cautioned.

Inspector Mallett.—My only objection is that I am afraid that the prosecutrix will be approached.

Mr. Bromley Challenor.—She will not be approached.

Inspector Mallett said that Miss "A" was a young woman alone in London and had no one to protect her.

Mr. Bromley Challenor.—I will even let her go up to my solicitor if that is necessary. Everything must be in order. I am certain of that.

The MAGISTRATE again formally asked the inspector if he objected to bail and he replied, "I do at this stage."

Mr. HAY HALKETT then remanded the accused in custody, and suggested that Mr. Bromley Challenor should go to a Judge in Chambers if he was dissatisfied with his decision.

UPROAR AT CREDITORS' MEETING

MANTLE MANUFACTURER ASSAULTED

Before Mr. Alderman Jacobs at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, JACK CHISWICK, of 15, Mountford-road, Dalston, was summoned for assaulting Isaac Stern, of 89, Cannon-street-road. He said he was "Guilty under great provocation."

Mr. Eastwood, counsel for the prosecution, said that Mr. Stern was a mantle manufacturer who had been in this country many years, and who recently got into difficulties. On February 17 a meeting of his creditors was held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street. After it had been in progress for some time, Mr. Stern was called in to answer questions. One creditor, who happened to be the defendant's father, wanted to know what had become of a sum of £300. By this creditor the prosecutor was grossly abused. He was called a "rogue," and threatened with personal violence. While this was going on, the defendant made a rush at Mr. Stern. He struck him and knocked him down unconscious. While on the floor, Mr. Stern must have been very severely handled, for he was afterwards removed to hospital with two fractured ribs.

The defendant told the Court that he "lost his head" when he heard his father called a bad name. It then came to blows, and he certainly punched the prosecutor in the ribs.

From the evidence of a number of witnesses it appeared that a very wild scene occurred after the first blows had been exchanged. For nearly half an hour the storm raged before the police were attracted by the noise and shouts to the spot. Stern was by that time unconscious, and was taken away on the ambulance.

Emanuel Blue, of Burdett-road, E., one of those present at the meeting, said that Stern, when questioned, "abused everybody." About half a dozen of them were assaulting him at the same time. (Laughter.)

The Clerk.—And yet you say they were his friends?

The witness.—They were his friends before, but he let them all down. (Laughter.) I would have hit him myself if I could have got near enough. (Laughter.)

Mr. ALDERMAN JACOBS observed that the defendant had admitted the assault, and he richly deserved to be sent to prison. Taking into consideration his previous good character, however, he ordered him to pay a fine of £5 and £5 5s. costs, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

BIRMINGHAM SOLICITOR CHARGED

ALLEGED MISUSE OF CLIENTS' MONEY

Allegations against a solicitor of converting large sums of money to his own use were investigated yesterday by the Birmingham Stipendary (Lord Ilkeston). The accused was GEORGE EMERSON, of The Bungalow, Walford Bridge, Cleobury Mortimer.

Mr. Arthur Ward, for the prosecution, said that the case was distressing. Emerson, who was 66, was a very well-known solicitor who had practised in Birmingham for a number of years. A petition in bankruptcy was presented against him in October last, a receiving order being made in November. On December 2 he was adjudicated bankrupt. In the course of his preliminary examination he gave certain information which clearly showed that he had received large sums of money on behalf of clients to do certain things, and that instead of carrying out his instructions he wrongly converted the money to his own use. It was proposed to submit evidence of a number of cases in each of which Emerson received money which had gone into his own bank and been used by him. Judging by what was said at the public examination Emerson had been, and was still, very optimistic about his assets, and felt that if they could be realized they would show a surplus in his bankruptcy. That, however, counsel submitted, was no defence to the charges. The fact remained that he had had the money and that it had been converted to his own use.

Mr. S. J. Grey, solicitor for the defence, said that in view of the charges it was fairly evident that a certain course would be taken, and he thought he would best serve his client's interests by not cross-examining witnesses at the present stage.

Evidence was then called.

The hearing was adjourned until March 7. Emerson was again allowed bail.

ADMINISTRATION OF POOR LAW

HEALTH MINISTER AND TEST WORK

The 55th Central Conference of the Poor Law Guardians of England and Wales was continued yesterday at Guildhall, London. Lord Richard Cav

Sporting News

RACING

PLUMPTON MEETING

HOLIDAY HALL WINS

A meeting was held at Plumpton yesterday in pleasant weather. A totalisator was at work, and that, together with the fact that there was no racing anywhere else, probably accounted for the quite satisfactory attendance of visitors.

The programme was begun with the Portslade Selling Steeplechase, for which, in the absence of Guidance, Signal Rocket was made a pronounced favourite. He made a bad jump at the open ditch before the water, however, and was pulled up shortly afterwards. This left Largie in front of Manambar and Arsinoe, and, making the rest of the running, Largie won easily by 10 lengths from Arsinoe, with Manambar third. Ormuzd, who was once a good hurdler, but has deteriorated sadly, had no difficulty in winning the Wivelsfield Selling Hurdle, for which he started at odds on. Beau Sabreur made the early running, but Ormuzd took the lead approaching the Straight and held off Guerrillero between the last two hurdles to win comfortably by four lengths, with Treasurer third, eight lengths behind Guerrillero.

Stott ended what was, for him, a long sequence of losing mounts when he won the Keymer Steeplechase on Holiday Hall. Fancy Laureate made the running at a slow pace for two miles, at which point Tootenhill took the lead. Holiday Hall moved up in the Straight and in a good finish got the better of Tootenhill to win by three-quarters of a length. Rebel Girl, who was well backed, was a poor third. Stott rode a very strong finish on the winner, who was several lengths behind at the last fence. Golden Bay, who had been backed to win a race at the last meeting over this course when beaten by Brewster, won the Sussex Hurdle easily by 10 lengths from Faithful Garry, with Sonny third. Golden Bay, who made all the running, completed a double for his rider and trainer, Vinall and Young, who had been successful in the first race with Largie. Stott and Poole also completed a riding and training double when Render, at odds on, won the Novices' Steeplechase, their previous winner, of course, being Holiday Hall. Render was always well placed and eventually won by four lengths from Zahrat, who beat Airbloom for second place by a length. Zahrat blundered three fences from the finish and lost a lot of ground.

The meeting was concluded with the Four-Year-Old Hurdle, which Loughbrown, starting favourite at odds on, won by a length and a half from Rock Bottom, with Numide third.

TAUNTON PROSPECTS

TRULL SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Old Hickory and Always Blue, either of whom could win this race, apparently are not to be started, which seems to leave the best chances with Betyar, Someday, and Simon's Light, who was well backed at Newbury, where, however, he ran badly. Assignee, who will be ridden by Stott, may run well, but I shall give another chance to SOMEDAY.

FIVEHEAD SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Lensingham Earl won last time out at Manchester, while Theology is consistent, and each has a chance on his best form. Expert ran well in the race at Windsor won by Kinawley. Skipton is not too well handicapped with Theology on their Warwick running, but won very easily on that occasion and has won since, at Leicester on Monday. I shall take SKIPTON to win again from Theology.

MONTAGUE EVANS CUP (STEEPLECHASE) (3m.).—Carfax apparently does not run, and Sir Shaun may not be started either, On his Kempton Park form Glen Andred should again beat Phibisher and must have a good chance. Black Sea ran well in the race won by John—Hasty at Gatwick and also at Kempton Park last Saturday when she finished second to Drintyre. Harewood may run well, but I shall take GLEN ANDRED to beat Black Sea and win.

PITMINSTER HURDLE (2m.).—The best of the probable runners here seem to be Tidenham, Blunt, and Yellow Oriel. Of them I like best a chance of YELLOW ORIEL, whose form at Windsor when he beat Baron John and Yearly easily seems good enough to win this race. He will be ridden by Stott. Busy Bee might run well, but should not be capable of beating Yellow Oriel.

BRISTOL STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—On their Birmingham form in January General Advance should not beat Blue Bag at to-day's weights, while Cylvida may have a little too much to do. Cease Fire has a chance on his running behind Saunter at Sandown Park, but I shall select BLUE BAG, who is a winner over the course.

NORTH CURRY HURDLE (2m.).—Tarnish and Lenglen seem to be the best of the probable starters here, while Winnersh should also run well on his form at Derby against Porporino. My selection is LENGLEN.

SALE OF HUNTERS

There was a good attendance at Messrs. Warner, Sheppard, and Wade's weekly sale of hunters held at the Repository, Leicester, 29 of the 70 horses catalogued changing hands for an aggregate of 2,511 guineas.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Barclay, of Aylsham, Norfolk, sold four for a total of 790 guineas, the individual prices being 320 guineas for Africanus, a seven-year-old bay unsexed son of Scipio—mare by Escanlio; 250 guineas for Skylark, a six-year-old brown gelding by Birdsnest; 130 guineas for Sparkford, an eight-year-old bay gelding; and 90 guineas for a six-year-old chestnut daughter of Hunty Gowk. Mr. R. P. Sidebottom, of Quorndon Hill, near Derby, who is unable to hunt owing to an accident, accepted 200 guineas for Leap, an aged bay gelding; 150 guineas for May Fly, an aged bay gelding (by Pipistrello—mare by The Tinman); and 100 guineas for another aged bay gelding. The late Mr. C. E. Ireland's six-year-old bay gelding (by Ilston—Sunvale) was sold for 175 guineas; Miss D. Reynolds, of Exford, who has met with a serious accident, obtained 170 guineas for Goldfinch, a six-year-old chestnut gelding (by Agadir—mare by Longcroft); and Lord Allendale sold Bond Hill, an eight-year-old chestnut daughter of Rathurde, for 125 guineas.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—Phosphore, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

GATWICK MEETING

EWELL SELLING HURDLE.—Physic Ball and Battler.
FOUR-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP HURDLE.—Lounge Lizard, Rosper Hurdle.—The Wheedler.
TANTIVY STEEPLECHASE.—Wonderful Love.
GATWICK ENGAGEMENT.—Kinawley.

CHELTENHAM MEETING

NATIONAL HUNT JUVENILE STEEPLECHASE.—Black Stain.
NATIONAL HUNT MEETING ENGAGEMENTS.—Copthorne.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES EXCEPT SHROPSHIRE HURDLE (LUDLOW).—King's Writ.
NATIONAL HUNT MEETING ENGAGEMENTS EXCEPT NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLECHASE.—Handsome.
DOVE VALLEY HURDLE (UTTOXETER).—Sandstrome.
NORTH CURRY HANDICAP HURDLE (TAUNTON).—Baco.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Tourbillon and Tiret.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Largie. WIN 36s. 6d., PLACE 20s. 3d.; Arsinoe, PLACE 17s. 3d.; Manambar, PLACE 25s.
2.30.—Ormuzd. WIN 2s., PLACE 3s.; Guerrillero, PLACE 17s. 9d.; Treasurer, PLACE 7s.
3.0.—Holiday Hall. WIN 7s. 3d., PLACE 3s. 9d.; Tootenhill, PLACE 13s. 9d.
3.30.—Golden Bay. WIN 12s. 3d., PLACE 4s.; Faithful Garry, PLACE 4s.; Sonny, PLACE 5s. 3d.
4.0.—Render. WIN 3s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Zahrat, PLACE 2s. 6d.; Airbloom, PLACE 18s. 3d.
4.30.—Loughbrown. WIN 3s., PLACE 2s.; Rock Bottom, PLACE 2s.; Numide, PLACE 2s. 6d.

POLO AT CANNES

Playing at the Côte d'Azur Polo Club in the semi-final round of the Prix de Vienne tournament, the Pumas' team (received 1½) beat the Tigers' team by 7½ goals to four after one of the best games seen at Cannes this season, the combination, hitting, and pace being all good. The teams were :—

PUMAS.—Baron R. Schroeders, No. 1; Prince Omar Hadim, No. 2; W. Balding, No. 3; and Major P. Magor, back.

TIGERS.—Count J. de Madre, No. 1; E. H. Tyrrell Martin, No. 2; Lt.-Col. B. Mather-Lennowe, No. 3; and Capt. A. W. M. S. Pilkington, back.

TAUNTON PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have not raced)

2.0.—The TRULL SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
OLD HICKORY (Mr. F. Ambrose Clark) ..... Anthony	a	12	7
ALWAYS BLUE (Mr. C. S. Holton) ..... Barson	5	11	12
VIDA (Mr. F. Hands) ..... Thrale	a	11	9
BUNBURY GIRL (Mr. R. Mitchell) ..... Mitchell	a	11	7
TYEPERTON (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	4
HENNEROOSEWEN (Mr. J. Baking) ..... G. Balding	a	11	4
PRINCE CADMUS (Mr. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	10	13
aMERATHOWN (Mr. S. C. Wells) ..... Pulford	a	10	10
aMR. SPEAKER (Mr. R. C. Hurrett) ..... C. Anthony	a	10	9
MYROCK (Mr. E. R. Amesbury) ..... Private	a	10	9
ANGELO II. (Mr. T. F. Hepper) ..... Hepper	a	10	9
aFOND MEMORIES (Mr. J. L. Hall) ..... Hall	a	10	7
ASSIGNEE (Mr. J. H. Higson) ..... Stubbs	a	10	7
BEVILAS (Mr. J. Scott) ..... Scott	a	10	5
STREAM (Colonel W. Lindsay) ..... Lindsay	a	10	5
SOMEDAY (Captain E. M. Thompson) ..... Read	a	10	6
	R. Thompson	a	10	0
FRONT LINE (Captain J. Campbell) ..... Mosley	a	10	2
aDONYLAND (Mrs. Nellie Roberts) ..... Roberts	a	10	0
SIMON'S LIGHT (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Gilbert	a	10	0
SMOKE SCREEN (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	10	0
GUITAR (Mr. R. Mitchell) ..... Mitchell	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GLEN ANDRED, —; GOLDEN STREET, Owner; HEARTBURN, —; HAREWOOD, Mr. A. C. Bostwick; PHIBISHER, Colonel H. Dillon; CLOBINGO, Owner; BLACK SEA, Owner; CARBINEER II., —; NORMAN DUKE, —; VIE, —; MUSTARD CLUB, —.

3.30.—The PITMINSTER HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBERKELEY BRIDGE (Mr. G. W. Hands) ..... Saxby	a	11	7
LOUGH NOR (Mrs. Mundy) ..... D. Harrison	6	11	7
THE OCK (Mr. W. E. Robinson) ..... J. Hall	a	11	7
aNORMAN DUKE (Mr. R. G. Shaw) ..... Gosden	a	11	7
DRACOS (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... Lindsay	a	11	7
TIDENHAM (Mrs. A. R. Anderson) ..... Newey	5	11	3
TRANSMIT (Miss N. Paull) ..... Private	a	11	3
aBLUNT (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	5	11	1
RASPUTIN (Mr. F. J. Stephens) ..... J. Scott	a	11	0
CASTLEVIEW (Sir G. Bullough) ..... C. Anthony	a	10	10
FLASH OF GOLD (Captain J. Campbell) ..... Mosley	6	11	0
CAUGHT (Mrs. W. L. F. Faithfull) ..... Faithfull	6	11	0
aSWORD CLOUD (Mr. D. A. Jackson) ..... Hamilton	a	10	10
aVIE (Mr. G. G. Ruddle) ..... J. Scott	a	11	0
BRIDGE OF HOPE (Mr. R. G. MacMillan) ..... Lay	5	10	10
LEVIE (Mr. G. MacMillan) ..... R. Thompson	5	10	10
HIPPOLYTUS (Captain N. B. Petre) ..... Petre	5	10	10
NINCOMPOOP (Lord Portman) ..... Pease	5	10	10
BUSY BEE (Sir F. Price) ..... Gilbert	5	10	10
aMUSTARD CLUB (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	5	10	10
LOWE VIGIL (Lord Stalbridge) ..... C. Anthony	5	10	10
YEARLY (Mr. R. Warner) ..... C. Anthony	5	10	10
CHATSWORTH (Lady Warrender) ..... H. A. Brown	5	10	10
MAIL FIST (Colonel H. A. Wernher) ..... I. Anthony	5	10	10
BUCKTHORNE (Mrs. H. T. L. Young) ..... H. Young	5	10	10
YELLOW ORIEL (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... F. Hartigan	4	10	7
SWAN MILL (Mr. R. F. Morel) ..... Roberts	4	10	7
aSERGEANT (Mr. E. F. Haswell) ..... Holland	4	10	7
KEFALIA (Mr. F. Gwilt) ..... Pulford	4	10	0
OF AVON (Mrs. R. Laye) ..... Laye	4	10	0
MAYFIELDS (Mr. D. Thomas) ..... Mitchell	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BERKELEY BRIDGE, W. Speck; TIDENHAM, —; BLUNT, R. Thrale; PASSING CLOUD, W. Parvin; BUSY BEE, J. Haney; BUCKTHORNE, F. Sergeant; YELLOW ORIEL, W. Stott; SWAN MILL, —; MEYERLING, —; CATSPAW, D. Morgan.

4.0.—The BRISTOL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aGENERAL ADVANCE (Major A. W. Huntington) ..... Withington	a	12	7
WROXHAM BUTTON (Captain C. B. Petre) ..... Petre	a	11	13
BLUE BAG (Mr. M. Evans) ..... L. Anthony	a	11	0
NO FOOLING (Mr. C. H. Phipps) ..... R. Thompson	a	10	13
aCYLVIDA (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony	a	10	13
aSOME TOFF (Lord Allendale) ..... A. Gordon	a	10	13
aCEASE FIRE (Captain J. W. Bridges) ..... I. Anthony	a	10	9
VINCOLE (Captain J. W. Bridges) ..... I. Anthony	6	10	8
CLUMPTO (Mr. C. Goad) ..... Pendarves	6	10	7
THE DANCRE (Mrs. Mundy) ..... D. Harrison	a	10	7
SECOND NATIONAL (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	10	5
ROSATION (Mr. G. M. Tonge) ..... Martin	a	10	5
SULTAN OF WICKEN (Dowager Lady Penrhyn) ..... Withington	a	10	5
JIM LANGFORD (Mrs. H. N. Clegg) F. A. Brown	a	10	4
SOUTH ERA (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony	4	10	3
WICKE CLOVEN (Miss N. Paull) ..... Private	4	10	3
TWO HILL (Miss N. Paull) ..... Private	4	10	3
aSWIFT NEWS (Mr. E. H. Gregory) ..... Rayson	5	10	2
RAVE-LAUGH (Mrs. G. Shorrock) ..... J. Davies	a	10	2
DRIVEN WARE (Mr. A. Edwards) ..... A. Edwards	a	10	2
AUBRETIA (Mrs. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	10	0
POLIGAR (Sir E. Wills) ..... De Winton	a	10	0
GREY BIRD II. (Mr. G. W. Stephens) ..... Gosden	a	10	0
CHAMBORD (Mrs. E. Brock) ..... Mitchell	a	10	0
aSUBLIME FIRE (Mr. J. Powell) ..... J. Scott	6	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GENERAL ADVANCE, W. Stott; CYLVIDA, T. Cullinan; SOME TOFF, —; CEASE FIRE, D. Williams; SWIFT NEWS, G. Hardy; RATHLURIC, J. Farrell; BRITISH WARM, G. Goswell; AUBRETIA, W. Speck; POLIGAR, W. Parvin; GREY BIRD II., E. Foster; CHAMBORD, A. Pigrott; SUBLIME FIRE, —.

4.30.—The NORTH CURRY HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
WHITE FLAG (Mrs. Mundy) ..... D. Harrison	a	12	7
TALPA (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony	5	12	2
ROYAL TOMB (Mr. E. Ansebury) ..... Private	5	12	2
YARLINGTON (Mr. G. C. Prior-Rice) ..... D. Harrison	6	11	6
aNORMAN DUKE (Mr. R. G. Shaw) ..... Gosden	a	11	6
PRUDENT PAT (Wing-Commander W. Read) ..... Read	a	11	3
LENGLEN (Mr. R. W. Mealings) ..... Newey	5	11	1
MARRIDITH (Mr. T. Lant) ..... D. Harrison	5	11	1
DRACOS (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... Lindsay	a	11	0
ATHOS (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... Edwards	a	11	0
ZERO (Mr. W. F. Ransom) ..... Ransom	5	10	13
WINNERSH (Sir F. Price) ..... Gilbert	4	10	12
aKING EAGLE (Major A. W. Huntington) ..... Withington	a	10	11
TARNISH (Mrs. J. Woodman) ..... R. Mitchell	a	10	7
WALDORF (Mrs. M. Rimell) ..... R. Rimell	a	10	7
aSTARLESS (Mr. F. Hands) ..... Thrale	a	10	6
BEDEGUAR (Sir E. Wills) ..... De Winton	a	10	5
WHITE VIOLET (Mr. E. Thackray) ..... C. Anthony	a	10	2
aTE'ORAN (Mr. H. T. L. Young) ..... H. Young	6	10	2
BLOOD MAY TELL (Mr. R. E. Morel) ..... Roberts	4	10	1
ASTON (Mr. R. C. Pearson) ..... C. Pearson	4	10	1
aDREAM O' FORTUNE (Mrs. M. Evans) ..... I. Anthony	5	10	0
LITTLE SOUTH (Mr. J. Tiller) ..... J. Scott	a	10	0
ZERO HOUR (Mr. E. W. Merrell) ..... T. Worrell	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TALPA, T. Cullinan; YARLINGTON, W. Stott; NORMAN DUKE, —; LENGLEN, —; WINNERSH, J. Haney; KING EAGLE, —; TARNISH, K. Piggott; STARLESS, R. Thrale; BEDEGUAR, W. Parvin; WHITE VIOLET, Owner; TE'ORAN, F. Sergeant; BLOOD MAY TELL, J. Moloney; DREAM O' FORTUNE, D. Williams; ASTON, —.

LACROSSE

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

The University lacrosse match will be played at Cambridge this afternoon. Since 1903 Oxford have won 13 times and Cambridge seven, while the game in 1924 was drawn. That was the only time that Oxford have failed to win since 1912. Last year Oxford won by 15 goals to 2. To-day they will have five of the players who took part in last year's match, while Cambridge will have six. The winners will play Manchester University at Leicester in the final round for the University flag.

The teams will be :—

OXFORD.—G. R. M. Ricketts (Winchester and Hertford), goal; M. A. MacIntyre (Yale and Brasenose), point; F. H. Meeres-Young (Rhodes University, Grahamstown, and Magdalen), cover-point; A. E. Grauer (captain) (University of British Columbia and University), third man; R. J. Taylor (Warrington and Oriel), left defence; A. C. Cornwell (Brown University and St. John's), right defence; C. P. Moss (Woodhouse Grove and Jesus), centre; *E. Williams (Manchester University and St. John's), left attack; *S. D. Lucas (St. Dunstan's and Oriel), right attack; *L. H. Farinholt (Johns Hopkins University and Queen's), third home; *J. J. McDonough (Chicago University and Hertford), second home; L. Geldens (Birmingham Southern, Alabama, and Worcester), first home.

CAMBRIDGE.—*H. J. Cross (Jersey and Queens'), goal; *R. D. D. Wilkinson (Woodhouse and St. John's), point; G. H. C. Giddins (Lancing and Jesus), cover-point; A. J. Thomas (Hertford G.S. and Queens'), third man; C. R. Smith (Haileybury and St. John's), left defence; *R. L. D. Gilson (South Africa and Jesus), right defence; *J. A. Kay (Southport and Downing), centre; *R. A. Lewis (Haileybury and Jesus), left attack; G. T. Swift (Dollar Academy and Jesus), right attack; *L. F. Bennett (captain) (Manchester G.S. and Trinity), third home; G. W. Turnbull (Leys and St. John's), second home; H. S. Sharp (Haileybury and Caius), first home.

*A former University player.

In the women's territorial lacrosse match at Oxford yesterday the South beat the Midlands by five goals to three, after having led by 3—1 at half-time.

PLUMPTON RESULTS

2.0 (2.1).—The PORTSLADE SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

LARGIE, b g. by Lemond—Carpentia (Mr. W. Harris), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... E. Vinall 1
ARSINOE, b m. by Tracy le Val—Macedonia (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 5 yrs. 9st. 9lb. P. Prendergast 2
MANAMBAR, b g. by Radium—Tuscombe (Mr. E. B. Skey), aged, 10st. 5lb. Mr. R. Harding 3
Hugh O'Neill (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 12st. ..... F. Brookes 0
Priority (Mr. C. E. Bennett), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... R. Thrale 0
Signal Rocket (Lord Glanely), 5 yrs. 11st. 8lb. ..... T. James 0
Indian Ace (Mr. G. Blaker), 6 yrs. 11st. 1lb. C. Rhodes 0
G.R. (Mrs. H. Musker), aged, 10st. 9lb. Mr. T. Musker 0
Pitaurari (Lord Lovat), 5 yrs. 10st. 7lb. G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by C. Young, at Findon)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Signal Rocket, 9 to 2 Largie, 5 to 1 Pitaurari, 8 to 1 Priority, 10 to 1 Hugh O'Neill, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 13s.; places, 5s., 24s. 3d., 8s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,172 units; total place pool, 3,455 units.

Won by 10 lengths; a bad third. Hugh O'Neill was the only other to finish.

The winner was bought in for 55 guineas.

2.30 (2.31).—The WIVELSFIELD SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

ORMUZD, ch g. by Sardanapale—Reine Marguerite III. (Mr. P. Beaumont), aged, 12st. ..... G. Goswell 1
GUERRILLERO, gr g. by Spion Kop—No Quarter (Mr. E. N. Willett), 4 yrs. 11st. ..... A. Lefebvre 2
TREASURER, b g. by Precipice—Spearm (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... J. Browne 3
Galahad (Mr. F. Collinson), 6 yrs. 12st. ..... F. Grantham 0
Count Spaghetti (Mr. E. B. Hawksley), aged, 12st. ..... S. Ingham 0
Lemington (Mr. F. L. Hill), 6 yrs. 12st. ..... T. Chisman 0
Tuscan (Mrs. W. Mure), aged, 12st. ..... F. Brookes 0
Beau Sabreur (Mr. F. Hands), 4 yrs. 11st. ..... R. Thrale 0

(Winner trained by C. Gore, at Findon)

STARTING PRICE.—11 to 10 on Ormuzd, 100 to 30 agst Treasurer, 7 to 2 Count Spaghetti, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 2s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,346 units; total place pool, 4,769 units.

Won by four lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Galahad was fourth and Lemington last.

The winner was bought in for 95 guineas.

3.0 (3.1).—The KEYMER HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

HOLIDAY HALL, ch g. by Holiday House—Peahen (Mr. R. Harmsworth), aged, 12st. 2lb. W. Stott 1
TOOTENHILL, b g. by Poet Laureate—Think of Me (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), aged, 12st. 3lb. ..... T. James 2
REBEL GIRL, b m. by My Prince—Easter Week (Mrs. A. Wall), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... C. Mallon 3
Afrikander (Mr. A. Donn), 6 yrs. 11st. 5lb. F. Brookes 0
Fancy Laureate (Miss S. Joicey), aged, 10st. J. Sinnott 0

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Holiday Hall, 7 to 4 Rebel Girl, 6 to 1 Tootenhill, 10 to 1 Afrikander, 33 to 1 agst Fancy Laureate.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 3d.; places, 3s. 3d., 6d. Total win pool, 4,317 units; total place pool, 2,556 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a bad third. Fancy Laureate was fourth.

3.30 (3.30).—The SUSSEX HANDICAP HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

GOLDEN BAY, b h. by Golden Myth—Bayazid (Mr. J. Mayo), 6 yrs. 11st. 4lb. E. Vinall 1
FAITHFUL GARRY, b g. by Stedfast—Garrisdown (Mr. J. Tiller), 5 yrs. 11st. 8lb. W. Payne 2
SONNY, b g. by Sonning—Queen Alice (Mr. R. G. Shaw), 6 yrs. 11st. 13lb. ..... W. Parvin 3
Balfour (Mr. G. Blaker), aged, 11st. 13lb. J. Haney 0
Cathalan (Mr. T. Mott), aged, 11st. 9lb. R. Thrale 0
Auditor (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 5 yrs. 10st. 13lb. ..... A. Lineyar 0
Achroy (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs. 10st. 5lb. ..... P. Prendergast 0
Bill Sykes (Mr. R. Lawrence), 4 yrs. 10st. 2lb. ..... W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by C. Young, at Findon)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 4 agst Cathalan, 9 to 2 Faithful Garry, 5 to 1 each Golden Bay and Bill Sykes, 6 to 1 Sonny, 10 to 1 Balfour, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend 20s. 3d.; places 5s. 9d.; 4s. 3d., 7s. Total win pool, 3,931 units; total place pool, 1,732 units.

Won by 10 lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Bill Sykes was fourth and Auditor last.

4.0 (4.0).—The NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

RENDER, b g. by The Alder—Jenny Wren (Mr. H. Peel), aged, 12st. ..... W. Stott 1
ZAHRAT, br m. by China Cock—Rustic Lass (Mrs. L. G. Berwick), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... C. Wenham 2
AIRBLOOM, b g. by Etheric—Floret (Mr. F. P. Chapman), 4 yrs. 10st. ..... G. Lunn 3
Red Abbot (Mrs. E. Coote), 6 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..... G. Turner 0
Mixed Double (Mr. G. Gilbey), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... C. Mallon 0
Maison Druce (Mr. C. Goad), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Squabbler (Miss R. Murray), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... W. Redmond 0
Deceit (Mr. H. A. Thomas), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... J. Hamilton 0
The Wolf (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... K. Rumble 0
Prince's Covert (Major A. H. Pryce), 5 yrs. 11st. ..... Linegar 0
Green Eagle (Mr. C. W. Norman), 5 yrs. 11st. ..... J. Browne 0
Dunshaughlin (Mr. A. Law), 5 yrs. 11st. ..... R. McCarthy 0
Mymering (Mr. R. Gore), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... J. Scott 0
Briar Path (Mr. F. L. Hill), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... H. Rees 0

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 on Render, 7 to 1 agst Zahrat, 8 to 1 Briar Path, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. ; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 6d. Total win pool, 5,139 units; total place pool, 4,876 units.

Won by four lengths; a length separated second and third. The Wolf was fourth and Deceit last.

4.30 (4.30).—The FOUR-YEAR-OLD HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

LOUGHBROWN, b g. by Birlingham—Hatshemuit (Captain M. Wardell), aged, 11st. ..... H. Nicholson 1
ROCK BOTTOM, ch g. by Herodote—Stoneyland (Mr. J. Tiller), 10st. 10lb. ..... A. Piper 2
NUMIDE, b g. by Le Prodige—Armee de Metz (Lord Queenborough), 10st. 10lb. ..... S. Ingham 3
La Tache (Mrs. A. Dodd), 10st. ..... J. Baxter 0
Forward Boy (Mrs. V. G. Harmsworth), 10st. 5lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Sicilia (Squadron-Leader C. Ridley), 10st. 5lb. (car. 10st. 13lb.) ..... Owner 0
Silver Willow (Mrs. Vinsun-Thomas), 10st. 5lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Sweet Wilma (Mr. V. Stapleton-Bretherton), 10st. 5lb. ..... Robson 0
White Easter (Mr. J. H. T. Torr), 10st. 5lb. J. Crotty 0
Weasel (Sir F. Towle), 10st. 5lb. ..... T. Griffiths 0

(Winner trained by Hogarth, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 on Loughbrown, 9 to 1 agst Rock Bottom, 7 to 1 Wensel, 10 to 1 Numide, 100 to 8 each Silver Willow and Forward Boy, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. ; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 3s. Total win pool, 4,407 units; total place pool, 3,999 units.

Won by a length and a half; two lengths separated second and third. Wrasel was fourth and La Tache last.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Only five Southern clubs have entered teams for the National Cross-Country Championship, which is to be decided at Graves Park, Sheffield, on Saturday, March 8. The list has been closed with the nomination of 36 teams and 31 individual runners.

The teams entered are :—

Birchfield H. (Birmingham), Hallamshire H. (Sheffield), South London H., Surrey A.C., Tipton H., Bury A.C., Wycombe Phoenix H. and A.C., Liverpool Pembroke A. and C.C., Belgrave H., Blackheath H., Bradford A.C., Bramley and Dist. H., Broughton H. and A.C., Derby and County A. and C.C., Doncaster A. and N.U., Bilton H., Harehills Liberal Club H., Leigh (Lancs) H., Lincoln Wellington A.C., Liverpool H. and A.C., Manchester A.C., Manchester Y.M.C.A. H., Northampton County A.C., Rotherham A. and C.C., Salford H., Saltwell H. (Gateshead-on-Tyne), Sheffield United H., Stockport H., Sutton-in-Ashfield H. and A.C., Wath A.C.U., Wigan H. (Eccles), Wirral A.C. (Birkenhead), Earlestown Viaduct A.C., Manchester H., Harborne H. and C.C., and Lovels H.

The following individuals have been entered :—

R. A. Anderson (North Shields Poly. C.), R. C. Blake (Bradford City Police A.C.), W. Black (Maidenhead C. and A.C.), A. Brayshaw (Blackpool Fylde H.), G. W. Brind (Reading A.C.), J. A. Broadley (Hampstead H.), P. G. Bromley-Daunt (Verbury H.), W. Clift (Polytechnic H.), H. S. H. Cook (Polytechnic H.), A. Crewdson (Blackpool Fylde H.), S. B. Crosland (Royton H. and A.C.), L. M. Curmmins (St. Gregory's A.C., Cheltenham), F. Deakin (St. Gregory's A.C.), G. C. Ellis (Airedale H.), C. Garndon (Nuneaton H.), Ford (Kent A.C.), G. Forman (Nuneaton H.), R. E. Gibson (Gateshead H. and W.), V. Harman (Slough A.C.), W. B. Howard (Kettering Town H.), E. O'Connor (Polytechnic H.), R. H. Oliver (Reading A.C.), H. W. Payne (Woodford Green A.C.), A. T. Price (Humber H.), S. Salmon (Sutton H. and A.C.), W. J. Stephens (Reading A.C.), H. Townsend (Westbury H.), V. W. Whitehead (Maidenhead C. and A.C.), W. O. Williams (Bradford City Police A.C.), R. Winter (Darlington H.), and J. A. Burns (Elswick Harriers).

MATCH AT ARDINGLY

Ardingly College had their first cross-country event this season yesterday, when they decided their annual match against the Masters, who were given 5 minutes' start. The course was over a distance of 4½ miles, and the Masters won by 15 points to 40.

WINTER SPORTS AT OSLO

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, FEB. 26.

The Individual Military long distance race was held to-day, when Oeneberg (Norway) was first, J. Berger (Sweden) second, and Menecky (Czechoslovakia) third.

The 11th International Ski Congress was concluded at Oslo to-day. Lake Placid was selected for the Winter Olympic Games in 1932. The Congress officially approved the rules for downhill and slalom races. Captain Oestgaard, the president of the Norwegian Ski Association, stated that Norwegians are not very enthusiastic supporters of such races, but that they would, none the less, support the motion. The proposal was unanimously adopted. The Rules thus adopted are based on the British Ski Racing Rules, with modifications proposed by the Swiss University Ski Club. The Congress decided that the ski club of Great Britain should organise next year the first officially recognized international competition for Downhill and Slalom racing.

MURREN, FEB. 26

The Mackinanon Challenge Cup for downhill ski-racing was held at Mürren to-day. The result was :—Miss Doroen Elliott, 1; Captain Boughton Leigh, 2; Colonel de Lande Long, 3.

A keeper has captured a salmon of 50lb. and Mr. R. Pashley another big salmon of 41½lb. in the Wye (Herefordshire).

COURSING

NATIONAL MEETING AT POWERSTOWN PARK

The conditions were, on the whole, very pleasant for the first day of the National Coursing Meeting at Powerstown Park yesterday, although some rain fell and the light was bad in the evening. The card was a big one, but the 64 trials and an undecided course were run off in under five hours. Overnight anticipations were not borne out by the running in the Derby, of which two rounds were decided, for, of the four most fancied puppies on the day of the draw—Son of the Soil, Mearchu, Brown Foam, and Mount Sandel—only the first-named remains.

The results were :—

The NATIONAL BREEDERS' STAKES (DERBY) for 64 Dog Puppies with Cup. Winner, £350; second, £125.

FIRST ROUND

Mr. W. Connery's bd d CRYSTAL FOX, by White Fox—Cross Country, beat Mr. R. Walsh's bk ANTONIO, by Mishenac—Go Ahead III. Betting.—2 to 1 on Crystal Fox.

Mr. J. Clyne's w bd SWEET SULTAN, by Ballymaurice—Yellow

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

ROWING

TORPID RACES CONCLUDED

The Torpid Races were concluded at Oxford yesterday in delightful weather, brilliant sunshine succeeding a dull, wet morning. Worcester retained their position of Head of the River.

There were big attendances at each Division, but especially at the first, in which the struggle between Brasenose and Wadham excited much interest. Wadham had previously made six bumps and were out to score a "highest possible," but the fates were against them, and, although at one time it looked as though they might achieve their purpose, they found Brasenose a class above the crews they had previously defeated, for this was the first occasion they had had to row farther than the Free Ferry, and Brasenose managed to get home with a quarter of a length to spare. Worcester left off Head of the River in a manner befitting their position. Seldom have a crew finished in such brilliant fashion, and they made Balliol look mediocre indeed. They appeared to have a real stroke in F. T. Hawkin, the St. Paul's freshman, who is a brother of the Old Blue. They had been coached by their old captain, M. G. Billing, and Mr. Vivian Nickalls. The first and last occasion on which they had headed the Torpid was in 1922, and on that occasion they had an American oarsman in their crew, S. R. Tyler, of the University of Virginia, who rowed No. 2. St. Peters' Hall made a brilliant debut, for they only came into existence two years ago. They made a bump every afternoon, and from the ease with which they made them would have gone a long way into the Third Division before reaching the end of their tether. Their performance is the more noteworthy as they have only 40 members on the books. Next year their prospects will be hardly as good, as most of those rowing this year in the Torpids will be requisitioned for their Summer Eights. Corpus, another of the smaller foundations, who have always succeeded in maintaining a prominent position on the river, also did remarkably well in making five bumps in the First Division, a record equalled by Keble; and St. Catherine's, in the Second Division, and Jesus, in the Third Division, also gained five places. But for sheer bad luck St. Catherine's might have done likewise.

Some crews were very disappointing, notably New College and Magdalen, who had given much promise in practice. Magdalen lost only two places, one of which was to the Head Boat, but New College went down on no fewer than five occasions. Bumps were much more numerous than usual, as 58 were recorded during the six days' racing.

The Head of the River crew consisted of:—T. Ryder (Radley) (bow), S. R. Tyler (University of Virginia), J. M. Jacoby (Glenalmond), L. R. Addison (Bromsgrove), F. W. Manning (King's College, Taunton), R. Green (Hailey bury), T. V. Price (Bromsgrove), F. T. Hankin (St. Paul's) (stroke), W. H. Pritchard (St. Edmunds, Ware) (cox).

The order of finishing was:—Worcester, Balliol, Corpus, University, Magdalen, Brasenose, Wadham, Keble, Christ Church, New College, Balliol II., Merton, St. Catherine's, Lincoln, Exeter, Pembroke, St. John's, New College II., Oriel, Trinity, University II., Hertford, St. Edmund Hall, Queen's II., Wadham II., Jesus, Magdalen II., Brasenose II., St. Peter's Hall, Christ Church II., Exeter II., Worcester II., Oriel II., Keble II., St. John's II.

THIRD DIVISION

ORDER OF STARTING.—St. Edmund Hall, Queen's, Wadham II., Magdalen II., Jesus, Brasenose II., Christ Church II., St. Peter's Hall, Exeter II., Oriel II., Worcester II., Keble II., St. John's II.

St. Edmund Hall retained their position at the head of the Division without any effort, and finished fully two lengths in front of Queen's, but Queen's and Wadham II. provided a most exciting struggle. Wadham gained in Iffley Reach, and, after coming out of the Gut, drew right up. Along the Willows the Wadham cox made a futile shot, and Queen's drew away. Wadham came up again at the Red Post, and got within a couple of feet, but from this point Queen's held them, and, after a gruelling race, succeeded in reaching home by a quarter of a length. Jesus came up steadily in Iffley Reach and were within a length of Magdalen II. coming through the Gut. Magdalen drew away slightly, but could not sustain the effort, and in a capital dash along the Green Bank Jesus made their bump at the Willows. Brasenose II. paddled over, as the irrepressible St. Peter's Hall, going off at a great pace, overhauled Christ Church II. before reaching the Free Ferry, thus making their sixth successive bump. Exeter II. rowed up, Oriel II., who followed them, being quickly overtaken by Worcester II., who bumped them near the Weirs Bridge. There was a fine race to finish up with between Keble II. and St. John's II., which ended in Keble passing the post barely a quarter of a length to the good.

SECOND DIVISION

ORDER OF STARTING.—Merton, Lincoln, St Catherine's, Exeter, Pembroke, St. Jo n's, New College II., Oriel, Trinity, Hertford, University College II., St. Edmund Hall.

Merton retained their position without difficulty, and were well away from Lincoln when the latter were caught by St. Catherine's. St. Catherine's had previously bumped Exeter, but the latter made a great effort to regain their position, and had got to within a length of them. Coming out up the Gut St. Catherine's drew away, but again Exeter gained on them. St. Catherine's, however, saved themselves further anxiety by making their bump near the New College barge. Pembroke finished within two lengths of Exeter, and well away from St. John's, who had New College within a length of them at the finish. Two lengths separated New College from Oriel, who were a like distance ahead of Trinity. Hertford and University Colleges had a brief struggle in Iffley Reach, which terminated in University College making their bump at the Free Ferry.

FIRST DIVISION

ORDER OF STARTING.—Worcester, Balliol, University College, Corpus, Magdalen, Brasenose, Wadham, Christ Church, Keble, New College, Balliol II., Merton.

Worcester left off Head of the River in no uncertain fashion, as they got well away from Balliol and finished brilliantly four or five lengths ahead. University and Corpus provided an interesting struggle. There was a wide gap between them at the Gut, but Corpus came up very fast along the Green Bank and at the Boathouse were within a few feet. University struggled gamely along the Wall but to no purpose and had finally to give way just after passing the Cherwell. Magdalen lost distance to Brasenose, who were having all their work cut out to escape the attentions of Wadham. Magdalen kept their place, finishing a length ahead of Brasenose. Brasenose were a length in front of Wadham at the Boathouse, and, stalling off a determined challenge at the Cherwell, reached home in safety with a quarter of a length to spare. Christ Church were quite outpaced by Keble and had lowered their flag near the Weirs Bridge. New College, Balliol II., and Merton rowed up at wide intervals.

WEST END A.R.A.

The West End Amateur Rowing Association, which is composed of the house clubs of the leading West End and City business firms, will celebrate its "jubilee" next month. The association was founded on March 15, 1880, the clubs represented at its first meeting being Magpie, Grove House, Kildare, Argyll, Clarence, and Atalanta, of which all but the Magpie are still members. The occasion will be marked by a dinner at the Wharnecliffe Rooms, at which R. C. Blundell (Clarence R.C.), the president of the association, who was in attendance at the foundation meeting, will take the chair.

Fixtures arranged by the association for the coming season are:—

March 15.—President's Fours and Sculling Handicap. April 5.—Spring Invitation Eights. April 26.—Whiteley Bequest Eights and Junior Fours. June 28.—Annual Regatta. July 26.—Scratch Half Outrigged Fours. Sept. 20.—Herbert Marshall Pairs and Autumn Eights. Oct. 4.—Sculling Championships.

All these races will be rowed at Hammersmith, where the association has a commodious clubhouse.

JIU JITSU

A Jiu Jitsu contest between Oxford and Cambridge will be held in the Corn Exchange, Oxford, at 2.30 p.m. to-day.

The following will represent Oxford:—

F. H. Ziegler (Pembroke) (captain), J. P. Brockhouse (Exeter), J. D. Broadbent (Trinity), A. Wright (Christ Church), E. E. Grant (Worcester), and J. V. Jenkins (Keble).

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

THE OXFORD CREW

The Oxford crew continued their practice yesterday, with Major A. F. R. Wiggins again in charge of the work.

In order to keep clear of the Torpids, the crew got afloat before the second division rowed up. They went down-stream at a very slow rate of striking, Martineau keeping them to 32, and they reached Iffley in one piece. After going through the Lock they worked to Sandford in two pieces, and after dropping below they paddled on to Radley Boathouse. Instead of disembarking they put about, and, after a short breather, returned to Sandford with an easy on the way. They had some more pieces of paddling on the way to Iffley, but, after getting clear of the Lock, made a start at Haystack Corner and rowed hard through to the Red Post at a stroke of 30 to 32, and then paddled into the Boathouse.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	St	lb
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	6½
2. H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	4
3. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	11½
4. P. N. Carpmael (Dundie and Jesus)	12	9
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	12
6. J. S. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	5
7. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	12½
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	9
R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

RUGBY FOOTBALL

MATCH AT GREENWICH

Although they were heavily handicapped by injuries to their players, finishing with only 12 men, the Chatham United Services beat the Royal Naval College Greenwich, yesterday by three goals and two tries (21 points), to three goals (15 points).

The teams were:—

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.—Sub-Lieutenant G. T. Cooper, Back; Sub-Lieutenant H. J. E. Lane, Lieutenant R. S. Magee, Lieutenant Hoyle, and Lieutenant J. F. Stevens, three-quarter backs; Sub-Lieutenant E. F. Dykes and Sub-Lieutenant C. C. Martell, half-backs; Lieutenant C. K. M. Hardy, Lieutenant G. A. Wilson, Lieutenant J. D. Crossman, Lieutenant-Commander H. R. Laird, Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Darwin, Sub-Lieutenant R. L. Argles, Sub-Lieutenant G. W. Paine, and Sub-Lieutenant J. E. Webber, forwards.

UNITED SERVICES (CHATHAM).—Sec. Lieutenant S. T. A. Radcliffe, R.E., back; Sec. Lieutenant E. M. Beckford, R.E., Lieutenant J. M. Hogan, R.N., Lieutenant E. L. Kellett, R.E., and Sapper H. Powell, R.E., three-quarter backs; Lieutenant T. G. B. Winch, R.N., and Lieutenant F. W. Simpson, R.E., half-backs; Lieutenant T. Burrows, R.E., Lieutenant J. P. Walker, R.E., Lieutenant H. C. W. Eking, R.E., Lieutenant T. Martin, R.E., Lieutenant F. M. T. Bostock, R.E., Lieutenant J. H. Buckley, R.N., Lieutenant C. W. Jones, R.N., and Lieutenant H. G. A. Elphinstone, R.E., forwards.

RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
CHATHAM UNITED SERVICES	21	*ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE	15
*UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH)	3	UNITED SERVICES (ALDERSHOT)	3
OXFORD UNIVERSITY ..	10	*R.A.F.	3
ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES	47	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL ..	3

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
NOTTINGHAM UNIV. ..	21	*COTTON COLLEGE ..	0
*LEIGHTON PARK SCHOOL	31	BLOXHAM SCHOOL ..	9
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON ..	11	*CHURCHERS COLLEGE ..	3
*TIFFIN SCHOOL	5	CHRIST'S HOSPITAL II.	0
RYDAL	19	*LIVERPOOL COLLEGE ..	13

* Home team.

Glamorgan beat Yorkshire in a Rugby League county match at Leeds yesterday by two goals and three tries (13 points) to two tries (6 points).

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

RUGBY UNION

HOSPITALS' CUP—SEMI-FINAL

RICHMOND.—King's College Hospital v. Guy's Hospital (3.0).

CLUB MATCHES

BLACKHEATH.—Lloyd's v. Stock Exchange.
SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Pontypool (3.30).
ABERAVON.—Aberavon v. Bridgend (4.45).

RUGBY LEAGUE

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP—SECOND ROUND REPLAY

WIDNES.—Widnes v. Swinton.

ASSOCIATION

FULHAM.—Fulham v. Royal Air Force (3.15).
ROYAL AIR FORCE.—A/C. Chaston (Uxbridge), goal; L/A/C. James (Netheravon) and Corporal Pond (Henlow), backs; A/C. Bulmer (Lee-on-Solent), Corporal Robinson (Henlow), and Sergeant Trout (Hornchurch), half-backs; A/C. Hickey (Uxbridge), Sergeant Acquaroff (Worthydown), L/A/C. Vernon (Halton), A/C. Kelly (Henlow), and Sergeant Turner (Upavon), forwards.
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Casuals.

GOLF

CROYDON ALLIANCE MIXED FOURSOMES

The Croydon and District Professional Golfers' Alliance annual foursomes tournament was held at Croham Hurst yesterday, when an 18 holes bogey competition was decided in the morning and a stroke competition in the afternoon.

The results were:—

BOGEY

SECTION "A."—ROYAL BLACKHEATH: W. C. Thomas (+4) and Miss Rowsell (10), 3 up; CROHAM HURST: R. G. Wilson (+4) and Mrs. Greenwood (12), 1 up; BROMLEY AND BICKLEY: W. T. Twine (+4) and Mrs. Russell Eder (11), 1 up; FULWELL: W. G. Oke (+4) and Miss James (13), 2 down; TANDRIDGE: A. R. Baker (+4) and Miss Hamilton (3), 2 down.

SECTION "B."—CROOMS HOOD: Mr. H. V. D. Gallwey (1) and Miss Bailey (7), 3 up; SHIRLEY PARK: H. G. Palmer (9) and Mrs. Yates (15), 2 down.

STROKE COMPETITION

ROYAL BLACKHEATH: W. C. Thomas (+4) and Miss Rowsell (16), 77—6=71; PURLEY DOWNS: Mr. R. J. Mason (10) and Mrs. Davenport (19), 86—14½=71½; SHIRLEY PARK: Mr. J. Kirkland (12) and Mrs. Palmer (27), 95—19½=75½; CROHAM HURST: R. G. Wilson (+4) and Mrs. Greenwood (12), 80—4=76; FULWELL: W. G. Oke (+4) and Miss James (13), 81—4½=76½; TANDRIDGE: Mr. B. Valentine (3) and Miss Whitlock (11), 85—7=78; COULSDON COURT: Mr. E. Featherstone (scratch) and Mrs. Jarvis (4), 80—2=78.

CAMBRIDGE v. PROFESSIONALS

Cambridge University golfers will have one of their hardest tests to-day, when they will meet a team of professionals at Mildenhall.

The professional team will be:—

Abe Mitchell (private, St. Albans), C. A. Whitcombe (Chesfield Hill), E. R. Whitcombe (Meyrick Park, Bournemouth), G. Gadd (Rochampton), H. C. Jolly (Foxgrove), J. Braid (Walton Heath), J. H. Taylor (Royal Mid-Surrey), J. Bradbeer (Porters Park), E. Ray (Oxhey), A. Herd (Moor Park), J. G. Sherlock (Hunstanton), and H. J. Sherlock (Royal Worlington and Newmarket).

LADIES' LONDON FOURSOMES

Forty clubs have entered for the Ladies' London Foursomes Tournament, which will be decided at Beaconsfield on March 12, 13, and 14.

The draw is:—

BYES (play in Second Round).—Sandy Lodge v. North Hants (holders), Northwood v. Hanger Hill, Wimbledon v. Leatherhead, Oxhey v. Sunningdale, Verulam v. Chislehurst, Stoke Poges v. Camberley Heath.

FIRST ROUND.—Prince's (Mitcham) v. Croham Hurst, Ashdown Forest v. Coulsdon Court, Berkshire v. Wimbledon Park, Porters Park v. St. George's Hill, Thorndon Park v. Ashford Manor, Lady Golfers' Club v. Banstead Downs, West Hill v. Royal Mid-Surrey, Beaconsfield v. Moor Park.

BYES (play in Second Round).—Wentworth v. West Byfleet, Woodcote Park (Coulsdon) v. Langley Park, Purley Downs v. Chigwell, West Essex v. Rochampton, Addington v. Burhill, Knole Park (Sevenoaks) v. Walton Heath.

HOCKEY

ROYAL AIR FORCE WIN

The Royal Air Force gained a splendid win over the Royal Navy at Uxbridge yesterday, by three goals to two, thus enabling the Army to retain the Inter-Services Championship, as they had previously drawn with the Navy and had beaten the Air Force.

The final placings are:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.
ARMY	2½	1	0	1	7	5
ROYAL AIR FORCE	2½	1	1	0	4	5
ROYAL NAVY	2½	0	1	1	6	7

With the ground in excellent condition the game was played at a great pace, especially in the second half, when the Air Force settled down to really effective hockey. In the earlier part of the game they relied too much on the short passing game and failed to use their wings enough, whereas the Navy forwards, well led by Kirkconnel, swung the ball about well and were always the more dangerous in their movements. But owing to the magnificent defence of the Air Force half-backs and Flying Officer Beisiegel at back, they were able to score only once in the first half, although they did most of the attacking. Afterwards, the Air Force played a far more open game and, with their half-backs giving them splendid support, they scored three goals to their opponents' one. It was, however, only towards the end of the game that they obtained a winning lead, to the great delight of their supporters, who had turned out in full force. On the run of the play a draw would have been a very fair result, for, on the whole, the Navy forwards were the better balanced line. The heavy half-back line was little, if at all, inferior to that of the Air Force, and neither goalkeeper could be blamed for any of the shots that scored.

The first half of the game went in favour of the Navy, but it was not until after 25 minutes' play that they were able to score. This goal was the result of a good run by the left wing and some clever stickwork near the circle by Atkinson, who sent the ball across to Collett, who made no mistake with his shot. The Navy thus led at half-time by one goal to none.

After changing ends the Air Force improved out of all knowledge. They opened up the game and gave the Navy defence a very anxious 10 minutes, at the end of which they forced a corner from which Sales equalized the scores with a very good shot. Sales, who ordinarily plays at centre half, had now settled down well in the forward line, and was distributing his passes with fine judgment. Five minutes after equalizing the Air Force took the lead with a remarkable goal by Maher, which might justifiably have been disallowed as a dangerous stroke. It was, however, such a clever one that it was just as well it counted. Maher took the ball outside the circle, and, working his way through, was partially stopped and slipped, but while on his knees scooped the ball through a crowd of players high into the net. After this the Navy put on the pace, and splendid runs were made by both wings, Atkinson and Satterthwaite both doing great work, but the Air Force defence held out magnificently. Foreman and Lodge, both of whom were reserves, acquitted themselves well. With a quarter of an hour to go a through pass by Atkinson was well followed up by Kirkconnel, who, although tackled, managed to pass the ball across the goal mouth from off the back line, and with Collett in position the inside right equalized with a fine shot. Both sides made desperate efforts to gain the lead and five minutes from time Hobbs sent Lascelles away on the right. Outpacing the Navy defence, Lascelles sent across a fine centre, which Bufton met, and his shot was deflected out of Campbell's reach by a Navy defender, though it is doubtful whether Campbell could have saved it in any case.

The teams were:—

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES.—Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Campbell (R.N.), goal; Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander A. E. Phillips (R.N.) and Lieutenant L. P. Morris (R.N.), backs; Lieutenant H. A. Trail (R.N.), Lieutenant R. G. Swallow (R.N.), and Commander C. H. L. Woodhouse (R.N.), half-backs; Paymaster Lieutenant L. S. Butterfield (R.N.), Lieutenant Collett (R.N.), Sub-Lieutenant A. Kirkconnel (R.N.), Lieutenant T. W. Atkinson (R.N.), and Lieutenant-Commander R. C. Taylor (R.N.), forwards.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Corporal C. Butler (Stanmore), goal; Corporal Foreman (Sealand) and Flying Officer W. K. Beisiegel (Donibristle), backs; Leading Aircraftman L. Hobbs (Uxbridge), Sergeant W. G. Maher (Upavon), and Leading Aircraftman Lodge (Worthydown), half-backs; Flying Officer N. M. Jerram (Halton), Pilot Officer D. Lascelles (Tangmere), Flying Officer H. E. Sales (Bicester), Flying Officer S. C. Dufton (Bicester), and Flight-Lieutenant H. N. Hampton (Digby), forwards.

BERKSHIRE BEAT BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Buckinghamshire were unlucky to lose to Berkshire, who won by four goals to two at Reading yesterday, and a draw would have been a more fitting result. Berkshire were greatly indebted to T. W. Mansergh, who is a master at Wellington, and J. B. Jacks, also of Wellington, who between them scored all their side's goals.

The teams were:—

BERKSHIRE.—B. Stubbs (Maidenhead), goal; M. Speakman (Jacot) and R. C. Hiam (Reading), backs; M. Jones (Reading University), A. A. Miller (Reading) and N. Sutcliffe (Maidenhead), half-backs; D. Brown (Reading), L. G. H. Murray (Reading University), T. W. Mansergh (Wellington College), J. B. Jacks (Wellington College), and C. G. Armstrong (Reading), forwards.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—S. Foster (Marlow), goal; G. H. Baker (Wycombe) and A. Leggett (Hamstead), backs; E. Hodges (Wycombe), S. T. Theed (Wycombe) and E. Sykes (Richings Park), half-backs; S. Cowley (Richings Park), L. J. Baker (Wycombe), R. Laird (Marlow), R. H. J. Brooks (Wycombe), and C. V. Rafferty (Wycombe), forwards.

HERTFORDSHIRE'S GOOD RECOVERY

A splendid recovery in the second half enabled Hertfordshire to beat Oxfordshire at St. Albans yesterday by five goals to three. Hertfordshire were out played in the first period and at the interval the score was 3—1 against them, but after the change of ends they practically monopolized the play and put on four goals without reply.

The teams were:—

HERTFORDSHIRE.—A. E. Oxley (Napsbury), goal; F. R. Massey (St. Albans) and M. W. Wilcox (St. Albans), backs; L. C. Warren (Hendon), G. W. Dixon (St. Albans) and I. C. Robertson (West Herts), half-backs; F. Wilson (West Herts), H. E. Perceval (East Herts), H. N. Greene (Broxbourne), J. N. B. Ashton (St. Albans), and C. Bradshaw, forwards.

OXFORDSHIRE (All Isis).—S. V. Misa, goal; D. R. Astell and G. A. Mobbs, backs; R. E. Holford, R. S. Armitage, and E. Hartley, half-backs; G. A. Hinds, C. Mortimer, forwards.

OXFORD'S LAST MATCH

Oxford University played their last match of the season yesterday, when they were beaten by Tulse Hill at Kent House by two goals to none.

Oxford was represented by the team which played against Cambridge, except that J. E. C. Luard came in for T. J. Linnell in the half-back line and T. L. Jones was playing instead of the Nawab of Pataudi on the right wing. Tulse Hill, however, were more constructive in the forward play, and their defence was always sound. R. E. Staples gave them a lead after 10 minutes' play, and he scored again within a few minutes, but his second goal was disallowed for "sticks." Then J. S. M. Paul, the Oxford captain, hit over the top of the goal when well placed, and, at Oxford's end, P. H. Bradley hit the post. C. J. Capes scored Tulse Hill's second goal, although Oxford were a little unlucky, as J. S. Gwatkin had slipped and was on the ground. Luard, dropping back, stopped the ball on the goal-line, but it just rolled across as he was about to clear. There was no scoring in the second half.

The teams were:—

TULSE HILL.—K. J. M. Worley, goal; F. C. Rowan and R. S. Walker, backs; C. K. Herbert, D. G. Lachlan, and W. Berridge, half-backs; C. J. Capes, R. E. Staples, F. H. Bradley, J. Theophilus, and F. K. Roger, forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—J. S. Gwatkin (Christ Church), goal; G. S. Gee (Brasenose) and P. F. Garthwaite (Brasenose), backs; J. M. Monkhouse (Trinity), G. Theophilus (University), and J. E. C. Luard (Christ Church), half-backs; T. L. Jones (Brasenose), D. G. Oswald (Wadham), T. J. R. Dashwood (Brasenose), J. S. M. Paul (St. John's), and A. D. Walmsley (Queen's), forwards.

R.M.A. BEAT CRANWELL

The Royal Military Academy beat the Royal Air Force College, at Woolwich, yesterday by five goals to two. The Cranwell backs played well, but the Woolwich forwards were very well together.

Cranwell set the pace at the start, but D. R. S. Baden's shot at goal was cleared. Then the home forwards attacked and Oswald completed a fine movement by scoring the first goal. Within a minute Oswald had scored again, the R.M.A. player pushing the ball into the net, while on the ground, after having collided with J. W. C. More, the Cranwell goalkeeper. The visitors then had a share of the game and, during one of their attacks, M. W. Baker shot into an empty goal from a neat pass by H. A. V. Hogan on the left wing. A few minutes before the interval, however, the Woolwich forwards broke away once more and Oswald, with a flick into the top corner of the net, scored his third goal. Cranwell made a good rally which resulted in Hogan scoring the best goal of the match, his shot from the left, taken from just inside the circle, entering the right-hand top corner of the net. From this point Woolwich dominated the play and another goal was shortly added to their total when D. E. Holbrook shot hard through

(Continued in next column)

CRICKET

M.C.C. v. WEST INDIES

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 26.—When the last day's play in the third match between M.C.C. and the West Indies was begun here to-day M.C.C. were 514 runs behind with three wickets down in their second innings.

Ames, who was three not out, failed to add to his score, but Hendren and Townsend put up a stubborn defence, taking two hours to add 47 runs to the overnight total. At the luncheon interval the score was 159 for four.

Score:—

WEST INDIES

First Innings		Second Innings	
C. A. Roach, c. Haig, b. Townsend	209	st. Ames, b. Astill	22
R. Hunte, c. Wyatt, b. Townsend	53	b. Townsend	14
J. Headley, run out	114	c. Townsend, b. Haig	112
M. P. Fernandez, c. Ames, b. Rhodes	22	c. Calthorpe, b. Rhodes	19
J. D. Sealey, c. and b. Rhodes	0	c. Hendren, b. Rhodes	10
C. V. Wight, b. Wyatt	10	b. Haig	22
L. N. Constantine, st. Ames, b. Wyatt	13	b. Astill	0
C. E. Browne, b. Voce	22	not out	70
C. Jones, c. Ames, b. Voce	6	b. Townsend	2
E. St. Hill, st. Ames, b. Haig	3	b. Astill	3
G. N. Francis, not out	5	l.-b.-w., b. Astill	2
Byes, &c.	14	Byes, &c.	14
Total	471	Total	290

M.C.C.

First Innings		Second Innings	
Gunn (G.), hit wkt., b. Francis	11	c. Hunte, b. Francis	45
Sandham, c. Hunte, b. Browne	9	c. and b. Constantine	0
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Francis, b. Constantine	0	c. Jones, b. Constantine	28
Hendren, b. Constantine	56	not out	51
Ames, c. Hunte, b. Francis	31	c. Francis, b. Constantine	3
Townsend, c. Hunte, b. Francis	3	not out	20
Astill, run out	0		
N. Haig, b. Constantine	4		
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, c. Headley, b. Constantine	15		
Rhodes, b. Francis	0		
Voce, not out	1		
Byes, &c.	15	Byes, &c.	12
Total	145	Total (4 wkts.)	159

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WEST INDIES.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Voce	28	4	81	2
Haig	10	7	61	1
Townsend	16	6	48	2
Rhodes	40	8	96	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Voce	16	4	44	0
Haig	10	1	44	2
Rhodes	51	23	93	2

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Francis	21	5	40	4
Constantine	16.3	6	35	4
Astill	28	3	92	0
Calthorpe	9	0	23	0
Wyatt	9	0	56	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Townsend	7.3	0	25	1
Astill	43	17	70	4
Browne	10	2	29	1
E. St. Hill	14	4	26	0

—Reuter.

THE LAST MATCH IN NEW ZEALAND

NEW PLYMOUTH (N.Z.), Feb. 26.—The M.C.C. began the last match of their tour against Taranaki here to-day.

Score:—

TARANAKI.—First Innings

Barker, b. Nichols	1
Giddy, b. Nichols	1
Cheevers, st. Benson, b. Bowey	19
Nasmith, b. Barratt	80
Kingstone, b. Nichols	15
Young, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Barratt	13
Lay, b. Allom	0
Eden, l.-b.-w., b. Barratt	2
Clark c. Duleepsinhji b. Barratt	0
Brown, c. Cornford, b. Bowley	7
Petty, not out	5
Byes, &c.	22
Total	139

M.C.C.—First Innings

Bowley, run out	21
E. T. Benson, c. Cheevers, b. Lay	14
M. J. Turnbull, no out	65
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Kingstone, b. Lay	2
Nichols, b. Barker	17
A. H. H. Gilligan, l.-b.-w., b. Clarke	24
Cornford not out	5
Byes, &c.	16
Total (5 wkts.)	164

BOWLING ANALYSIS

TARANAKI.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	17	4	37	1
Barratt	17	7	21	4
Cornford	4	0	8	0
Allom	11	1	27	1
Bowley	11.4	2	33	2

—Reuter.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

The Selection Sub-Committee to choose the teams for the Test Matches against Australia this summer, and for the Test Trial Match at Lord's in May, will be appointed by the Board of Control of Test Matches at Home when that body meets at Lord's this afternoon.

The rules provide for a sub-committee of three, who may co-opt two professionals with full powers, one from the North and one from the South, and may select a captain who shall have a casting vote. Last season the committee consisted of H. D. G. Leveson-Gower (chairman), J. C. White (Somerset), and N. Haig (Middlesex). As no member of the committee is permitted to contribute to the Press, several well-known cricketers are debarred from serving. The board will also discuss arrangements for the Test Matches, and earlier in the afternoon the Advisory County Cricket Committee hold a meeting.

SCHOOLS AND THE LARGER WICKET

The leading schools will, in accordance with the wishes of the M.C.C., use the larger wicket during the coming cricket season, at any rate, when they are playing other schools.

a group of players including C. F. C. Holder, the Woolwich goalkeeper. Unable to cope with the speed of the home forwards Cranwell resorted to defensive tactics for a time and, mainly due to the efforts of N. C. Walker, C. W. Ling and P. E. Drew, they were successful in breaking up the concerted attacks of Woolwich. Towards the finish, however, Walker, in attempting to clear a shot from G. C. Reeves, the R.M.A. captain, deflected the ball into his own goal.

The teams were:—

R.M.A.—C. F. C. Holder, goal; The Maharajah of Jaipur and J. G. Geddes, backs; W. A. R. Sumner, J. A. H. Mitchell, and G. R. T. Gillett, half-backs; D. E. Holbrooke, G. C. Reeves (captain), M. St. J. Oswald, G. C. Grimshaw, and L. J. Harris, forwards.

R.A.F. CADET COLLEGE.—J. W. C. More (captain), goal; C. W. Ling and N. C. Walker, backs; R. H. A. Leigh, P. E. Drew, and C. E. J. Baines, half-backs; H. A. V. Hogan, D. R. S. Baden, M. W. Baker, B. B. Coote, and D. B. D. Field, forwards.

GRESHAM'S SCHOOL BEATEN

Norfolk beat Gresham's School at Holt yesterday by five goals to none. In the first half the School attacked and were unlucky not to score. The county, however, scored twice from a centre and a dribble past the goalkeeper. In the second half the School centre-forward was injured, the attack weakening. The greater experience of the county forwards beat the School backs.

HOCKEY RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
ROYAL AIR FORCE ..	3	ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES	2
		(At Uxbridge)	
BERKSHIRE ..	4	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ..	2
		(At Reading)	
HERTFORDSHIRE ..	5	OXFORDSHIRE	3
		(At St. Albans)	
KENT "A"	5	ESSEX "A"	3
		(At Dartford)	
*TULSE HILL	2	OXFORD UNIVERSITY ..	0
*R.M.A., Woolwich	5	R.A.F. CADET COLLEGE, CRANWELL	2
*R.M.C., SANDHURST ..	3	STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY	2
KINGSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL	3	CATERHAM SCHOOL ..	2
ALDERSHOT COMMAND ..	15	*WIMBLEDON	1
*R.N. AND R.M., CHATHAM	5	WOOLWICH GARRISON	2
*ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, WESTBRIDGE	7	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, HOSPITAL	1
HAMPSTEAD "A" ..	7	*CRANLEIGH SCHOOL ..	0
*GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE	3	*IMPERIAL COLLEGE ..	0
LEYS SCHOOL	6	*MILL HILL SCHOOL ..	1
R.A.F., KENLEY, II. ..	4	*UNIVERSITY COLLEGE II.	3
*R.N.C., GREENWICH, II.	7	GUY'S HOSPITAL II. ..	2
NORFOLK "A"	5	*GRESHAM'S SCHOOL (HOLT)	0
GUY'S HOSPITAL ..	3	*DOVER COLLEGE	2
*ST. GEORGE'S, WEYBRIDGE ..	8	*EPSOM	2
*FELSTED SCHOOL ..	3	SHOREBURYNESS GARRISON	0

WOMEN'S COUNTY MATCHES

ESSEX	5	BEDFORDSHIRE (At Bedford.) ..	4

* Home team.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
*MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL	6	PEMBROKE COLLEGE ..	1
KINGSTON G.S.	3	*CATERHAM SCHOOL ..	2
		KING EDWARD VI.	
*CHICHESTER SCHOOL ..	5	SCHOOL	0
HAMPSTEAD "A" ..	7	*CRANLEIGH SCHOOL ..	0
EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE	3	*WELLINGBOROUGH SCHOOL	0

* Home team.

SCHOOL MATCHES TO-DAY

RUGBY

Bromsgrove School v. Bromsgrove Town; Denstone v. Manchester O.D.s (away); Rugby v. Brasenose College.

HOCKEY

Cranleigh School v. Mr. R. L. Farnell's XI.; Dean Close School v. St. John's, Oxford; Monkton Combe School v. Worcester College, Oxford; Repton School v. Derby; Sherborne School v. Bridport.

BILLIARDS

A THOUSAND BREAK BY NEWMAN

When the match between Lindrum and Newman was continued at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street yesterday Lindrum was leading by 1,700. After some very good play in the af

Parliament

BEAM WIRELESS TELEPHONY

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION

LORDS AND SLUMS

MINE AMALGAMATIONS

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

SIR ARTHUR THRING

RESIGNATION OF THE CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that he had received the following letter from the Clerk of the Parliaments:—

My dear Lord Chancellor,—It is with great regret that, owing to severe illness, I have been unable since last Christmas to attend to my duties in the House of Lords, and it is further with great regret that I have to ask your lordship to announce to the House that the time has come for me to lay down the office of Clerk of the Parliaments. I have felt it right, in accordance with precedent, that this announcement should in the first instance be communicated to the House.

I have had the honour to hold the office of Clerk of the Parliaments for over 12 years. I would ask you to express to their lordships my deep sense of the extreme consideration and kindness which I have invariably received from them, collectively and individually, the memory of which will always be a source of heartfelt gratitude and satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, my dear Lord Chancellor,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR T. THRING.

On the motion of LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, it was agreed to consider the letter to-morrow.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK AND THE SLUMS

The BISHOP of SOUTHWARK rose to call attention to recent annual reports of medical officers of health on bad housing conditions, and to ask his Majesty's Government to state when it is proposed to introduce legislation dealing with the slums, and to move for papers.

He said that, in spite of the magnificent effort at housing that had been made in this country, there was reason to believe that the slums were almost as overcrowded as they were 10 years ago, and in many cases their condition appeared to be even worse. It was known that there were several hundreds of thousands of houses in these slum districts, and the number varied between 500,000 and 1,000,000 houses which were not in a sanitary condition, not taking into account those that were overcrowded. Last week the Minister of Health announced in the House of Commons that since the War only 139 slum clearance schemes had been submitted, of which 121 had been confirmed and only 43 completed. Some of those schemes were comparatively small. Medical officers of health throughout the country again and again in their reports referred to bad housing as one of the causes most detrimental to the health of their districts. He would invite the Government to consider making a return of the statements of medical officers of health in the last two years on the subject of overcrowding and bad housing.

In Stepney the medical officer of health reported that overcrowding was worse in 1928 than in any previous year, and in most cases it was impossible to evade it. In Bermondsey there were over 3,000 families living in overcrowded conditions. In Battersea, it was reported, it was impossible, except to a very limited extent, to remedy the unsatisfactory and otherwise undesirable conditions. From West Ham it was reported that overcrowding of a gross nature was still very prevalent. About four or five months ago it was stated prominently in the Press that in a house of 16 rooms there were 12 families with 72 persons in all living in the house. A few days ago he made inquiries at this house, and the only change in the situation was that one family of a man, wife, and six children had moved away from one of the rooms to a basement of four rooms, for which they had to pay the exorbitant rent of 27s. a week. When medical officers of health were asked why they took no action, the answer was always the same—that if these people were evicted there was nowhere where they could be sent.

In the North of England overcrowding was also extremely serious. Conditions in the South of England might not be so serious, but they were sufficiently serious. He was told that in Bristol there were 2,000 houses in unhealthy areas and another 3,000 which ought to be closed. In Portsmouth the housing question remained the most serious problem of the day, and from Ipswich, Hastings, and Bath came the same reports of overcrowding.

These reports showed that the conditions of housing were still deplorable. They emphasized the extent of the evil conditions, the danger to health, and also that it was impossible, while the shortage of houses continued, to put into force closing orders because of the lack of alternative accommodation. Among the reasons why the slums still remained crowded, in spite of the vast building programme which had been carried out, were that, in some cases, the slum tenants disliked moving, and also the slow and expensive process of slum clearance—he believed that on an average it took eight years to carry through a scheme. People very often disliked moving to new houses a considerable distance from their work, because the cost of travelling was an additional item to a very small family budget. A man living in an overcrowded house in a slum could not, as a rule, afford the rent of a larger house. In the provinces the average rent paid by a slum dweller was 7s. a week; in London it was often much more. It was almost impossible to get one of the new houses, with decent accommodation for a man and his family, under 12s. a week, and as a rule the rents ranged between 12s. and 18s. The gap between what the slum dweller could afford to pay and what he was asked to pay for a new house could be bridged either by the tenant paying more or by the cost of the house being reduced. In some cases the tenant could pay more, but in many instances it was impossible. On the other hand, it seemed impossible to reduce the rent below 11s. a week. As things stood to-day it was impossible to see how a house could be built with the utmost economy which would let at less than 10s. 6d. or 11s. a week. The problem before the housing reformer was how to bridge the gap. Various suggestions had been made. One proposal was that there should be a children's rent allowance, and that when a man had wages of, say, under 50s. a week and was supporting a wife and three children, he should be allowed 1s. off his rent for each child until the rent reached the figure of 7s. 6d. He knew that there were serious objections to this course, but it was difficult to see where else a solution of the problem could be found. A simpler method of carrying through slum clearance schemes was needed and also some different method of compensation. The present method penalized the good as well as the bad landlord. A larger amount of help was required from the Government in slum clearance schemes, and legislation should be passed penalizing the tenant who deliberately damaged the house in which he lived.

They were anxious to know when the Government's slum clearance Bill would be introduced. Slums were mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, yet the Session was already half way through. This was not a party matter, and if the Government introduced a Bill in the near future, he hoped they would obtain such a measure of support that the Bill would pass into law this Session.

The BISHOP of LONDON said the slums were just as overcrowded to-day as they had ever been. The great increase of houses brought about by the London County Council had not yet relieved the congestion; indeed the people who most wanted help could not afford to pay the rents. Only a week ago he inspected 13 houses in what was not supposed to be the worst part of London, and he found them filthy and verminous. One thing he hoped the Government would do was to simplify the way in which a ground landlord could get at his property. The ground landlord often had to bear the imputation of bad property, but he could not get at his property and deal with it. They must also rouse the conscience of the country. Last year he made every parson in London preach a housing sermon, and it had a great effect. If the Government took the matter up with determination they would have the country at their backs.

LORD DARYNGTON said there could be no doubt as to the verminous condition of a large proportion of the houses of the country. There was no reason why we should have 150,000 men idle in the building trade. Was there no way in which the 1,500,000 unemployed people in this country could be employed to build houses or do some work of benefit to the nation?

The EARL of ONSLOW said that it was depressing to see that during the last quarter of last year there had been considerably fewer houses built than in the last quarter of 1928, and that there had also been a slight increase in cost. No one would deny that the late Government in its period of office made great progress in slum clearance. The main difficulty was the provision of temporary accommodation for those living in the slums. The real reason for the insanitary conditions in rural areas was the fact that the rural district councils could not afford to put the houses in proper condition. Improvements in the present procedure for slum clearance were very necessary, and schemes, which had been drawn up by the late Minister of Health, were no doubt available for the present Government. A great deal of the difficulty and delay in the solution of the problem were due to the unfair basis of compensation to owners of the property. The opportunities which reconditioning of houses presented were considerable, and new powers should be given to local authorities in that direction.

L.C.C. VIEW

LORD JESSEL said that the London County Council had asked him to say a few words on this question. He greatly appreciated the fact that the Bishop of Southwark had raised this question, because it was only by arousing public opinion that they could arrive at a definite solution. As late as last June the London County Council decided to expedite their existing programme of slum clearance and to embark on a further programme involving the rehousing of 30,000 people, at an estimated cost of £4,500,000. Pending the removal of certain legal difficulties several schemes had been held up under the new programme, and he hoped, therefore, that that debate would accelerate the introduction of the Government's Bill. He hoped the Government would consider dealing with section 46 of the Act of 1925, because that was a matter which kept a great many local authorities from making plans for the reconstruction of slum areas. If an area were condemned they could only get the site value, and no compensation was given for the buildings. It had always seemed to him a great injustice that an owner who had looked after his property, though the surrounding area might be bad, should get nothing at all for his property. Another point of interest was that reconditioning could be done much more cheaply than building new houses, and if the public utility companies could be assisted to a greater degree in getting cheaper money they would do the work much better than any local authority. They ought also to get the building societies interested in the matter. Sooner or later the demand for new working-class houses would be lessened, and the building societies might find an outlet for their investments by lending money to people who wanted to recondition existing houses.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

LORD MARLEY, Lord-in-Waiting, who addressed their lordships for the first time, said he regretted that Lord Jessel's main object seemed to be to get what improvement was possible with the minimum of expenditure, rather than to realize that they could not attack a problem of this magnitude without spending money—money which he was quite certain would be willingly voted by the country for the purpose. The reports of the medical officers of health were very seriously disturbing to the Government, who felt that those reports not only contained no exaggeration but understated the actual position. The conditions of the workers who lived in those houses was of long standing, and a tribute ought to be paid to their morality and high-mindedness. At the beginning of the War only three out of every 10 men examined were fit for military service. The indictment of the system under which we lived which such a state of affairs disclosed should surely bring more support to the political feeling represented by the present Government. The question of health alone should appeal to those who were concerned with growing expenditure. He had figures which showed that in the slum areas one child out of every four died within a year of birth. Tuberculosis was about four times as serious in slum areas as in other areas. The Government recognized the great work that was being done by Lord Balfour of Burleigh in North Kensington. He himself had seen a room in that district below ground with no natural light, in which a widow and three children were living. It was not a question of money—the widow had a pension—but of the inability of the local authority, because of inadequate Government help, to replace the slums.

With regard to the question of morality, he had a report from the Isle of Dogs of a room, which was a bedroom, 8ft. by 8ft. 11in., occupied by two boys of 18 and 14 and two girls of 16 and 14, all four of them sharing one bed 4ft. 6in. wide. There was only room for one of these young people to dress at a time. That was an example of the state of affairs that rendered decent morality very difficult. It was because of the knowledge that these debates gave that the Government believed they would be able to carry through their slum clearance scheme as soon as the time came.

The result of many years' work had been disastrously disappointing. The total number of houses under the confirmed schemes was only 15,000, and the persons actually rehoused just over 74,000. The local authorities had made many efforts, but it was no injustice to say that the late Government with its big majority failed to assist local authorities to carry through slum clearance schemes. At present 192,000 operatives in house-building and public works construction were unemployed, and not a minor part of the effect of slum clearance would be the lessening of unemployment. There were difficulties to be faced, such as the enormous cost and the fact that they were dealing with the lowest-paid workers. There were reasons against the suggestion that there should be a survey of the extent of the problem. The problem was so serious that the utmost energy of the Government and nation should be put into a frontal attack. The Government were considering whether they might alter the questions in the census paper for 1931, so as to include a little more information that would enable them to visualize the extent of the problem. But, as against that, it was desirable to alter the questions as little as possible, in order not to undermine the value of comparison decade by decade.

The Government in the Bill it was preparing had decided to simplify and shorten the procedure dealing with slum clearance schemes. They would make provision for the necessary capital to deal with the cost of such clearances, and they would assist local authorities in the inspection of property and its maintenance in proper repair. They were definitely prepared to encourage proper management of property in the replaced slum areas. They would also encourage the decentralization of industry and the removal of factories from closely populated areas into more rural areas where town-planning would ensure that they did not interfere with the amenities of the district. There were difficulties in an over-crowded legislative programme, but it was the full intention of the Government to introduce their Bill into the House of Commons very shortly indeed. Public opinion was in sympathy with this movement, and if as much energy were put into slum clearance propaganda by some noble lords as had been put into anti-Russian propaganda they would quickly secure an assisted passage for the Bill.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said that Lord Marley had given reason for encouragement in the hope that long-deferred legislation was now pending. Every one must feel the gravest possible anxiety, and indeed disappointment, that after all that had been done it should be possible for the Bishop of Southwark to have laid before the House the statistics which carried their own tale. The progress which had been made hitherto in dealing with the slum problem had been lamentable. The voluntary public utility societies were doing excellent work and had a value of their own, not merely in giving adequate housing to a certain number of people, but chiefly in arousing public opinion and in showing what could be done.

VISCOUNT BERTIE said that if the matter were to be dealt with on sound lines, it must be tackled strictly as a business proposition, and the balance of justice must be held evenly between all the parties affected. Owners who were perfectly willing to recondition their property were unable to do it owing to the provisions of the Rent Restriction Act of 1915.

LORD DYNEVOR said that many small people put all their savings into house property, and he hoped that the Government would deal kindly in their new legislation with the amount of compensation that should be paid.

LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH said he hoped that the Government would not discourage public utility societies. He would like the Government to set up an *ad hoc* body which would deal with the garden city idea and work something on the lines of the Development Commission.

The debate was adjourned until Tuesday.

Their lordships rose at five minutes before 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA

SIR R. RODD (St. Marylebone, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that, as officially stated in the Russian newspaper, *Rul*, of February 11, 200 persons were to be sent to the Russian commercial commission in London, most of whom had been trained in a school of Communist propaganda; that among the qualifications necessary in the future for all members of commercial agencies would be the tenure of an active or reserve appointment in the red army; whether he would represent to the Russian Government the desirability of restricting the number of the proposed Russian staff in London; and whether his Majesty's Government would endeavour to ensure that these commercial agencies were used exclusively for trade and not for subversive propaganda?

Mr. HENDERSON (Burnley).—The right hon. gentleman appears to be under some misapprehension about any "official" statement. According to my information the newspaper referred to is published outside the Soviet Union and is in opposition to the Soviet Government. Nothing has occurred to justify any representations to the Soviet Government on the lines suggested by the right hon. gentleman in the latter part of his question.

PALESTINE RIOTS

DR. SHIELS, Under-Secretary, Colonial Office (Edinburgh, E.), informed Colonel Howard-Bury (Chelmsford, U.) that two Jews had been sentenced to death in Palestine by the Court of Criminal Assize in connexion with the riots of last summer, but, according to latest information, their appeals had not yet been heard. Seventeen Arabs had been sentenced to death by the Court of Criminal Assize, and in all cases the sentence had been confirmed by the Court of Appeal. No death sentences had yet been confirmed or commuted by the High Commissioner.

UNEMPLOYMENT

MINISTERS' MEMORANDUM

Mr. SHAKESPEARE (Norwich, L.) asked the Prime Minister whether he intended to publish the memorandum on unemployment submitted to him by Mr. Lansbury, Sir O. Mosley, and Mr. Johnston.

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—No, sir.

Mr. SHAKESPEARE asked whether it might be inferred that the influential triumvirate had been converted to the Liberal solution of unemployment. (Laughter.)

Mr. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.).—If this memorandum is likely to help unemployment, what good purpose is served by keeping it secret?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The reason why Cabinets have secret documents is that if there were no secret documents Cabinets would never be able to do their work at all.

THE EDUCATION BILL

Mr. MAC DONALD, replying to Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.), who asked whether he would give facilities this Session for the Education (School Attendance) Bill, said he had nothing to add to the statement which he had already made on the subject. Everything depended on the state of public business.

Mr. MANDER asked whether the Prime Minister was aware that, while the permanence of the present régime was well understood in the House, there were many local education authorities who had very genuine doubts as to whether the Government would last sufficiently long to pass this legislation. (Laughter.) Mr. MACDONALD said local authorities might be reassured that the Bill was going to be made an Act of Parliament.

SALE OF HISTORICAL MSS.

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. MACDONALD, replying to SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.), and Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.), who asked whether his attention had been called to the sale to a United States collector by the Royal Institution of Great Britain of the headquarters' papers of the British Army during the American revolutionary war; and whether he proposed to take action to restrain the sale of British historical documents to persons in foreign countries, said:—I have just heard of the sale of these papers. From the historical point of view hon. members may know that the papers formed the subject of four volumes published some years ago by the Historical Manuscripts Commission. So far as public dispatches are concerned, I understand that the Public Record Office have copies of the dispatches to America and originals of the dispatches from America to this country. The remainder of the collection consists of correspondence which passed in America. The question of taking steps to prevent the sale abroad of historical manuscripts has been considered by successive Governments, but I regret no practicable policy has so far been found which would meet all the various cases which arise. I consider, however, that it is the duty of those possessing documents of national historical value to give an opportunity, should need arise for their sale, for their retention in this country.

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE asked if the Prime Minister would investigate the circumstances under which this sale took place, and see whether, even now, he could not take some action. Mr. MACDONALD.—I regret very much to say that the transaction is absolutely and wholly completed, and that nothing can be done to undo it.

Mr. SAMUEL asked whether it was not very reprehensible that the officials of the institution should have kept the whole matter quiet until it had been brought to completion. CAPTAIN GUNSTON (Thornbury, U.) inquired whether the Prime Minister would ask the officials to keep the Government informed in future if they intended to sell historical manuscripts. Mr. MACDONALD.—I purposely put the last sentence in my reply so that not only those officials but the whole public should know that, in fairness to the nation, they ought to disclose their intentions.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS.—Does the right hon. gentleman not think that it is the particular duty of an institution which has a Royal Charter to preserve its documents in this country? Mr. MACDONALD nodded assent.

LONDON-TO-INDIA AIR ROUTE

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Air if he would state why, in the Imperial Airways London-to-India air route, it was necessary to proceed to Athens by rail; when it was expected that the air route to India would be available by air throughout; what action was being taken; and whether there was any shortage of aircraft.

Mr. MONTAGUE (Islington, W.).—It having been found impossible up to the present to conclude with the Italian Government arrangements which were commercially satisfactory to Imperial Airways, Limited, for the permanent operation of the air route to Athens *viâ* Genoa and Naples, the company have diverted the service for the present to a central European route. Until more experience has been gained of this new route and in order to ensure as far as possible regularity in the arrival of mails, the company deemed it advisable during the winter months to send the mails by train between Cologne and Athens on the outward journey and between Athens and Paris on the return journey. The company hope to be in a position to carry out regular flights over this route in the spring. The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative.

AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Replying to a question by Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.), Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), said that the experiments made in the provinces with automatic traffic signals were generally giving satisfactory results, and arrangements were being made to carry out an experiment in Oxford-street.

Answering Mr. EVERARD (Melton, U.), who asked how many of the signals were made in England, Mr. MORRISON said:—There is some difficulty on that point as to the capacity of English manufacturers to manufacture according to requirements at the present time, and it may be necessary to experiment with the imported article. As soon as the experimental stage is passed we shall be able to make suitable arrangements with British manufacturers.

EWELL BY-PASS

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) asked the Minister of Transport whether, in view of the proposal to make a by-pass road to avoid Ewell, he would consider the advisability of dealing with the town of Epsom at the same time, and make a road which would by-pass both Ewell and Epsom.

Mr. MORRISON.—The suggestion put forward by the hon. and gallant member was fully considered before the line of the Ewell by-pass was determined. COMMANDER SOUTHBY asked whether it would be possible for the Ministry to have the route again inspected and the matter reconsidered. Mr. MORRISON said that all the local authorities concerned were, he believed, in communication with the Ministry, and their representations had been, and would be, considered. But he would point out that the traffic in the High-street, Epsom, which was very crowded, particularly on race days, would be materially relieved by means of a new road which would be opened shortly.

BATTERSEA POWER STATION

Mr. MORRISON, asked by SIR K. WOOD what was the present position concerning the Battersea electric power station, said:—I understand that the London Power Company hope to complete early in March the experiments with the full-sized washing plant, and will then submit a further report.

COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) asked whether work was still proceeding on the original site of the power station.

Mr. MORRISON.—The sanction given in respect of one-third of the station, during the period of the right hon. gentleman's own term of office as Minister of Transport, is proceeding. But the question in dispute is whether any further section of the station will be allowed to be erected.

POST OFFICE AND BEAM STATIONS

MR. LEES-SMITH'S STATEMENT

Mr. BOWEN (Crewe, Lab.) asked the Postmaster-General whether any decision had been reached as to the control of Imperial wireless telephony and whether it was intended to use the beam stations.

Mr. LEES-SMITH, Postmaster-General (Keighley).—Yes, Sir, the Government have reached a decision (ironical Opposition cheers), and, with the permission of the House, I will state briefly the main reasons for it. Under the late Government the beam wireless system for overseas telegraphy was leased to the Imperial and International Communications Company under conditions and circumstances which are well known. The late Government, however, in conformity with the recommendation of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, reserved to the Post Office the control of overseas telephony and deliberately refrained from committing themselves on the question whether they would or would not use the company's stations for this purpose.

In August last I received a letter from the Communications Company urging that the Government should now decide to work overseas telephony through the company's stations, beginning with four services to Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India. This was one alternative. The other was to concentrate all their wireless telephone services at the Government station at Rugby, which has for three years worked the service to the United States on a commercial basis. In deciding between these two alternatives there were two main issues: first, which of the two systems would provide the most efficient service; and, secondly, which would be the more economical. As the first question involved highly technical considerations, the

(Continued on page 9)

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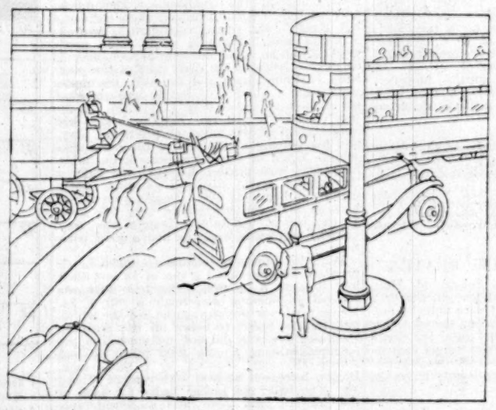

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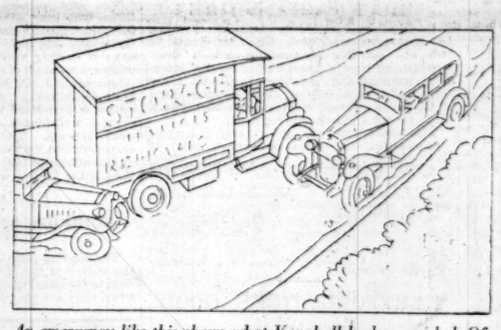

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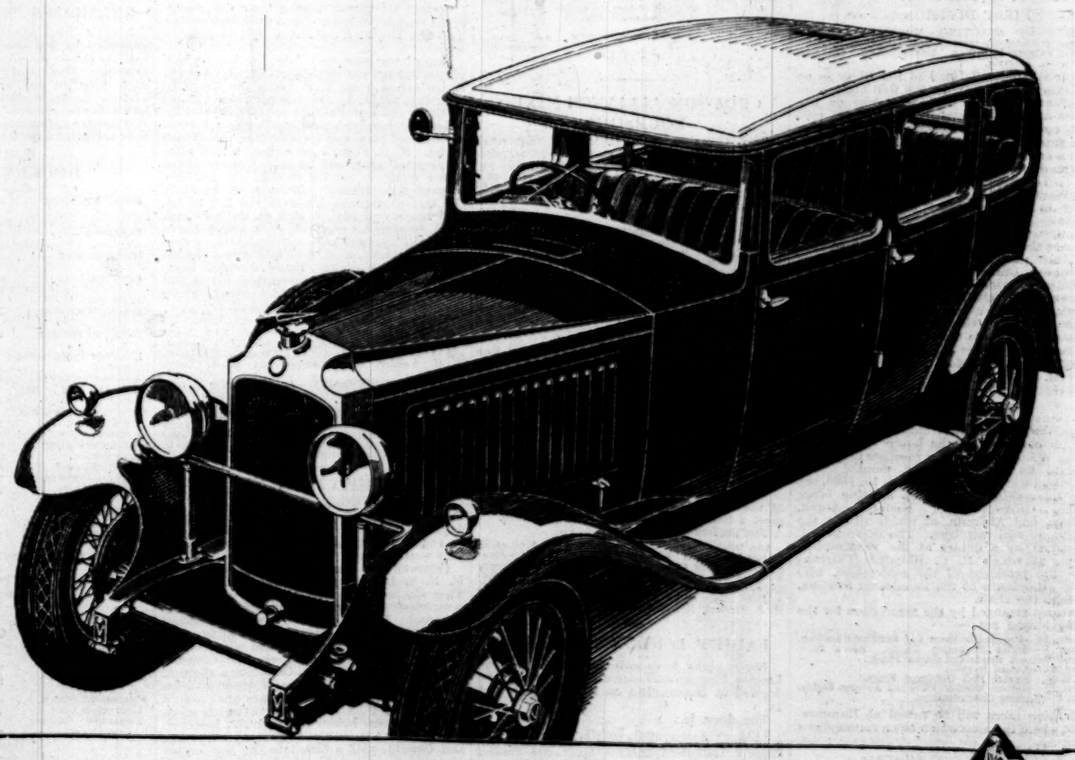

V A U X H A L L

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Government decided to consult two independent experts of acknowledged repute who have no connexion with the Post Office, Professor G. W. Howe, Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Glasgow, and Dr. F. E. Smith, Secretary of the Royal Society and of the Department of Scientific Research. They reported that apart from future developments both systems are probably equally capable of providing satisfactory telephonic communication between two points for a given number of hours a day, and that, as regards future development, the Rugby system was the more elastic and therefore in this respect offered decided advantages.

The second main issue is the financial comparison between the two systems. Concentration at Rugby admits of economies in many directions, and, in particular, in the land-line connexions to the London trunk exchange. A wireless service requires costly land-line connexions between the London trunk exchange and the wireless stations. By grouping of services at one centre, such as Rugby, a smaller number of lines will suffice and the distance of Rugby and Baldock from London is much less than the distance of the beam stations at Bodmin, Bridgwater, Grimsby, and Skegness. The result is that to work the four services to India and the Dominions through the beam stations would need 4,190 miles of high-grade telephone circuit, while to work them through Rugby and Baldock only 786 miles would be required.

The minimum rental asked by the company for the use of the beam telegraph stations for the telephone services in question is (excluding a cheaper scheme which is open to objection on other grounds) £40,000 to £45,000 per annum, according to the type of equipment employed, plus a royalty of 10 per cent. on the gross receipts in excess of a certain figure. A detailed estimate of the cost of working the same services from Rugby shows a saving on the above figures of £17,000 per annum and £22,000 per annum respectively, which would be increased when the royalty commenced to operate.

The Government has had to weigh the pros and cons of a number of other questions which cannot be compressed into a Parliamentary answer. As a result of their consideration of all the issues they have decided upon a policy of conducting overseas wireless telephony by concentration at the Post Office station at Rugby, with its receiving station at Baldock. (Cheers.)

REQUEST FOR DEBATE

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.).—That answer is one of very great interest and importance and of very great technicality, and I gather from the cheers with which it was received by members on the Government side that they understand much more about these matters than I do. It is a matter obviously which must be discussed in the House. I have no doubt the Postmaster-General will welcome the opportunity of making a much longer and more detailed explanation on a matter that interests a great number of members, and I hope the Government will give an opportunity later for a full discussion on this matter.

Mr. BOWEN.—Can my hon. friend say why communications revealing evidence given before the Cabinet Committee on this matter appeared in the Press on January 31?

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—There have been these communications. I will tell the House all I know about the subject. A Cabinet Committee was appointed to go into this question, and the Communications Company was invited to give its views before that Committee and attended two meetings for that purpose. I assume that the meetings of the Committee were private, but it is the case that before the Committee had finished its sittings there were communications to the Press, giving part of the evidence and views that had been placed before the Cabinet Committee, and there was a series of articles on the subject. I think it is for members themselves to decide the propriety of communications of this sort. I will express my own view that it is unfortunate that when financial proposals are before the Government there should, before the Government has decided, be a Press campaign to try to compel a certain decision. Certainly none of these communications came from the Post Office.

Mr. WELLOCK (Stourbridge, Lab.).—When is it proposed to open this service?

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.).—Is it the intention of the Government to enter into partnership with any American or foreign company with regard to these oversea communications—for example, in the case of Egypt; and, if so, does he propose to ride roughshod over recommendation 8 of the Imperial Wireless Conference Report?

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—We certainly do not intend to override recommendation 8 of the Imperial Wireless Conference Report, which, so far as I recollect, merely laid it down that the Government should have the right, if it wished, to use beam stations, but imposed no obligation upon it. We do not intend to enter into any connexion, any partnership, with American or foreign companies, though the House will understand that with the other end of the service in foreign countries we are bound to make some arrangement.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL.—Is the Postmaster-General aware that at the other end of the service the wireless and cable organization could give a good service? Is he aware that recommendation No. 8 says that it would be deplorable if his Majesty's Government did not use these British communications for the purpose of wireless telephony?

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—The first answer is that recommendation No. 8 did not deal with that subject at all. (Laughter.) The second answer is that the Government cannot for the moment say with what company it is going to act in foreign countries, but it has to consider which company will give access to the greatest number of subscribers, which companies have concessions. Certainly, the Government will do all it can to support British interests.

Mr. BALDWIN.—I think what has passed shows the House how clearly it is necessary that this matter should be discussed. It is impossible for the Postmaster-General to deal with matters as he would desire, and it is impossible for anyone in the House to ask such questions as he would wish. Might I ask for an assurance from the Foreign Secretary that some convenient time will be arranged for a discussion of this matter?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I will certainly make representations to the Leader of the House in the sense indicated by the right hon. gentleman.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL

Mr. KNIGHT (Nottingham, S., Lab.), in asking leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to matrimonial causes, said that it proposed to change the existing law in two respects. In the first place, it added to the grounds on which petitions for matrimonial relief were founded the ground that the respondent was incurably insane, and had been continuously a certified lunatic for at least five years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition. Secondly, the Bill withheld relief from a petitioner whose wilful neglect or misconduct had contributed to the insanity of the respondent. This recommendation was concurred in by both the majority and minority Commissioners in the 1912 inquiry, and the present Bill was supported from all quarters of the House. It related to a grievance which was sorely felt. Since he announced his intention of bringing forward his proposals he had received showers of letters from all over the country giving pitiable cases of spouses who had been in asylums for many years, and testifying to the widespread need of relief. One difficulty which might induce hostility to the Bill was that of ascertaining the condition of incurable insanity. (Hon. members.—"Hear, hear.") The Royal Commission of 1912 stated that if the period were five years no real difficulty would arise. Under the Bill insanity had to be not only a present condition but a condition which had been certified for a continuous period of five years. The relief offered under the Bill was optional. Where there was a desire for relief it was in accordance with public justice and rational necessity that it should be given under suitable safeguards.

Mr. LANG (Oldham, Lab.), who opposed the motion, said the effect of the proposed change of the law would be that divorce would become possible on the application of one party without any possibility of defence on the part of the other. He was not satisfied that there was ample definition of incurable insanity. In view of the rapid advancement of medical and mental science, doctors would become increasingly unwilling to say that a patient had reached a period where there was absolutely no hope. In border-line cases there would be a haunting fear in patients that all the relationships of home would be lost, and one of the strongest magnets to draw them back to normality would be gone. The problem was being approached from the wrong end. (Hear, hear.) The proper approach was to prevent the marriage of unfit persons and the birth of unfit children. If divorce were to be made increasingly easy, we should find ourselves in a most serious position.

Leave was given by 210 votes to 102—majority, 108—and the Bill was brought in by Mr. Knight.

COAL MINES BILL

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

The House again went into Committee on the Coal Mines Bill, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair. Discussion was resumed on the Government's new clause providing that it should be the duty of the Commission to further the reorganization of the coalmining industry with a view to facilitating the production, supply, and sale of coal by owners of coalmines, and for that purpose to promote and assist, by the preparation of schemes and otherwise, the amalgamation of undertakings consisting of or comprising coalmines where such amalgamations appear to the Commission to be in the national interest.

MAJOR LLEWELLIN (Uxbridge, U.) moved to omit the words "and otherwise," on the ground that they were vague and incomprehensive. He thought it was the right of the Commissioners to have their duties clearly defined, and the right of the coalowners, upon whom the Commission was being thrust, to know exactly what the Commissioners were empowered by Parliament to do.

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), assured hon. members opposite that there were no dangerous tendencies in these words "and otherwise." They were intended simply to enable the Commissioners to make the necessary inquiries and investigations, which would be a very important part of their task, and not to limit them, as they would be limited if the words were omitted, to the strict and narrow duty of the preparation of schemes.

The amendment was rejected by 293 votes to 142—majority, 151.

MIXED UNDERTAKINGS

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER moved to leave out the words "or comprising" in the first paragraph of the clause where "the amalgamation of undertakings consisting of or comprising coalmines" is mentioned. He asked whether it was in the mind of the President of the Board of Trade that the Commissioners should have power to propose the amalgamation of a colliery undertaking with steelworks or the undertaking of any other company which owned a coalmine. He was sure the House had not hitherto contemplated such a wide extension.

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said the effect of the amendment would be to put beyond the reach of the Commissioners a mixed undertaking. In many parts of the country that would practically prevent any amalgamation in very important colliery undertakings. The restriction was one which could not be permitted in a scheme of this kind. The Commissioners must decide what was in the national interest, and they would have all the circumstances before them.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (Westminster, St. George's, U.) said it was a revelation to him that the Government intended to take power to cause the amalgamation of mixed undertakings to be brought about.

Mr. RUNCIMAN (St. Ives, L.) said the amendment illustrated the difficulties in which the House must be placed when it made amalgamation schemes compulsory. There were cases where mines were owned not only by steelworks but by chemical undertakings. Steelworks might want to make sure of an ample supply of coal, and might themselves be owned by a combination of shipbuilders who wanted to make sure of steel supplies. The President of the Board of Trade was aiming at providing the owners with some means, either by reorganization, the regulation of prices, or otherwise, to pay for the half-hour which was being taken away. In providing for that, was it necessary to take in all these concerns which were already working within their own limits? He could not see that it was necessary in order to carry out the right hon. gentleman's object to go outside the range of colliery companies and bring in these other mixed concerns. It would lead to unutterable confusion, and bring about combinations which were not necessary.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said that he had an amendment on the paper which would provide that no undertaking which owned coalmines as a subsidiary part of its undertaking should be forced into amalgamation against its will. If Mr. Graham would say that at a later stage he would accept an amendment excluding from the purview of the Commissioners, and the purview of this clause, any colliery undertaking which was owned by some other concern which used it primarily for its own purposes, then he would have gone a long way to meet the case. But if he was not prepared to do that, he would have raised a first-class issue, which the Opposition would have to fight to the fullest extent of their power.

LIBERAL SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

CAPTAIN E. EVANS (University of Wales, L.) urged the President of the Board of Trade not to give way to the specious arguments which had been used. The Government had accepted the principle of compulsory amalgamation, and the majority of the House had agreed. This amendment would destroy what the House had already decided. If they wanted to go back on their decision let them do it openly, and not by a side issue of this sort. (Ministerial cheers.) If the amendment were accepted there would be very few colliery companies which would not be in a position to defeat compulsory amalgamation by buying a little concern which was not purely a coalmining undertaking. There was the safeguard in the clause that the proposed amalgamation must appear to the Commissioners to be in the national interest.

CAPTAIN TODD (Berwick-on-Tweed, U.) said he felt he must speak on behalf of the cooperators in his own division and throughout the country. The Co-operative Wholesale Society owned three pits in Northumberland, and if the clause remained as it stood the savings of thousands of poor people would be jeopardized in order to carry out the promises of the Government.

Mr. PERRY (Kettering, Lab.) asked the hon. member if he had been asked by the cooperators to take this stand.

CAPTAIN TODD said that he had not had any representations from the cooperators, but he knew that in his district the majority of the cooperators were not supporters of the present Government, and when he went to his division he had no doubt that he would be received with acclamation. (Ministerial laughter.)

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) said that he did not, like the phrase "vertical trust," but they were more likely to get cooperation between the workers and the management if everything from the raw material to the finished product was under one umbrella. He was sure that Mr. Graham was the last man to desire any confusion to arise in this matter, and he hoped he would explain what the limits of this adjustment were going to be, so as not to do harm to the vertical trusts.

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM (Lancaster, U.) said that if the amendment were not accepted quite a new principle, and one to which the House had not given its assent, would be introduced. The amalgamation of coalmines would be extended much more widely than the House contemplated.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) said that, as one who would not have supported the Bill unless it contained the principle of compulsory amalgamation, it never entered his head that the Government intended to include mixed mines. The measure, with this included, instead of being constructive, would be destructive. He could not support the Government's proposal unless he were satisfied beyond ambiguity that what they had in mind was compulsory amalgamation of coalmines and of no other businesses whatsoever.

COMMODORE KING said the Committee was entitled to further explanation from Mr. Graham, as his proposal was a complete innovation.

Mr. E. C. DAVIES (Montgomery, L.) remarked that not for the first time there was disagreement in the Liberal Party. (Laughter.) He thought there was no substance in the amendment. The House had decided in favour of compulsory amalgamations. (UNIONIST MEMBERS.—"Of coalmines.") The primary duty of the Commissioners would be to further the reorganization of the coalmining industry, and in considering that problem they ought not to be defeated by mineowners suggesting that their mines were attached to some other small industries. Surely the Commissioners would consider and decide all these matters fairly. (Ministerial cheers.)

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY

Mr. GRAHAM said he appreciated the difficulty in the minds of the supporters of the amendment. A very great responsibility would rest on the Commissioners in the matter, and he was sure they would not enforce amalgamations of undertakings which in fact ought not to be amalgamated. What he feared was that if the amendment were adopted large coal undertakings, but not exclusively so, having some other interest of minor importance, might, on that account, be put beyond the reach of amalgamation.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (St. George's, U.) suggested that if words such as "provided that the undertaking is primarily concerned in working coal" were introduced, they would remove doubt and uncertainty and give the right hon. gentleman what he really wanted—absolute power to deal with the coalmines themselves.

Mr. RUNCIMAN said that all he wanted was to provide for the separation of the two industries, steel and coal. The words "wholly or partially" would do that, while leaving the discretion of the Commissioners unaffected.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) thought that if the amendment were not accepted it would be concluded that what the Minister wanted was power to interfere in the coal industry in every possible way.

Mr. GRAHAM said he could not modify the words "consisting or comprising" colliery undertakings. He could not undertake either now or on the Report stage to go back on the words in the 1926 Act, which they were continuing for the purposes of compulsion as opposed to the modified compulsion which was possible under that Act.

SIR J. LAMB (Staffordshire, Stone, U.) asked what would happen in the case of the pottery industry, in which a large amount of coal was used. It was a special kind of coal, and the potters had, with their own capital, opened out a colliery for the express purpose of obtaining this special coal. Would that colliery come under the Commissioners?

Mr. GRAHAM replied that if the colliery was only a small incident on the lines had indicated he would not think that the Commissioners would regard it as in the national interests that it should be amalgamated, though, of ecurse, he could not bind the Commissioners. [SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS.—They may do it.] If, on the other hand, it was a large or substantial part, then clearly it came within the Act of 1926.

The closure having been carried, the amendment was rejected by 303 votes to 160—majority, 143.

Mr. REID (Down, U.) moved an amendment providing that paragraph (a) of section 2 of the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act, 1921, should not apply to the sittings of the Commission.

Mr. TURNER accepted the amendment, which was agreed to.

The new clause was added to the Bill by 303 votes to 150—majority, 153.

Mr. GRAHAM moved a new clause to provide that where the Commissioners believed that there should be amalgamation of undertakings for promoting the more economical and efficient working, treating, or disposing of coal, but where the owners of such undertakings, entitled under the Mining Industry Act, 1926, to prepare and submit such a scheme, were not prepared to do so, the Commissioners could themselves prepare and submit a scheme to the Board of Trade.

The second reading of this clause was carried by 297 votes to 148.

Mr. E. C. DAVIES then moved an amendment to the clause to provide that the Commissioners should be empowered to fix a time within which the owners should be required to prepare and submit their proposals.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM moved an amendment to the effect that no scheme of amalgamation or absorption should provide, without the consent of the owner of the undertaking, for the taking by the amalgamated or absorbed concern of any investments, securities, money, or other property belonging to such undertaking and not essential for the coal workings of the undertaking.

Mr. GRAHAM said that he quite understood the point of the amendment. He did not think it was necessary, but would consider the question further before the Report stage.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. E. C. DAVIES moved an amendment to provide that it should be an instruction to the Commissioners that undertakings that were to be amalgamated should be valued at their true value, as between a willing seller and a willing buyer, and that amalgamations should not be carried out on a purely financial basis with watered capital.

SIR W. JOWITT, Attorney-General (Preston), accepted the amendment, the object of which he understood was to prevent the watering of capital.

The amendment was agreed to.

The clause was added to the Bill by 269 votes to 115—majority, 154.

An amendment, moved by Mr. GRAHAM, to provide that the expenditure incurred by the Bill, principally on amalgamation clauses, shall not be included in the ordinary Mines Department Vote was agreed to.

Progress was reported.

The Poor Law Bill passed through Committee.

The House adjourned at 17 minutes before 10 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS
At 2.45
Coal Mines Bill, Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS
At 4.15
Consideration of letter of resignation from the Clerk of the Parliaments.

COMMITTEES
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Mental Treatment Bill, Room 12, at 11. Standing Committee D, Road Traffic Bill, Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Musical Copyright, Room 11, at 4. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Unopposed: Ministry of Health Provisional Order (Conway and Penmaenmawr Joint Hospital District), South Staffordshire Mond Gas, Room 9, at 3.30.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

T.U.C. COUNCIL DIVIDED

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress had under consideration yesterday the results of the renewed inquiry into the question of family allowances made by a joint committee of the Council and of the Labour Party. It was reported in *The Times* of last Tuesday that a majority report is in favour of the payment of family allowances at the rate of 5s. a week for the first and 3s. a week for all other children in a family during infancy and school life. The allowances would be payable to the mother. A minority report expresses a preference for an extension of social services especially in respect of children.

Trade union opinion is sharply divided. An influential section of the General Council is apprehensive of the effect of family allowances on the general wage rates and, in addition, is disposed to question the policy of making large drafts upon funds which, withdrawn from industry, would not be available for the development which is essential for the improvement of industrial conditions. Yesterday's discussion was inconclusive, and it will be resumed at the Council's next meeting.

The application of the National Seamen's Union for reaffiliation to the Congress was approved. The Seamen's Union was expelled 18 months ago for giving support to the non-political unions in the coalfields.

It was decided that the Council should tender evidence to the Macmillan Committee on finance and industry.

USE OF BRITISH MATERIALS FOR ROADS

The Minister of Transport has sent a letter to all local authorities in England and Wales stating that a condition of all grants from the Road Fund towards the costs of work for the relief of unemployment is that materials should so far as practicable be of United Kingdom origin, and all manufactured articles should be of United Kingdom manufacture, subject, however, to such exceptions as the Minister of Transport might find to be necessary or desirable in any particular case having regard to all the circumstances, including the comparative prices of British and foreign articles. Failing the purchase of the necessary supplies from United Kingdom sources, products of the oversea Empire should be used wherever possible.

GIRL AND COLOURED MAN

In binding over BARBARA BAKER, a domestic servant, living at Western-road, Ealing, who was charged with stealing clothing from a fellow-servant and from her employer, Mr. Basil Holmes, Chairman of the Ealing Bench, yesterday made it a condition that she should give up bad companions. These included in particular a man of colour with whom the girl had been associating. Mr. HOLMES said that such association with a coloured man was "disgraceful."

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD CONTRACT

A contract has been placed with the General Electric Company by the Central Electricity Board for six 30,000 k.v.a. three-phase transformers for the Mid-East England electricity scheme. These transformers will be manufactured in Birmingham at the Witton works and installed in Yorkshire, at Kirkstall, Bradford, and Rotherham.

Mr. William Alfred Hudson, of Messrs. W. A. Hudson, Limited, of Curtain-road, E.C., who died at sea on February 23, was well known as a Freemason and a philanthropist, and also in the Epping Division.

BEAM WIRELESS TELEPHONY

THE GOVERNMENT DECISION

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S STATEMENT

The following statement on the policy of the Post Office in regard to oversea wireless telephony was issued last night by the Postmaster-General, whose announcement in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon is given in our Parliamentary report:—

Under the late Government the Beam wireless telegraph services were leased to the Imperial and International Communications Company. The late Government, however, reserved the control of oversea telephony in Great Britain and deliberately refused to commit themselves on the question whether they would or would not use the Communications Company's stations for this purpose. In August last the present Postmaster-General, Mr. Lees-Smith, received a letter from the company inviting the Government to work their wireless telephone services through the company's stations beginning with four services to Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India. This question has since then been under the consideration of the Government, and a Cabinet Committee was appointed to advise upon it. The company were given the opportunity of developing their proposals in considerable detail before this Committee. Unfortunately, while the Committee was still engaged on its discussions statements appeared in the Press revealing the company's proposals and containing what may be not unfairly described as an *ex parte* presentation of their case, coupled with a series of charges against the Post Office. So long as the matter was before a Cabinet Committee Mr. Lees-Smith was obviously precluded from replying even though others did not see the propriety of exercising a similar restraint. Now that the Cabinet has reached its decision, of which the company has been informed, he takes the first opportunity to explain the position.

It is common ground that wireless telephone services with the Dominions and distant foreign countries should be opened where economically practicable, and that these services should be conducted on what is known as the short-wave system. It is also not in dispute that, in accordance with the decision of the late Government and the recommendation of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928, these services should in this country be under the control of the Post Office as the authority operating the public telephone system at this end. The question at issue is whether they should be:—

(*a*) Worked through the Beam telegraph stations, as the company advocate, or
(*b*) Concentrated at the Government transmitting station at Rugby, with its complementary receiving station at Baldock.

INDEPENDENT EXPERTS

The comparative merits of the two systems have to be considered both from a technical and financial standpoint. For the past three years the Anglo-American telephone service, which is now equipped with one long-wave and three short-wave channels, has been conducted through the Rugby station. This service provides communication between the greater part of Europe on one side and the whole of North America on the other; it has successfully stood the severe test of three years' commercial working, the experience of which has enabled numerous improvements to be introduced, and it has attracted a steadily increasing volume of traffic. The experimental tests with Australia, which the Post Office have carried on through Rugby, have more than fulfilled expectation. While no commercial telephone service has yet been operated on the Beam system, tests which were carried out last year between Great Britain and Canada showed generally satisfactory results.

The evidence therefore pointed, *prima facie*, to the conclusion that both the Marconi system and the Rugby system are capable of providing efficient long-distance services to the Dominions and foreign countries. On the other hand, the high aerial system carried on masts nearly 300ft. high, which is a distinctive feature of the Marconi stations, appeared to place them at a disadvantage from an economic point of view as compared with Rugby, which is worked on aerial systems from 120ft. to 180ft. high, representing an initial outlay about one-tenth of the cost of the Marconi aerial array.

But in view of the highly technical considerations involved the Government decided to consult two independent experts of acknowledged repute who have no connexion with the Post Office—Dr. F. E. Smith, secretary of the Royal Society and of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and Professor G. W. O. Howe, Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Glasgow and until recently a member of the Radio Research Board. These experts reported that apart from future developments both systems were probably equally capable of providing satisfactory telephonic communication between two points for a given number of hours a day. They went on to express the opinion that as regards future development the adoption of the more elastic system—namely, the Rugby system with the lower masts—would be advantageous, since equally satisfactory results could be attained with a smaller expenditure of money, and they pointed out, in particular, that the provision of alternative wave-lengths (a matter of importance from the point of view of reliability of service) was likely to be more cheaply made with the relatively low mast system. The Post Office desired to have a choice of three alternatives for each service: the company's proposal would offer only two wave-lengths on the services to Canada, South Africa, and India and one on the service to Australia. Additional wave-lengths could only be provided at the heavy cost of erecting additional aerial systems.

COMPARATIVE COST

In view of the experts' report the Government felt justified in concluding that, without disparaging the possibilities of the Marconi system, at least as efficient services could be provided from Rugby with certain economic advantages in prospect. Among others, concentration at Rugby would enable two services to different destinations to be operated from the same transmitting apparatus at different times of the day at a very small additional expenditure. During the early stages of development when the traffic is relatively light this is likely to prove a valuable economy. The Government did not find it practicable to accede to the company's request for a working test between Rugby and the Beam station on the South African route because, in conformity with the undertaking given to the company, the Post Office has not yet placed an order for the apparatus required to conduct this service. Moreover, as stated above, prolonged tests carried out last year on the Canadian and American routes showed that both systems were capable of giving efficient communication.

On the question of cost, the public campaign on behalf of the company has been based upon capital costs, which are only a part of the story. Even so, the published statements as to the Post Office scheme are far from accurate. There is no intention of duplicating the Marconi stations, and the total cost of the plant required for each service, including both transmission and reception, will be not £112,000 or more, as has been stated, but slightly under £30,000.

What matters to the public, however, is whether the all-in annual cost (including capital charges) will be less if the service is worked through Rugby than if it is worked through the Marconi stations.

Concentration at Rugby admits of economies in many directions, such as in *personnel* and from the common use of existing plant and buildings, but, in particular, in the land-line connexions to the London Trunk Exchange. By grouping of services at one centre a smaller number of lines will suffice and the distance of Rugby and Baldock from London is much less than the distance of the Beam stations at Bodmin, Bridgwater, Grimsby, and Skegness. Consequently, to work the four services to India and the Dominions through the company's stations would need 4,190 miles of high-grade telephone circuits, while to work them through Rugby and Baldock only 786 miles would be required.

The result, therefore, is this: The minimum rental asked by the company for the use of their Beam telegraph stations for the telephone services in question is (excluding a cheaper scheme which would not be acceptable on other grounds) £40,000 or £45,000 per annum, according to the type of equipment employed, plus a royalty of 10 per cent. on the gross receipts in excess of a certain figure. A detailed estimate of the cost of operating the same services from Rugby shows a saving on the above figures of £17,000 per annum and £22,000 per annum respectively, which would be increased when the royalty became payable.

Nor is it true, as has been alleged, that the use of Rugby would almost certainly entail the erection of corresponding stations in each Dominion. Rugby can communicate satisfactorily with stations of the Beam type and if the Dominion authorities decide to use the existing Beam stations the Post Office is perfectly ready to work with them. If, on the other hand, the Dominions decide to provide new stations it will be on other grounds, *e.g.*, that the Beam stations in their territories are not conveniently situated for land-line connexions.

AMERICAN INTERESTS

Attempts have been made to import prejudice by suggesting that the Post Office prefers to cooperate with American rather than with British interests as represented by the Communications Company. There is no truth whatever in this innuendo. In conducting telephone services with the British Dominions or with foreign countries the Post Office necessarily has to cooperate with the agency (whether it be the Government itself or its licensee) that can give access to the telephone subscribers of that country. If the Post Office were not ready to work with American interests, obviously no Anglo-American telephone service would be practicable. It appears to be suggested that the Post Office is in the habit of purchasing American in preference to British apparatus, and the following quotation from a recent Press article is typical:—"The new telephonic stations which the Post Office is apparently proposing to erect are little more than American imitations of the Marconi system which have yet to prove their commercial efficiency." It would be just as reasonable to describe the Beam stations as American because about half the patents stated by the Marconi Company to be employed in them are of American origin.

The facts are these: As regards design, the apparatus to be used for the Dominion services will be the same in all essentials as that at Rugby, which has proved already its commercial efficiency on the Anglo-American service. It was evolved with many improvements, which the practical experience of the Post Office engineers and those of the American company operating the New York terminal has indicated, and the American company would probably be the first to acknowledge the valuable contributions made by Post Office technicians to the successful development of this service. The capital cost of these installations will be about one-quarter of the cost estimated by the company for a reproduction of their own stations.

As regards manufacture, in constructing the Beam stations the Marconi Company adopted the wise course of obtaining the best apparatus, irrespective of its origin, and the Post Office policy will be precisely the same. The new telephone installation will be manufactured to Post Office specifications and competitive tenders will be invited from the only two firms in this country (of which the Marconi Company is one) who are capable of supplying apparatus of this character. In conformity with the usual practice, British manufacture will be required and the tenders received will be judged on their merits with due regard to quality and price. The grievance which the company apparently feel is that, while they have received certain contracts, on two occasions the late Postmaster-General placed an order with their competitors who submitted a tender which was both superior in design and slightly lower in price. No reason is known why the company should not be in a position to compete, both as to technical qualities and price, on equal terms with other companies manufacturing in this country.

It has been stated that the Imperial Conference evidently assumed that the Beam telegraph stations would be used for telephone purposes, and it appears to be suggested that the Conference's recommendation that the Post Office should acquire by agreement the right to use the stations is tantamount to imposing an obligation upon them to do so. But to acquire a right is not equivalent to assuming an obligation. The object of this recommendation was that the Government, as one of the conditions of leasing the Beam stations to the company, should obtain an option to use them for telephone purposes on reasonable terms if they so desired. It was not the intention of the Conference to impose any obligation, and the contemporary records show that it was certainly not the intention of the late Government, at whose instance the clause was inserted.

EXPERIMENTS WITH AUSTRALIA

Finally, it has been alleged that experiments in telephony carried on by the Post Office between England and Australia contravene an undertaking given in February, 1929, that the Post Office would not place orders for apparatus for telephony with the Dominions for six months. This undertaking has been strictly observed, and no apparatus for the Dominion services has been ordered from that day to this. No undertaking was given or asked for that the Post Office should discontinue its own experiments. The policy of the late Postmaster-General was to facilitate experimental work both on what may be termed the Rugby system and on the Marconi system, in order that the Government might be free to consider both on their merits when the time arrived to take a decision, and it was in accordance with this policy that he acceded to the company's application that the Post Office should not be tied to the Rugby system by previous commitments. It would have been not only inconsistent with this policy but contrary to common sense that the Post Office, while giving time and facilities for the company to press on with its development work, should deliberately close down its own experiments. The company can have been under no misapprehension as to the position; in fact, the record of the meeting between the Post Office and the company's representatives at which this undertaking was discussed includes the following statement:—"It is understood that the question whether or not the Post Office should use the company's apparatus and, if so, on what terms, is left open without prejudice."

The Government is ready and anxious to recognize the important position which the Imperial and International Communications Company occupies in the sphere of communications and to support any effort it may make to expand its operations abroad. But in determining the channels through which the oversea telephone services of the country are to be conducted, the Government is bound to have regard both to financial and technical considerations, and it can hardly be expected to impose on the public an additional charge of £17,000 or £22,000 per annum, and potentially very much more, by utilizing the company's stations in this country when an equally satisfactory alternative is available.

The following was issued yesterday from Electra House:—With reference to statements which have appeared in the Press today that the Government has decided not to employ the beam system for wireless telephony, Imperial and International Communications, Limited, desire to say that so far no reply has been received from the Government of its decision in this matter.

CHOICE OF A RELIEF OFFICER

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL AND HEALTH MINISTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEWPORT (MON.), FEB. 26

The Minister of Health having refused to sanction the appointment of Mr. James Williams, formerly a colliery checkweigher, as public assistance officer for Monmouthshire, the county council appointed a deputation to wait on Miss Susan Lawrence, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry. The report of the deputation was yesterday presented to the county council, on which there is a Socialist majority, at Newport.

Mr. H. D. Bowden, a member of the deputation, said they told Miss Lawrence the Ministry's interference in the matter was an unwarrantable interference with the rights of the elected representatives of the people. Miss Lawrence simply replied, said Mr. Bowden, that the decision of the Minister was unalterable.

Eventually the county council revoked their previous decision and recommended to the Public Assistance Committee the appointment of Mr. J. Edwards, who was for many years clerk to the Abergavenny Board of Guardians, as the chief official, at a salary of £500 a year, and Mr. James Williams as his assistant at a salary of £450.

CANADA AND EMPIRE TRADE

Mr. LUCIEN PACAUD, K.C., Acting High Commissioner for Canada, presided yesterday evening at a dinner given at the Café Royal to mark the second annual Canadian industrial section of the British Industries Fair and the conference in London of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioners in the British Isles. LORD GREENWOOD proposed the toast of "The Canadian Industrial Section of the British Industries Fair." He said the Canadian Government had set an example, which might well be taken to heart by the home Government, in sending trade commissioners not only to London and Bristol, Glasgow and Dublin, but throughout the Empire and throughout the world, in order to encourage and develop trade with Canada. The higher standard of life demanded by civilized nations demanded also an interest on the part of Governments, in trade, that hitherto had been lacking. The ideal of the Empire as an economic unit was a fine, stimulating ideal, and he was all for it, but, like every other ideal, it was not realizable in a year or many years.

POWERS OF CROWN MINISTERS

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ABUSE

Sir William Graham-Harrison, K.C., First Parliamentary counsel, gave evidence yesterday before the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown. The Committee sat at the House of Lords, with Lord Donoughmore in the chair.

The witness said that the ordinary Englishman as represented by the average member of Parliament took the attitude that if his liberty of action was to be subjected to restraint, he preferred that the restraint should be imposed by laws which had been made after public discussion in a representative assembly. Therefore, although the average Englishman acknowledged the impossibility of providing for every detail in an Act of Parliament and the consequent necessity of leaving minor matters to be regulated by statutory rules or by executive discretion, he scrutinized with a jealous eye provisions which delegated the power to make such rules.

"It may, indeed, be said that this jealousy is a survival from an older state of things," continued Sir William Graham-Harrison, "and that in a country like modern England public opinion is the most effectual—and is usually a sufficient—safeguard against any serious abuse of statutory powers." It might also be doubted whether the control of Parliament over the details of legislation and administration was less effective in the present day than it was in days when Acts of Parliament were more minute in their provisions.

"It is, indeed, the increased vigilance and intelligence of members and their constituents which have increased the difficulties of passing legislative measures through Parliament and have rendered necessary the adoption of various expedients for shortening and simplifying their form—expedients of which the delegation of legislative powers is among the most legitimate.

"But unless the temper of Parliament should materially change, attempts to give delegated powers in unduly wide terms or to extend them beyond matters of minor importance or to strain their exercise would produce a reaction which would have a mischievous and embarrassing effect on the form of Parliamentary legislation."

Replying to Mr. LASKI, a member of the Committee, Sir William remarked that if Parliament objected to anything a Minister had done they could tell him so.

Mr. LASKI.—I would like as a layman to ask whether in fact Parliament has the power to do anything of the sort?

Sir William.—Well, according to all principles of Parliamentary constitution they should be able to do so. It is probably more difficult now than it was 60 years ago.

Mr. LASKI.—Will you enlarge on that?

Sir William.—I don't think I can. (Laughter.)

The Committee adjourned.

In the report of the Committee's sitting of Monday, which appeared in *The Times* of Tuesday, Sir Maurice Gwyer was represented as stating in reply to Sir Ellis Hume-Williams that he would not agree to a person who felt aggrieved by a judicial or *quasi*-judicial departmental decision having always the right of appeal to the Courts. Sir Maurice Gwyer's reply, we are informed, referred only to *quasi*-judicial decisions, and not to the judicial decisions proper of Departments. Sir Maurice Gwyer's full reply to the question (referring only to appeal to the Courts from *quasi*-judicial decisions) was:—"No, certainly not. The whole machine would break down. You would be referring things to the Courts which the Courts should not be concerned with."

OMNIBUS OVERTURNED

SIX PERSONS INJURED AT SHEFFIELD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHEFFIELD, FEB. 26

A double-deck motor-omnibus belonging to Sheffield Corporation skidded, turned round, and then fell over on its side in Ridgeway-road, Sheffield, to-day.

All five passengers and the conductor were injured. Only the driver escaped without injury. He was pinned in his cab and had to be extricated by workmen, who broke the glass of the cab.

The passengers were Arthur Howson, of Waltheof-road; Frederick Samby, of Millmound-road; Lewis Atkin, of Grafton-street; Reginald Unwin, of Main-street; and Charles Bennett, of Carnarvon-lane. They were treated at Sheffield Royal Hospital for bruises and cuts, but fortunately none was seriously hurt.

Workmen who were making a park near by rushed to the scene and broke the glass of the overturned vehicle to extricate the passengers, and then pulled out seats from the omnibus for the injured to sit by the roadside until the ambulances came.

Eight persons, including five children, were injured in East Hamilton-street, Greenock, yesterday, when a railway engine and wagon crashed into a double-decker omnibus. The engine emerged from a shipyard to cross into the woodyard on the opposite side of the street, and the omnibus swerved into the woodyard, but the top became jammed in the crossbar of the gateway and the engine hit its side, causing considerable damage. The conductress, Jean Clinton, of Glasgow-road, Port Glasgow, had a leg fractured, and was taken to hospital, but the others injured were able to be taken home after receiving attention in an ambulance room at the shipyard.

EXTENSION OF PORT FACILITIES

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF SCHEMES

Mr. Walter Runciman has written to Mr. J. H. Thomas a letter embodying the views expressed at a large meeting on February 19 of members of all parties in the House of Commons interested in the effective promotion of the Government's policy in regard to the application of unemployment assistance to the ports. He states that the meeting was called in order that members might have an opportunity of conferring with the Port Facilities Committee of the Chamber of Shipping and other representatives of the shipping, manufacturing, and commercial interests concerned with the development of the ports. They unanimously adopted the following three resolutions, which it was hoped that the Government would put into immedi

Letters to the Editor

MENTAL ILLNESS

CASES OF MELANCHOLIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—All have been distressed at the recent loss by suicide of two important lives within a week, in each case by precipitation. It is easy to be wise after the event and to attempt to show how these lives might possibly have been saved had certain steps been taken, but the relevant facts are not known, and were anyone to undertake such a task it would be both stupid and invidious. There are nevertheless lessons of wide application to be learnt from such painful incidents; and, as they relate to a matter of life and death, a duty rests on those who possess special knowledge to enlighten the public.

When a suicide has occurred a Coroner's jury usually discards all euphemism and states the naked fact, that the person was of unsound mind—in other words, that he suffered from morbid depression or melancholia. Till the tragedy had occurred, however, this illness was probably camouflaged under such names as neurasthenia, nervous breakdown, or simply nerves. Camouflage is useful in many ways, but it is fatal when you yourself become the victim of the deceit practised. These euphemistic terms, by begging the question, serve to strengthen a false belief, that the patient suffers from something that is not mental. Strengthening still further this conspiracy against honestly facing the facts is the exclusion of mental specialists or psychiatrists from such cases. Just the other day to my knowledge objection was made by a neurologist to calling in consultation one of the most eminent mental specialists in London, on the ground that the case would then be regarded as mental. It was actually a mental case, one of melancholia, and almost immediately afterwards the patient's life was almost lost by a determined attempt at suicide, and was saved by great good fortune only.

It has been declared that half of those who commit suicide have suffered from melancholia. This guess may possibly err on the side of excess, but a very large number have; yet their illness has not been diagnosed as such. The tragedy of this failure of diagnosis and the consequent neglect of the necessary precautions lies in the fact that every case of melancholia is a potential suicide and at one stage or another of his illness entertains suicidal ideas. Loss of life, when it occurs, is made more distressing by the knowledge that the great majority, if protected, will make excellent recoveries in the end.

What do we learn from these cases of suicide? In the first place, that people regard with aversion the idea that the illness of a friend is mental, regardless of the fact that almost all the "complaints" for which people consult doctors are really mental. Pain, the fundamental symptom of all disease, and its lesser forms, such as malaise, sickness, &c., are purely mental states. That is why the symptoms of disease can be removed so readily by suggestion.

In the second place, that people refuse to regard melancholia in their friends as a form of mental unsoundness, because, apart from persistent depression of spirits and melancholy ideas, they talk perfectly sensibly on ordinary topics. But the essence of unsoundness of mind is disorder of conduct, and what worse form can this assume than a proclivity to take one's own life?

In the third place, that mental disease is regarded with dread because it is associated with certification, a procedure which is simply loathed by patients and their relations.

Certification and legal intervention have placed a stigma on mental illness, on mental patients, on mental physicians, on mental treatment, and on mental hospitals. It cannot be too well known that they stand in the way of every rational suggestion for the early and better treatment of mental disorder. So long as certification continues, borderland cases, which are now on one side of the borderline and now on the other side, will receive inadequate care and treatment. When these legal boundaries, which have no medical basis, are removed, then melancholia will be honestly diagnosed and faced without fear, for it is an exceptionally curable form of mental disorder. There will be no need then to deceive oneself by the suggestion that it is "only neurasthenia," and to wait till a coroner's jury makes the correct diagnosis.

I am yours, &c.,
GEORGE M. ROBERTSON.
University of Edinburgh, Feb. 25.

MALINES CONVERSATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It has been necessary to publish the reports of the Malines Conversations *in extenso*, without any additions or suppressions, as the only way to meet misrepresentations in regard to them.

Cardinal Van Roey has recently stated in the *Libre Belgique*, a copy of which has been sent to me, that Cardinal Mercier made certain reserves on the report on the conference of Father Beauduin, "L'Eglise Anglicane unie non absorbée," which he had read to us at our Fourth Conversation. I should like to state therefore, first of all, that the reports in question were read, approved, and signed after each Conversation by the members. They are therefore official. Secondly, that Cardinal Mercier entirely approved of Dom Beauduin's paper, otherwise he would not have read it. But, if further proof be needed, Dom Beauduin has already replied to his critics in *Irenicon* 19, 27, p. 150, where he publishes a letter of Cardinal Mercier's praising his work and saying that it is sure to do good.

The facts are clear for any unprejudiced mind. The publication of the original documents is bound to create opposition, because it destroys completely the conspiracy of silence which certain people in authoritative quarters had set up against the Conversations.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HALIFAX.
Hickleton, Doncaster, Feb. 25.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S PARTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a new political party has been formed, its complete policy should be announced without delay. Will Lord Beaverbrook tell us his views about trade disputes, Factory Acts, income-tax for cooperative societies, non-provided schools and maintenance of school children, disestablishment, land taxes, the quota, and doles?

I am, &c.,
A. B. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I would like to add my protest to that of your correspondent Major B. O. March in to-day's issue of *The Times*. As one of the original crusaders I am dissociating myself from the so-called "United Empire Party." I have been a Conservative all my life, and I stand by Mr. Baldwin's policy.

Yours truly,
A MEMBER OF THE WOMEN'S CONSERVATIVE AND CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.
February 25.

THE RESTORATION OF WILLIAMSBURG

A DISCOVERY IN THE BODLEIAN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have spent some months in England searching the libraries and museums for information required in connexion with the restoration scheme for the town of Williamsburg, Virginia. This restoration work is being carried out through the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller, and it is proposed to rebuild the historical buildings of the town.

After a close search for many weeks I have been fortunate in discovering in the Bodleian Library a plate containing views of three of the principal buildings—namely, the William and Mary College, the Governor's Palace, and the Capitol. At the foot of the plate are illustrations of Indian life and flora of Virginia. The existence of this plate has hitherto been unknown, and its discovery, through the courtesy of the Librarian of the Bodleian, has created much interest in Virginia. My next task is to discover in what book these prints have appeared. From the investigation I have made since finding the plate I believe they were meant to illustrate a book of travels in, or natural history of, Virginia which Colonel Byrd, of Westover, Virginia, who died in 1744, had in contemplation. The book was published about 1740. I believe the etchings were made by Mr. Peter Collinson.

I shall be greatly obliged if any of your readers can give me the title of any book known to them which contains reproductions of this print. I should like to express my thanks for the assistance I have already received from so many quarters during my stay and investigations in this country.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
MARY F. GOODWIN, Research Worker for the Williamsburg Restoration.
The Equitable Trust, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.

** An illustration of the upper sections of the plate showing the buildings mentioned is given on p. 18.

PRICE OF NEW CAPITAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Surprise has been expressed in many quarters at the showing of recent financial statistics that the yield per cent. in 1929 on new issues of fixed-interest industrial securities in the forms of Debentures and Preference shares averaged no more than about 6 per cent. gross. This is less than 1 per cent. more than in 1913—the last pre-War year—notwithstanding the increase in income taxation and the fact that the average level of retail prices and of manual wages in 1929 still remained much higher than it was in 1913. The main cause of this apparent anomaly of the low percentage yield of new capital is to be found in the shrinkage in the quantum of real industrial capital (factories, plant, machinery, stock, and other appliances of industry), which, at present prices, each £100 of new money can provide. It may be that this shrinkage is as much as two in five.

As an example we may take the case of a boot factory costing in 1913 £300,000 to instal complete with its necessary plant and stock, of which amount £100,000 was raised in fixed-interest securities, and suppose that this factory produced 500,000 pairs of boots per annum. At the present level of prices and wages an exactly similar boot factory would probably now cost to instal complete not £300,000 but something like £500,000, of which £166,000—one-third of the whole as before—may be in fixed-interest securities; and this factory, similar in all respects, also produces 500,000 pairs of boots per annum and no more. In the first case, £100,000 at 6 per cent. costs £6,000 per annum; and in the second case, £166,000 at 6 per cent. costs £10,000 per annum.

Therefore it is clear that, although the rate per cent. on fixed-interest capital has risen so little since 1913, yet the cost of annual interest paid for the same quantity of real industrial capital—actual plant and appliances—is larger to an extent which is in something like due proportion to the average rise in manual wages taken all round.

Yours faithfully,
P. D. LEAKE
25, Abchurch-lane, E.C.4.

WIVES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Unless the law is changed the wife of an American citizen is an "alien," whether her citizen-husband be native-born or a World War veteran. The United States Supreme Court, as recently as October 14, 1929, refused to overrule the opinion of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, when it declared the wife of an American citizen an "alien" under existing law, as follows:—

It is apparent that the wife of the relator is "an alien" according to the sense of the term as used in the immigration laws. Section 1 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (39 Stats. 874) defines an alien as follows:—

". . . the word 'alien,' wherever used in this Act, shall include any person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States, . . ."

On September 22, 1922, Congress passed the so-called Cable Act (42 Stat. 1021), Section 2 of which reads as follows:—

"That any woman who marries a citizen of the United States after the passage of this Act, or any woman whose husband is naturalized after the passage of this Act, shall not become a citizen of the United States by reason of such marriage or naturalization; but, if eligible to citizenship, she may be naturalized upon full and complete compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws, . . ."

Section 26 (b) of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 153) defines the term as follows:—

"The term 'alien' includes any individual not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States, . . ."

The conclusion cannot be avoided that when relator was married on December 17, 1927, his wife remained an "alien" notwithstanding her marriage with him.

I am certain that the country at large and many, many Congressmen have never realized, and do not now realize, that the wife of an American citizen is an "alien." To this new and startling situation the country is awakening. Only legislation can now bring relief.

Very sincerely yours,
JOSEPH KOLETSKY.
42, Church-street, New Haven, Connecticut.

DIET AND THE TEETH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a leading article recently you drew attention to the report by Mrs. Mellanby on "Diet and the Teeth," which you characterize as an important contribution to preventive medicine. Can you afford a little space to one of those who are not able to accept this view?

It seems to me that there are three propositions to be proved before dental decay can be set down as a deficiency disease:—(1) That where the "vitamin D" intake falls below a certain minimal figure tooth imperfections occur; (2) that these imperfections lead to dental decay; (3) that on ordinary diet the vitamin intake does fall below the minimal.

Now, it must at once be admitted that Mrs. Mellanby has proved proposition (1), but it cannot be said that she has established either (2) or (3). Very early in her experiments on puppies she produced tooth imperfections, but apparently she entirely failed to produce decay. She then turned her attention to children. Here she was handicapped by the fact that it was obviously not possible to give children grossly deficient diets, and, since we do not know that the vitamin intake was deficient, we cannot say that any subsequent decay was due to a deficiency which may not have existed. In one series of experiments, sodium bicarbonate was added to the "bad" or "deficient" diet, though it was shown by Gehardt and Schlesinger, away back in 1899, that this interferes with calcium absorption. Yet the resulting calcium shortage in the saliva was referred by Mrs. Mellanby to vitamin deficiency.

In those cases where the occurrence of decay can be explained by Mrs. Mellanby's hypothesis with some show of plausibility, it can also be explained by the Sim Wallace hypothesis, which makes far fewer assumptions. Bearing in mind William of Ockham's famous razor, "Entia non sunt multiplicanda praeter necessitatem," it is easy to see which theory should be accepted and which rejected.

To those of your readers who are interested in recent dental research, I commend the work of Broderick and Fish, both of whom supplement previous knowledge and experience, instead of merely contradicting them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. B. BARWISE.
Oxford.

GAMES IN THE PARKS

THE SERPENTINE BATHERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Those who value the open space recreational movement and all it stands for in national life are deeply indebted to Sir Archibald Sinclair for laying stress, as he did in the House of Commons yesterday, on the deplorable shortage of recreational facilities for Greater London, and to Sir Kenyon Vaughan Morgan, who emphasized the point that all existing and proposed facilities in Hyde Park do not amount to more than the merest fraction of its area. The rest of the park preserves, as it ought to do, its countrified charm and ministers to the needs of the older folk and that part of the community who do not play games, but who, in the hurry-scurry of modern life, deeply value the opportunities for peace and repose and the amenities provided in our parks and commons.

What many who have written on this question have overlooked are the facts:—

(1) That numbers of people who do not play games thoroughly enjoy watching those who do.

(2) That provision on quite a large scale for one form of athletic recreation has already been very properly made in Rotten Row, without annoyance to non-riders, who in large numbers frequent the park and appreciate the animated spectacle of the Row.

After all, what is asked is only that the not inconsiderable number of persons unable to avail themselves of the equestrian opportunities of others shall be allowed certain exceedingly limited facilities of innocent and health-giving exercise, rendered possible by Mr. Lansbury's action and by the help of those who have given him generous financial support. It cannot seriously be contended that a small athletic ground in Hyde Park and a running track in an isolated portion of Regent's Park, as well as a paddle-boat pond for children, are endangering the preservation of the natural beauty of those two great Royal Parks, which public opinion so rightly demands shall be protected from unreasonable injury.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. CROSFIELD, Chairman, National Playing Fields Association.
71, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, Feb. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—For very many years past men have enjoyed, subject to certain restrictions of time and locality, the privileges of bathing in the Serpentine and of undressing and dressing on the bank—*i.e.*, of sunbathing after a swim.

Mr. Lansbury proposes to extend the first privilege to women—much-needed reform. It seems probable, however, that women are to bathe within the same limits and at the same times as men, in which case the men's second privilege must of course be withdrawn, and all undressing and dressing must be done either in the pavilion now being built or, during the warmer months, in supplementary tents, a charge being made in each case for the accommodation.

If this is a correct anticipation, those who prefer the open air to any shelter will have a decided grievance, but a far greater wrong will be done to those who will be deprived of their morning swim altogether. Some will not be able to afford any regular charge and many more will not be able to afford the time to wait in a queue for a vacancy. No accommodation that can be provided will be sufficient to deal with the crowd that gathers on a summer morning between 7 and 8.30, especially when there is a swimming race?

It should not be a very difficult matter to provide facilities for the continuance of open-air bathing on a separate section of the Serpentine "plage," and some members of the Serpentine Swimming Club are proposing to ask Mr. Lansbury if he will be so kind as to receive a deputation in order that they may lay their views before him. I should be very grateful if I might, through the columns of *The Times*, invite all who are interested in the matter to send their names to the hon. secretary of the club, Mr. A. Rowley, 12, Leithmansions, Maida Vale.

Your obedient servant,
R. E. HOLLAND.
Athenæum Club, Feb. 25.

THE DANCE FAMILY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Nathaniel Dance, the painter of Lord Clive, also painted Captain Cook; the original in the Painted Hall, Greenwich, is one of the best known of British portraits. The father of Nathaniel was George Dance, Surveyor to the Corporation of the City of London, designer of the Mansion House, who is noticed in the "Dictionary of National Biography" as George Dance, "the elder." Three of his five sons are also noticed:—

(1) The eldest, James, the actor, who built the theatre at Richmond, and was father of Commodore Sir Nathaniel Dance of the Hon. E.I. Co., who is also noticed in the D.N.B., but whose notice in the "Naval Chronicle," 1804, Vol. 12, adds some interesting family details; (2) the third son, Nathaniel Dance, the artist; and (3) the fifth son, George Dance, "the younger," Surveyor to the City of London, like his father.

Nathaniel Dance, the portrait painter, married the widow of Thomas Lee Drummer, who had purchased Cranbury ("Victoria County History of Hampshire," III., 420). She inherited Cranbury upon her son's death. The D.N.B. is inaccurate in stating that "having taken the additional name of Holland, he entered Parliament," for when Dance was elected M.P. for East Grinstead (Sussex) in 1790 he was officially described as "Nathaniel Dance, Esq., of Cranbury, co. Hants." He did not assume the name of Holland until 1800. The notice appears in the *London Gazette*, dated July 4, 1800:—

The King has been graciously pleased to grant unto Nathaniel Dance, of Cranbury in the County of Southampton, Esq.; Representative in Parliament for East Grinstead in the County of Sussex, His Royal Licence and Authority that he and his Issue may (out of Respect to Charlotte Holland, of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Spinster) take and use the Surname of Holland instead of his present Surname: and to order that this His Majesty's Concession and Declaration be registered in his College of Arms.

As Nathaniel Holland he was created a baronet (*London Gazette*, 1800, p. 1244); and as Sir Nathaniel Holland, Bt., was elected M.P. for Great Bedwin (Wilts) in 1802. He was re-elected in 1807 for East Grinstead, which he continued to represent till his death.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BONNER SMITH.
Sutherland House, Paddington, Feb. 20.

DEPRESSED FARMING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We have read Mr. Evers-Swindell's letter in your issue of the 24th commenting upon the report prepared by us upon the Incidence of Farming Prosperity and Depression (Clarendon Press, 1s.). May we say in reply that his remarks appear to be based upon your admirable notice of the report, which was necessarily selective; that if he will read the full report he will find all his questions answered; that the report does not represent merely our own opinions on the agricultural situation to-day, but that it is a compilation by us of the experience of his fellow-members of the Land Agents' Society and of members of the Surveyors' Institution from all over the country, who were good enough to collaborate with us in its preparation?

Yours faithfully,
DUNSTAN SKILBECK.
MALCOLM MESSER.
University of Oxford, Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Park-road, Oxford, Feb. 25.

Points from Letters

BROADCAST CONCERTS FROM WALES

I note with pleasure your Correspondent's appreciation of the work of the National Orchestra of Wales. But I ought to point out that the orchestra is broadcast every Monday at lunch time through the London and Daventry as well as the Cardiff and Swansea stations.—Mr. E. R. APPLETON, West Regional Director, B.B.C., Broadcasting House, 39, Park-place, Cardiff.

THE NORTH-EAST COAST

You are aware of the severe industrial depression and the prolonged unemployment prevalent in this portion of the North-East Coast. The opportunities afforded by colonial migration, I think, present a part solution of the problem. The provision of assistance, however, by way of clothing, &c., to impoverished prospective migrants constitutes a difficulty. This the North Shields Migration Committee hope to remove by the establishment of a suitable fund. Donations should be forwarded to Mr. B. P. Whillis, manager, Barclays Bank, North Shields.—DAME MAUD BURNETT, Mayor of Tynemouth, Collingwood House, Tynemouth, Northumberland.

AMERICAN PREFERENCE FOR BEEF

Your article on the supply of beef for the consumption of the world and the partiality for this article of diet by the citizens of the United States of America reminds me of a curious incident during the War. A portion of a signal company, United States Air Force, was in 1918 located at the Brooklands Aerodrome, near my residence. I asked the officer commanding to live with us, and we had a pleasant guest for some months. He told us that the Aldershot Commissariat Department only supplied them with mutton, which the American soldiers would not eat and threw away or buried. I suggested that we should buy some of this wasted mutton; but this could not be done, as it was against the United States Army regulations that army rations should be sold, and our local interpreter of D.O.R.A. also would not permit such purchases. In consequence a quantity of good food had daily to be wasted—how our strictly meat-rationed souls longed for it!—until the Aldershot authorities complied with the American demand for beef in place of mutton.—COLONEL C. H. JOUBERT DE LA FERTÉ, 86, Ashley-gardens, S.W.1.

"CONVERSATION PIECES"

Permission has been given by Lady Desborough for the reproduction in mezzotint by Mr. H. Macbeth-Raeburn, A.R.A., of George Stubbs's picture, "Viscountess Melbourne and Family," an excellent photograph of which appeared in your issue of February 25. A limited edition of the mezzotint will be published in due course by Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., Limited, under an arrangement with King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, which will, it is hoped, enable the fund to benefit substantially by the publication. The picture, which is one of the finest examples of George Stubbs's work, can be seen at the Exhibition in Aid of the Royal Northern Hospital, to be held at Sir Philip Sassoon's House, 25, Park-lane, which opens on Tuesday next, March 4.—Mr. E. A. H. JAY, Secretary for Propaganda, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.

PRICE OF BREAD

In reply to Dr. Brereton's inquiry why the price of bread is the same as it was this time last year, kindly allow me, as a baker, to say that it is because flour is costing the same money. The reason the price of English wheat does not affect materially the price of bread is because it is not suitable for millers to use in large quantities.—Mr. H. J. TUNNICLIFF.

PROFITS AND EMPLOYMENT

It is well known that numerous trade associations of all kinds exist to-day to control prices and prevent competition. Many such associations regulate their members' gross profits at 50 per cent. on cost, others at 33 1-3 per cent. Now here is an interesting item of arithmetic. Take a portion of our annual trade valued at £500,000,000 cost of manufacture. Let the manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retailer each add 33 1-3 per cent. in turn, and we find that the consuming public must pay £1,185,185,184 for those commodities which cost £500,000,000 to manufacture. Now if the many trade associations could regulate margins of gross profit at 25 per cent. instead of 33 1-3 per cent. on each transaction, then the consumers would save no less than £208,622,684 on the same commodities, or approximately 20 per cent. In these days of lavish expenditure there is no doubt that that saving would at once be used in the purchase of more commodities of every description. It only remains, therefore, to calculate the retail value of the products of each person employed in industry to know how many would find employment to cope with the new demand—*e.g.*, if £208 per person, then a million would be required; if £416, then half a million.—Mr. H. J. MUIR, South Garth, Exmouth.

COPYRIGHT IN PICTURES

When we are discussing legislation for to-day we must come down to the tin-tacks of present conditions. To quote an habitual opening of my friend Mr. George Moore, "I defy you, I defy anyone," to say that in 1930 the copyright of a painting has any financial value at all. Reproductive engraving has been killed by photography. Oleographs have, I regret to say, gone out. Admirable photographs are done of paintings, with or without leave, and are considered in the trade to be useful aids to selling the original paintings. I have never heard of painters raising any objection. The broadcasting of these photographs is invaluable as a check on fraud or error in attribution. Mr. Thomson's words "unless he so stipulated at the time of sale" of the pre-1911 period were sufficient protection to those who desired it.—Mr. RICHARD SICKERT.

BROAD GAUGE LOCOMOTIVES

The G.W.R. was the last of all the railways to preserve the broad gauge track, and it was only in 1892, on one memorable weekend, that, amid the mourning of all true railway enthusiasts, the 7-foot permanent way was transformed into the standard gauge of 4ft. 8½in. Despite the many treasures still possessed by the G.W.R. Company in its museum, not a single Gooch locomotive—the type which used to draw the "Flying Dutchman" from Paddington—is to be seen there, or anywhere. These splendid engines have all been scrapped. Would it not even now be possible to erect a full-size model of the locomotive that drew the last train in the May of 1892, and set it up at Paddington Station, or, if room could not be found for it there, at some other station on the company's system? Other and more powerful locomotives there are to-day, but only round the old broad gauge locomotives will ever bade a sense of romance. They were indeed unique; but the present generation has long forgotten what they looked like.—Mr. E. H. BLAKENEY, Winchester College.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

It cannot be that the valour, suffering, and death of men who fought and won in what was German East Africa during the Great War are disregarded. But how is it that no record of that part of the War, no slightest reference to it, is included in the impressive and stirring collection in the Imperial War Museum?—STELLA HORWELL, the Overseas Club, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT MONTE CARLO

Mr. T. Haughton Watson, a member of the committee of the *Tir aux Pigeons* at Monte Carlo, denies that there is any clipping of wings before the birds are placed in the traps, and describes the pigeons used for the "sport" as being the best "Zuritos" brought from Spain—the "fastest ones procurable." Mr. Haughton Watson also asserts that nothing is done to impede their powers of flight in any way. I have watched these displays of the *Tir aux Pigeons* from the Terrace at Monte Carlo, and came away with the distinct impression that it was not the wings of the birds that were cut, but that their tails were either cut off or pulled out before being placed in the traps—presumably to ensure the "straight rise" when released. But perhaps the Spanish "Zuritos" variety of pigeon does not grow a tail? Mr. Haughton Watson might tell us just how and why the Monte Carlo pigeons are tailless.—Mr. HUGH G. ROSE, Ingleside, Stevenage, Herts.

ADMISSION TO KEW GARDENS

At first I was of the same opinion as your correspondents that 1d. was little to pay for admission to Kew Gardens and that children, careless of beauty, should be discouraged. To-day I am convinced that admission should be free. A very large number of poor and aged people now use opportunities that the payment of even 1d. would make impossible; women with three or four children obtain pleasure from the gardens at frequent intervals that would needs be rare if it cost 4d. or 5d. a time, and finally, the groups of children, ragged and possibly noisy elsewhere, wander through the gardens as reverently as if in church and not less appreciative than those for whom the payment of 1d. is no hardship.—CAPTAIN S. J. C. RUSSELL, 30, Priory-road, Kew Gardens.

PRINTERS' ERRORS

Your leading article on "Stylishly Stout" prompts my sending a copy of a misprint that appeared last Saturday in another paper. It read: "the desirability of getting a nucleus of a Committee, in your district, of women who take a practical interest in helping to broaden the lines of all women."—Mr. THEODORE STEVENS.

THE SALE ROOM

BARNET LEWIS FURNITURE

Christie's began yesterday and will conclude to-day the sale of the collection of old French furniture, objects of art, and porcelain formed by the late Mr. Barnet Lewis, of Hamilton-place, London, and Foxbush, Hildenborough.

The day's total was £14,298. So far from continuing the story of big profits shown in the silver sale on Tuesday, some of yesterday's prices indicate a rather violent swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction. The most conspicuous illustration of this was in connexion with a suite of Louis XVI. upholstered with Beauvais tapestry, consisting of a pair of settees and six fauteuils, which realized 3,100gns. at the sale of Mrs. C. R. Robert in 1898, and now was revalued at 810gns. (Fabre). In another case a *Regence* commode and cartonnière, 6ft. by 3ft., which brought £540 at the Heckscher sale in 1898, now went for 90gns. (Barsati). A Louis XVI. clock, the movement by Filon, in white marble case formed as an altar, with ormolu figures of a nymph and two cupids after Falconet, 12in. high, sold for 150gns. (Wonters)—in 1903 it cost 430gns. A Louis XVI. oval table, said to have belonged to Marie Antoinette, sold for 140gns. (Houtean), as compared with the 340gns. paid for it in 1908.

Some of these "drops" were balanced by other lots; a pair of Chinese *famille-verte* vases, 11¼in. high, Kang-He, brilliantly enamelled with cherry trees and birds, sold for 760 guineas (De Pinna); they were bought for 175 guineas in 1896. An Italian 16th-century cassone, 77in. long, of walnut wood, carved with cupids, &c., was bought in 1902 for 210 guineas, and now realized 1,146 guineas (H. Simmons). A pair of Chinese hexagonal bottles, 12in. high, Kang-He, brought 400 guineas (De Pinna); a pair of Chinese powdered-blue bottles, 9¼in. high, Kang-He—390 guineas (Staal); a white marble statuette of Flora, signed Clodion, 18¼in. high—420 guineas (Mrs. Oppenheim); a Louis XV. oblong marqueterie table, 28in. wide—300 guineas (H. Simmons); a Louis XVI. small upright marqueterie secrétaire, 47in. high, stamped with the initials of Roger Vandercruse La Croix—820 guineas (Staal); a Louis XV. small pedestal table, 12¼in. wide, stamped N. Petit—360 guineas; another, stamped De Lorme—380 guineas; a Louis XV. commode, 57in. wide, stamped I. F. Oeben—830 guineas (these three were purchased by Mr. H. Simmons); and a Persian silk carpet, 13ft. by 10ft.—200 guineas (Roffe).

OLD PICTURES

Pictures and drawings, the property of Mr. H. Robinson, Mr. C. J. K. Kirkby-Fenton, and from other sources, totalled £1,644 at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's yesterday. A portrait of Thomas Fenton, the coalowner and sportsman, by J. N. Sartorius, signed and dated 1793, 37in. by 36in., fetched 190 guineas (Leggatt); "The Finish of the Derby," signed S. Aiken, 9in. by 12in.—155 guineas (Roe); and a portrait of Sir William Chambers, K.P.S., R.A., the architect of Somerset House, wearing a red velvet coat, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 29in. by 24in.—120 guineas (Carter).

BOOKS FROM GOODWOOD

The sale, announced some time ago, of the Duke of Richmond's books from Goodwood and Gordon Castle has been fixed at Sotheby's for March 24. It consists of a selection from each of the libraries at these two residences. There are no outstanding rarities, but a good many scarce tracts and pamphlets, mostly political, and not a few bearing upon events which led up to the Revolution in North America. Among the manuscripts is an English 15th-century Book of Hours, with 22 full-page and 34 smaller miniatures. There are some desirable first editions of English 18th-century authors, such as a presentation copy of Gibbon's "Essai sur d'Etude de la Littérature," 1761, inscribed by the author, and a similar one of Voltaire's "Anti-Machiavel," 1740.

During the first four days of the preceding week (March 17-20) the same firm will sell books and manuscripts from various sources. One of the most interesting of the many important lots is the Album Amicorum of Sarah Locke, with a poem by Charles Lamb, and that of Mary Locke, also with some lines by the same. There are some fine letters of Robert Burns, and a series of letters from T. Carlyle to Joseph Neuberg relating to the composition of "Frederick the Great."

OLD ENGRAVINGS

Old engravings from various sources brought a total of £4,476 at Sotheby's on Tuesday. The first 80 lots were from the property of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and came from Goodwood; with two exceptions all were Rembrandt etchings. The highest price among these was paid for the artist's "Mother Seated at a Table," the rare second state, which fetched £345. "Old man seated, with flowing beard and cap," brought £185; "A young man musing," second state—£102 (the three bought by Dunthorne); "Bearded man wearing a velvet cap with a jewel clasp," only state—£185; "The Rat-killer," second state—£120; "The Windmill" (Rembrandt's Mill), only state—£155 (the three bought by Colnaghi); "Old man with a divided fur cap," first state—£125 (Gobin); "Tobit blind"—£120 (Craddock); and "The Fourth Oriental Head," second state—£150 (Fine Art Society). Among the other properties Sir D. Y. Cameron's "Tewkesbury Abbey" fetched £140 (Frost and Reed); and the series of six etchings of Glasgow, by Muirhead Bone, in the original canvas portfolio with leather back, a special set, not numbered, with red label inside cover, and the words, "Printed by the Etcher—1899"—£155 (Colnaghi).

Early English engravings, sporting prints, mezzotints, etchings, and colour prints, the property of Lord Chesham, the late Mr. Barnet Lewis, Sir Humphrey De Trafford, and from various sources, brought a total on Monday of £2,307 at Christie's. Among them "Tête de Flore" (Mme. Deshayes), by L. M. Bonnet, after F. Boucher, brought 135 guineas (E. Sidney); "Fox-chase," after D. Wolstenholme, by R. Reeve, a set of four—100 guineas (Martin); Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, after Sir J. Reynolds, P.R.A., by Valentine Green, first state—115 guineas; and "Fox Hunting," after H. Alken, by T. Sutherland, a set of four—105 guineas (both bought by F. Sabin).

JEWELS

Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Sons, Covent Garden, have just sold five diamond bracelets for £996; two rows of pearls for £421; three diamond rings for £173; an emerald half-hoop ring for £170; two diamond and emerald rings for £232; a diamond brooch and bracelet for £203; a bracelet, brooch, and earrings for £216; a pair of earrings for £150; a vanity case and diamond set watch for £165; and a pearl pin for £71. The total was about £8,000.

At Hurcomb's on Monday a set of four Louis XV. gilt fauteuils, upholstered in *petit* and *gros point* needlework, sold for £480 (Benjamin).

THE OBELISK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many people who remember "The Obelisk" as marking a stage on the omnibus routes on the south side of the Thames, which was almost as well known as "Marble Arch" on the north, will be very glad to hear that it is to be preserved. In itself it is certainly not impressive, having been originally "contriv'd a double debt to pay," *i.e.*, to serve both as a milestone and a lamp standard, and at the same time to be "an architectural feature" of the circus; but if, as is suggested in *The Times*, a tablet giving a short account of Lord Mayor Crosby's gallant fight on behalf of the liberty of the Press were affixed to the base, it would at once become historically interesting, and deserve respect. Not far off, there is another quaint memorial of bygone days, which I hope will not be lost, though it has far less honourable associations attached to it. This is a roughly-sculptured stone figure of a dog with a duck in his mouth, which, when I remember it, had been built into the boundary wall of Bethlehem Hospital. This stone is the last relic of a well-known "tea garden," known as the "Dog and Duck," which in the 18th century occupied part of the site upon which "New Bethlem" was built. The name was derived from the special form of sport(?) which was practised by the riff-raff who frequented the place: it consisted in "hunting" ducks on a pond with dogs; for each "hunt" the entrants paid 6d. each, and the owner of the dog which killed the duck could claim it as his prize.

Your obedient servant,
WALTER CRICK.
Eastbourne.

A White Paper (Cmd. 3495, price 9d.) is issued by the Stationery Office giving the text of the convention between the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA and Portugal in regard to native labour from Mozambique, railway matters, and commercial intercourse. Signed at Pretoria on September, 1928, it is known as the Pretoria Convention, and takes the place of the old Mozambique Convention.

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BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

GREATER NUMBER OF BUYERS

THE LAST TWO DAYS

The British Industries Fair will close to-morrow night. Buyers have attended the Fair at Olympia in larger numbers than visited the White City exhibition a year ago, and the combined attendance of buyers and the public up to last night had exceeded in nine days the total of 147,938 for the full 11 days of the previous Fair.

The attendance at the London section yesterday totalled 16,943, which exceeds all previous attendances during the Fair this year and is nearly 2,000 more than on the same day of last year. So great was the press that one-way traffic had to be introduced in the galleries.

A comparison of the numbers of oversea buyers visiting the London section shows that Holland, as usual, heads the list, with Canada second, and the United States third. American buyers are expected to be numerous to-morrow. Many of them like to attend both the British and the Leipzig Fairs, and this year, it is stated, boats have not been wholly convenient for this purpose; for this reason a last-day rush is considered likely at Olympia. France comes fourth in the list, Germany fifth, and the next 10 run in the following order:—Australia, India, Belgium, South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Switzerland, Sweden, Italy, and Denmark. Altogether 60 countries are represented, 26 of them being European, 16 British Dominions and Colonies, and nine Latin-American countries. The Philippines, Persia, Turkey, the Belgian Congo, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, and Serbia have sent buyers, and three each have come from Iceland and Iraq. There has been a solitary trade buyer from Russia.

The value of admitting the general public to the Fair after 4 o'clock in the afternoon is now widely recognized. Retail purchases can not be made by visitors, but people see new things displayed and can ask for them later in the shops. The Fair provides an exceptional medium for introducing novelties to the public, and Olympia has offered a suitable setting for attractive display. As a further means to encourage the retail purchase of British goods, trade buyers at Olympia can be supplied with neat wall or counter cards bearing the words: "We buy at the British Industries Fair."

SOME GOOD SALES

It was stated yesterday that business at the Fair had been good and exhibitors in all sections are fairly cheerful, although orders have been numerous rather than large. Many firms have expressed a wish to take more space next year, and applications have also been made for space at the 1931 Fair by firms who have not on the present occasion been represented. Sales have been most brisk in new lines of fancy and leather goods and food novelties. People who are canning English fruits have done well, and such an organization as the Vale of Evesham Fruit Canners have had many applications for the establishment of agencies in the Dominions. The furniture section, enlarged this year, has taken substantial orders, and the pottery and toys and games sections have also done satisfactory business. In the leather section buyers have found that English manufacturers can now compete successfully with Germany in the production of the cheaper ranges of articles as well as in those of better quality. There has been a fair demand for British-made pipes, which appear to be acquiring increasing popularity among smokers abroad.

Since the Fair opened there has been added to the display on the New Zealand stand samples of frozen whole eggs intended to compete with those hitherto imported from China. They are used chiefly by bakers and confectioners, and the New Zealand product is said to be of good quality.

It is probable that on the closing day the Fair will be visited by the Prime Minister.

THE BIRMINGHAM SECTION

The attendance at the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair at Castle Bromwich during the first seven days was 90,000, an increase of 25,000 over the corresponding period of 1928.

Speaking at a luncheon, Mr. WALTER BARROW, president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, said the Fair management committee welcomed the inquiry to be made by a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Chelmsford, which would consider the possibility of improving the organization and enlarging the scope of the Fair. He hoped it might be possible to make the heavy engineering trade more representative and also ensure the inclusion of the textile and wool trades.

STATE ARCHITECTURE

THE CALTON GAOL SITE IN EDINBURGH

The views expressed in a leading article in *The Times* of February 19—arising out of a letter from Mr. C. Ernest Elcock, chairman of the R.I.B.A. Competition Committee—are strongly argued in a particular instance in the 1929 Report of the Cockburn Association for the Preservation and Improvement of the Amenity of Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood, which we have received. Briefly the view expressed in *The Times* was that while the official architects of the Office of Works might well attend to such routine matters as post offices, labour exchanges, and the like, there are occasions when they would gain in public esteem if they were permitted to come forward and ask by means of open competition for the best which all the architectural genius of the country could produce.

In the opinion of the Cockburn Association, which, since its institution in 1875, has done inestimable service in preserving the beauties of Edinburgh, the Calton Gaol site is clearly such an occasion. Referring to the intention of the Government to build, through the Office of Works, a new Sheriff's Court on the Calton Gaol site, a memorandum attached to the report concludes:—"All who desire to see Edinburgh saved from the dangers so clearly indicated by the Lord Provost in his article of July, 1928, must appreciate the interest evinced by the Prime Minister in the representations made to him, and must be grateful for the prompt action he has taken. If not altogether satisfied with the apparent prejudging of the question of the future location of the Sheriff Court buildings, they may hope that equally prompt action upon the lines he has indicated may permit of the whole matter being dealt with in a manner consonant with the sentiments of the people of Scotland."

At the annual meeting of the Cockburn Association, held in Edinburgh on February 19, the report was unanimously approved and adopted, and the Rev. Dr. James Black, who seconded the adoption, spoke strongly on "the claim of a semi-bureaucratic Department of State to foist its will on any city against that city's express desire. . . . That," he continued, "was a claim that should be resisted. There must be some constitutional way by which the will of the citizens should not be overridden by an outside body that really knew nothing about the concerns which were nearest to the citizens' hearts." Since the meeting, which was fully attended, had been advertised as open to the public, it may be taken that Dr. Black was speaking for the people of Edinburgh.

COTTON MERCHANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Bail totalling £4,000—one personal surety in £2,000 and two others in £1,000 each—was fixed when HARRY GUISE, 35, formerly trading as a cotton merchant in Blackfriars-street, Manchester, was at Manchester yesterday committed for trial on 17 charges of fraud on well-known firms. The sums involved are stated to total £10,000. Guise, it was stated, after living on the Continent for some time surrendered to a 10-year old warrant. Employees of Guise when he was trading as Guise and Miller gave evidence of their suspicions that the business was not genuine. A former typist said that all the goods were obtained on one reference and were disposed of to one man, whom she knew as having been connected with a Jew formerly accused of long-firm frauds.

THE QUEEN AT WEST HAM

VISIT TO CENTRAL MISSION

The Queen received a great welcome from the people of Plaistow yesterday afternoon when she visited the West Ham Central Mission, Barking-road, and saw the many activities of this large centre of religious, social, and welfare work. Her visit was really made in connexion with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Women's Meeting, one of the mission's most important organizations, with a membership of 2,400, in which she has been for a long time keenly interested. The Queen, in addition, expressed a wish to inspect all the other phases of the mission's work.

Her Majesty went first to the Children's Church, which, before the erection of the present magnificent centre, was the headquarters of this work in Plaistow. There she was received by the superintendent, the Rev. R. R. Clifford, who began his work in the district 33 years ago, and by Mrs. Clifford, who founded the Women's Meeting 25 years ago. A guard of honour of 200 children, dressed in white, waited on the steps of the church, and the Queen passed between them to visit the three halls in this building representing worship, work, and play. In the first hall the children sang, and in the Hall of Work her Majesty saw the nursery school, where a baby pupil, Ivy Dobson, handed her a nosegay of spring flowers. In the Hall of Play a gathering of 500 mothers was participating in one of the "Silver Wedding" teas which are being held during the week.

Afterwards the Queen went to the Memorial Church, built about eight years ago, and there a peal of chiming bells, installed as a War Memorial, rang out a welcome as she drew up outside the building. The anniversary meeting of the women was in progress in the church when her Majesty arrived, and she was received by a number of helpers of the mission. Inside the church more than 2,000 women were assembled, and they greeted the Queen by standing and waving white handkerchiefs. Her Majesty passed down the centre aisle of the church, under a canopy of wands trimmed with flowers and held by members of the meeting.

SPEECH OF WELCOME

When the Queen reached the platform Mrs. Clifford, the president of the meeting, welcomed her in a brief speech. Mrs. CLIFFORD said that for 25 years they had tried to serve her Majesty by carrying Christ to the people who sat in darkness, sorrow, and despair. They knew that the vast East End of London left very much to be desired and very much to be done, but by her Majesty's gracious act in visiting them that day she had lifted all the womanhood of the East End and of the great city nearer to the heart of God.

The Queen was presented with a bouquet by Mrs. Edmundson, of Bournemouth, and sat on the platform while Mr. Ben Davies sang "Sally in Our Alley." Afterwards she walked round the church among the women, and then left to visit other adjuncts of the mission. At the end of her tour her Majesty took tea in the hostel, and, after having spent an hour and a quarter among the mission's work, she left amid great cheering and another peal from the chiming bells.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD

OXFORD, FEB. 26

At Jesus College D. C. Wheadon (Elizabeth College, Guernsey) has been elected King Charles I. Scholar in Modern History.

At Exeter College the following have been elected on the King Charles I. (Channel Islands) foundation:—To a scholarship, E. P. le Marquand (Victoria College, Jersey); to an exhibition, F. A. le Sueur (Downside scholarship).

The judges have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have awarded the Arnold historical essay prize for 1930 to Olive Griffiths, B.A., St. Hugh's College; they consider the essay submitted by Christopher R. Cheney, B.A., Wadham College, to be deserving of very high commendation.

The Board of Management have made the following elections to Heath Harrison travelling scholarships. In French:—G. T. Calvert, Queen's College; G. R. Coate, W. E. Coope, A. D. Crow, Oriel; G. E. de Salis, University; J. C. Mahoney, Balliol; C. M. Martin, Oriel; W. Millward, non-collegiate; L. K. Parlo, Magdalen. In German:—F. R. N. Cobley, Magdalen; P. H. Lucas, University. In Italian:—J. W. Roberts, Magdalen. In Spanish:—R. M. Morgan, Exeter.

G. E. Sinclair (Royse's School, Abingdon) has been elected to an Abingdon scholarship, awarded for classics, at Pembroke College.

LONDON, FEB. 26

The following appointments are announced:—

Mr. R. Schwabe, Slade Chair of Fine Art (at University College); Dr. Francis Davies, M.D., B.S. (London), M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., University Readership in Anatomy (at King's College).

The following doctorates have been conferred:—

D.Sc. in Chemistry, Mr. B. Ghosh, Int. Stud., Univ. Coll.; D.Sc. in Physics, Mr. L. Hartshorn, Int. Stud., Imp. Coll. Sci. Coll. of Sci.; D.Sc. in Mathematics, Mr. W. G. Bickley, Ext. Stud.; D.Sc. (Engineering), Mr. H. S. Rowell, Ext. Stud.

An Academic Diploma in Comparative Philology has been instituted.

The Geoffrey E. Duveen Travelling Studentship in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology (value, £450) has been awarded for 1930 to Mr. C. S. Hallpike, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

ABERDEEN, FEB. 26

The Senate yesterday fixed the date of the Spring Graduation Ceremony for March 26, and decided to offer the following honorary degrees:—

D.D.—The Rev. Charles Harold Dodd, Professor of New Testament Greek and Exegesis and Vice-Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford; the Rev. Joseph N. Macpherson, minister of Dunnichen, Angus; the Rev. William Spence Urquhart, Principal of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

LL.D.—Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General of Australia; Gordon Bottomley, poet and dramatist; Herbert John Clifford Grierson, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at Edinburgh University; Thomas Bassett Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada; Emeritus Professor Ashley W. Mackintosh, Aberdeen; George Alexander Morrison, headmaster, Roberts Gordons College, Aberdeen; and John Murray, Principal of the University College of the South-West of England, Exeter.

UNDERGRADUATES AND A DANCE ROOM

PROPRIETRESS AND SON SUMMONED

At the Bottisham (Cambridgeshire) Police Court yesterday, Mrs. EILEEN ALLEN WOOLFE, 39, of River Cottage, Fen Ditton, a riverside village about three miles from Cambridge, appeared on a summons alleging that, as occupier of premises known as River Cottage and Dance Room at Fen Ditton, she allowed them to be used for immoral purposes between November 24 and February 2. Her son, PETER WOOLFE, 19, was summoned on a charge of aiding and abetting. Both defendants pleaded "Not Guilty."

Opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Grafton Pryor said that women of known undesirable character had been seen to resort to the premises with men, mostly members of the University.

Police-sergeant Martin, giving evidence of observation, said that on Sunday, November 24, there were about 60 people in the dance hall. About 8.30 p.m. a motor arrived with four men wearing caps and gowns, and two women. They went to the cottage. Mrs. Woolfe came to the door and said, "Have you been here before to-night?" One of the women replied, "The men have not, but we have."

On February 2, when he arrived at the hall, he recognized some of the girls who had been there before. Shortly after 9 p.m. the Chief Proctor of the University arrived. He went into the dance room, which was in darkness, and by the light of his lamp he could see four undergraduates and seven girls, both of the defendants, and an elderly man. The Proctor asked the men if they were members of the University. Four said they were, and the Proctor ordered them back to Cambridge to their colleges.

The Proctor told Mrs. Woolfe who he was, and she said that it was a private place and he had no right to be there. She also said the people present were her friends and had been invited by her.

The cases were adjourned until March 10, when cross-examination will take place.

Mr. H. Welham, the London correspondent of the *Straits Times*, Singapore, was inadvertently referred to in the report of the meeting of the Empire Press Union in *The Times* yesterday as the editor of the paper. Mr. Welham has relinquished the editorship of the paper, and left Singapore to take up his present position.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WORKING OF WHITLEY SYSTEM

When the Royal Commission on the Civil Service resumed its sittings at the Board of Trade yesterday, evidence was heard on behalf of the joint committee of Customs and Excise Associations (representing the staff side of the Customs and Excise departmental Whitley Council).

Mr. C. A. W. Sanders, the secretary for the staff side of the committee, said that a complete system of local, office, sectional, and grade committees was established from the outset in 1919. Generally speaking, he was satisfied with the working of the Whitley system. Questioned as to the relative success of his departmental council and the national council, he thought his own council had achieved the more practical results. Upon the working of the machinery of the Whitley system, he declared that of the 11,677 persons employed by the Customs and Excise Department, about 95 per cent. were represented by the 16 associations participating in the working of the Whitley system in the department. The cost to the staff of operating the central system had varied between 6d. and 9d. a head each year.

LORD TOMLIN asked if the 5 per cent. were non-association members, or were they members of some association which did not participate in the working of the system. Mr. Sanders replied that the latter was the case.

Dealing with facilities for Whitley work, the committee reported that, despite the generous contribution to the well-being of the Customs and Excise Department made by the staff sides, they and their officials had received a limited official encouragement in regard to relief and accommodation. It was submitted that the time had now arrived, after 10 years' experience, for a clear official pronouncement on the position in State Service occupied by work of the nature of the staff side of Whitley work.

WOMEN CIVIL SERVANTS

The position of women in the Civil Service was argued, when joint evidence was given by Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., Mrs. Hubback, and Mrs. Stocks, on behalf of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, whose programme was summarized as follows:—

The abolition of any regulation penalizing the engagement or retention of married women.

The admission of duly qualified women to all branches of the Civil Service at home and abroad.

The equalization of pay as between men and women ("the rate for the job"), accompanied by a system of family allowances.

It was maintained that by giving women in the Civil Service something better than they would get outside the best brains would be attracted to it. As it was, the rates of pay were less attractive than those comparable outside. In regard to the exclusion and compulsory retirement of married women, it was pointed out that the bar had been removed by Manchester and the Lancashire authorities; and on the compulsory retirement of women on marriage it was alleged that the Civil Service was definitely offering a lower status to its women employees than was offered by private enterprise and by a large number of local authorities. Concerning the exclusion of women from certain branches of the Civil Service, the National Union maintained that it was unable to visualize any cause other than custom and prejudice for the wholesale exclusion of women from the diplomatic and Consular branches of the Service, as well as from the Indian Civil Service. It was maintained that the presence of responsible women attached to Embassies and Legations would bring the world of international diplomacy into wholesome relation with the standards and social practices of the world of politics and economics, from which in the past it had been disastrously remote.

LORD TOMLIN.—Would you have a woman Secretary for War trying to keep the peace on the Army Council?

"Yes," was the reply, "if it is possible to keep the peace there."

On the subject of equal pay and family allowances, the witnesses agreed that there was not a differentiation between what was paid to men and what was paid to women outside the Civil Service. The witnesses said that the union regarded equal pay and family allowances as two separate proposals, but complementary.

Asked if they regarded it as practical politics to introduce equal pay without family allowances, the witnesses said they thought that whichever came first would be likely to bring the other in its train. One of the witnesses agreed that the reason why a number of the best type of women would not contemplate going into the Civil Service was because of the marriage bar.

In reply to Mrs. WINTRINGHAM, a member of the Commission, Mrs. Hubback said that the work could be done quite as efficiently by a married woman as by a single woman.

The Commission adjourned.

WELSH COAL FOR CANADA

HOPE OF FURTHER ORDERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, FEB. 26

According to reports circulating here the order for 40,000 tons of British coal for Canada referred to by Mr. J. H. Thomas in the House of Commons, is likely to be placed in South Wales.

The order, which is believed to be the preliminary of further business, represents entirely new trade and is the outcome of the Lord Privy Seal's visit to Canada last year. Mr. H. H. Merrett, of Llewellyn, Guéret and Merrett, Cardiff, one of the largest colliery interests in South Wales, visited the Dominion at the same time and arranged for the shipment of a cargo of Welsh coals, which were tested on the Canadian railways with satisfactory results. Welsh anthracite coal has already established itself in the Canadian market, last year's shipments amounting to about 750,000 tons.

SUPERIORITY OF EMPIRE BUTTER

A TASTING DEMONSTRATION

A demonstration of butter tasting, arranged by the New Zealand and Australian Dairy Produce Boards, was held on Tuesday morning at Adelaide House, King William-street, Mr. T. M. WILFORD, High Commissioner for New Zealand, welcomed the guests, and there were cases of various butters which were tasted with the idea of comparing the qualities of Empire butter with those of other countries.

Mr. W. WRIGHT, inspector of New Zealand Dairy Produce, explained that the points to note in butter were flavour, body, and texture. A butter with a good body had a melting point of a fairly high figure; its texture should be close, small in the grain, and free from surplus moisture and the colour should be bright and of an almost primrose tone. A case of deep yellow New Zealand butter was tasted; it had a delicious nutty flavour and was clean and sound, but a trifle salty. An Australian butter was more slightly salted and the flavour stood out better. An Argentine butter was pleasant to taste, but missed something of the flavour of the Empire butters due to the fact that the cattle did not have such a balanced ration. The quality of Estonian butter was said to be irregular, some being fair and others not so clean. Polish butter was not attractive in taste or aroma. Packets of blended butter bought in various quarters were also shown and these, though lacking the flavour and quality of the Empire butters, were in some instances sold at higher prices. It was stated that Cornwall and Devon were two of the best customers New Zealand had for butter and cheese, perhaps because the Cornish butter and the New Zealand resembled each other in flavour.

New Zealand and Australian butter has, it is stated, gradually attained a high standard of excellence for the following reasons:—1. The sunny skies and natural conditions, which enable the herds to graze in the open all the year round. 2. The fact that every pound of butter exported has been classified and graded by a Government grader at the port of consignment. 3. Cream for butter-making is concentrated by effective transport systems on road, river, and rail into large centralized factories, a number of which make over 1,000 tons of butter annually. These factories ensure uniformity in butter production. 4. These factories are maintained at a high standard of cleanliness, and are equipped with the most modern and efficient machinery. 5. The factories and milking-sheds are regularly inspected by Government inspectors. 6. The herds are singularly free from disease. 7. The butter is free from all artificial colouring.

Empire butter is recommended to the housewife who is anxious to obtain butter containing a high vitamin content.

WELFARE WORK IN INDUSTRY

DUKE OF YORK ON "HUMAN VALUES"

RECORD OF 11 YEARS' WORK

The Duke of York, President of the Industrial Welfare Society, presided at a dinner held at the Hotel Victoria last night to mark the completion of its 11 years' work, and to begin a new campaign for greater efficiency in factories and in the care of the workpeople. The company, which numbered over 400, included industrialists from all parts of the country. They were received by Major Astor, M.P., on behalf of the president.

Proposing the toast of "The President," MAJOR ASTOR said that there were many employers and employed all over the country who would welcome the opportunity of paying their tribute to his Royal Highness. He felt that he was speaking for thousands who for some years had watched with admiration and with gratitude the work he had done as president. When the society was founded in 1918 it was launched as an experiment without any backing or security, but fortunately the mind that conceived the movement had another idea equally brilliant—that was to ask the Duke of York to become the first president. With 10 years of his leadership the movement had developed in many directions and to an extent which could not have been anticipated.

THE DUKE'S SPEECH

The DUKE OF YORK said:—It is just 10 years ago since I became president of the society, during which time I have watched with ever-increasing interest its growth from within. In early days people were a little uncertain about our aims, and, I must confess, we were a little uncertain about it ourselves. To-night we meet together to review the work done, and to gain encouragement to face the greater tasks that lie ahead. We are living in days of change and development, which bring with them new and unusual problems, but, as it was never the custom of this country to leave a challenge unanswered, and as the natural genius of our nation urges us to rise above the deepest of our troubles, the future is fraught with hope. Our past achievements are too great to make it reasonable to feel anything but confidence, but if we are to uphold our tradition we must depend, not upon the State, but upon our own resources; we must seek salvation, not in measures, but in man.

In making its appeal the society has always borne two things in mind. One, that there is no hope of industrial advancement unless it is founded upon a true estimation of human values; the other, that the individual workshop must be the theatre of operation. Our main purpose, as I see it, is to remind both masters and men that relationships in industry are, first of all, human and social.

We have not thought of our work in general or remote terms. The factory itself is always the beginning and end; for, while national prosperity may be created by national effort, the burden of its maintenance rests upon the directors of each undertaking. The presence, this evening, of so representative a gathering is but an indication of the approval given to our policy. Great strides have been made in post-War years in industrial relationships and factory efficiency. In much of this the society has played a part of which I am very proud.

Since we began our work other organizations have come into being in order to concentrate more closely upon one or other phases of welfare work. I am glad to welcome this evening representatives of two such bodies—Dr. Myers, of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology; and Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard, of the National Safety First Association. (Cheers.)

I often wonder why any firms are outside our membership, for industry is still suffering needless losses. I take but two examples. Sir George Newman tells us that the time lost to industry in a single year through sickness is equal to 12 months' work for nearly 590,000 persons; or, if you wish a more definite case, listen to this:—A well-known company, during a period of 12 months, paid in salaries during sickness a sum of no less than £199,000.

One vital thing in the establishment of the "team spirit" in a factory is that the working force shall not be subject to great or frequent changes, and the endeavour of the good employer is to keep this labour turnover, as it is called, as low as possible. I know of cases where this is as high as 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. per annum of the working force, and of others where, because an enlightened policy prevails, it is negligible. How can we hope to compete in world markets while these evils remain? I have seen what welfare work can do to reduce these appalling figures, and, ladies and gentlemen, in view of the ever-growing competition which our land has to face, I wonder how long employers can continue to ignore its claims. We really cannot afford nowadays to treat with indifference what the Prime Minister calls "our human material."

On the lighter side I cannot dwell to-night, but I would like to draw your attention to one example of it in our midst—the orchestra, to whom we are much indebted, which forms part of the welfare work of a well-known cement company. Even music has a part to play in breaking down barriers. In one of the provincial towns a number of choral societies belonged to a league, the president of which was a local brewer. It so happened that the finalists were a brewery team and one from a cocoa works. The competition was to take place in the hall of the cocoa firm and the brewer was to preside. The audience was wondering how the president would deal with the somewhat unusual situation. He began his speech by saying:—"Ladies and gentlemen,—Isn't it wonderful how this welfare work brings us all together?"

NEW IDEA OF MANAGEMENT

We of the Industrial Welfare movement—I do not think I would be wrong if I claimed that the very phrase is of our making—are witnessing, and, I believe, materially helping the growth of a new idea of management, with its own executives, code, and skill. Where this new idea will lead none can say, nor can we yet predict what training, experience, or aptitude will be needed in the future leaders of industry. Some feel that the public schools and universities will play a big part in supplying such administrators. I would go so far as to say that if the universities cannot produce them there must be something wrong with the universities.

Each year as I meet at my camp boys from the public schools and the workshops, I come away impressed with the latent power of leadership in many of them, and I often wish that there were some plan by which the best of our country's youth could be trained for managerial posts in industry. After all, the one thing needful in those who direct their fellow-men is that indefinable quality called personality, which is to be found among those who have graduated in the shops as well as in the universities, and which alone can arouse loyalty in those who follow, and give vision to those whose days are spent in humdrum tasks. I would like to see the day when boys who possess this quality will take a bigger share in directing the business undertakings of this country.

So I want to appeal to-night, if I may, as president of the Industrial Welfare Society, through the Press, to British industry to review, where it has not already done so, its methods of works organization, especially as they affect the human element. I am convinced that in the long run the welfare of the worker leads to the welfare of the industry, and, in the end, to the welfare of the country as a whole. This thought gives new significance to the phrase "Industrial Welfare" and new meaning to the responsibilities of the society.

I would like to urge that those who are not yet linked up with us should make a close investigation of our work and avail themselves of the fund of information and experience, advice, and suggestion, garnered during the last 11 years, and the close of which we are celebrating this evening.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY proposed the toast of "The Society." He said that once a trade or industry lost touch with the human element the whole business became flat, stale, and unprofitable. It was very hard in these days of specialized labour for a man to think of himself as anything but a mere fragment of the wheel of a machine. This movement aimed at putting a man's heart into his job, for in the long run efficiency depended on the man more than on the organization or the machines. Good work meant ultimately good will, and there was no other way of restoring prosperity than by good work. The society put its imagination and experience at the disposal of all industrial firms, who had only to apply for it. The Prince of Wales had been described as Ambassador of the fellowship of Empire and the Duke of York had been a partner in that post; but the society rightly acclaimed its president also as the Ambassador of good will in industry. (Cheers.)

The REV. ROBERT R. HYDE, director of the society, responded. Mr. FRANK HODGES proposed the toast of "The Guests," which was acknowledged by Miss EDITH PICTON-TURBERVILL, M.P.

PERSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA

LORD LLOYD'S PROTEST

The Lord Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Bowater were the guests at a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil yesterday given by the Rotary Club of London in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of Rotary International. Mr. G. H. Spicer presided.

LORD LLOYD, in submitting the toast of "The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and Corporation of the City of London," referred to the religious persecutions in Russia. He said that there was a great opportunity at this moment for a bold stand to be made by a movement such as theirs—largely international in character and having ramifications all over the world—for the great cause of toleration and freedom of religions as well as other things.

They in the Rotary movement had in their ethical code a clause in which was enumerated this paragraph: "My business standards shall have in them a note of sympathy for all common humanity." If that was so he would remind them that there were in Russia to-day hundreds of thousands of people who were being tortured and oppressed solely because they stood for religious belief. There was a time in England when the language of Shakespeare and Milton was used first and foremost to give tongue against all oppression and wrong, whether in far Armenia, Macedonia, Africa, or China—when that tongue was being constantly refreshed by the great use for common humanity to which it was being put. At last two out of the three great Churches of Christendom—the Western and the Anglican—had spoken, and made their appeal to the peoples of every country and every religion; because it was not one religion that was being attacked, but freedom to live their own life; and if the other Church had not spoken it was because she was maimed, gagged, and dumb.

He knew something about the question, for he had seen some of these movements afoot, and realized how grave was the peril and how dire the need. All people who valued freedom and cared a jot for liberty should do all in their power to protest.

The LORD MAYOR replied.

WORK FOR RUSSIA

BISHOP RUSSELL WAKEFIELD'S SUGGESTION

In support of the appeal for the Russian clergy and Russian Church Aid Fund a meeting of clergy was held yesterday afternoon at King's College, London.

BISHOP RUSSELL WAKEFIELD, who presided, spoke of the work which was being done in Paris to educate the sons of Russian clergy and to give them a stimulus towards the work of the priesthood. Their movement had nothing to do with the form of Government in Russia, but what had been going on recently was absolutely abhorrent and contrary to all ideas of civilization. He would like to see a great joint committee formed, representative of all those who were working to do something for Russia.

SIR BERNARD PARES urged that Russia must be considered aside from politics or any political party. Russians always had been and always would be religious. If they could have no other religion they would turn Communism into religion. The Russian revolution in its true sense was religious, and the revolutionary Government was religious. The Government of Russia now was international, not Russian, but Russia was going to be there longer than Communism. Dealing with recent events in Russia he described how since the Union of the Godless was remodelled in 1925, its membership had increased and since last year there had been freedom only for anti-religious propaganda.

The VERY REV. NICHOLAS BEHR, Archpriest of the Russian Church in London, said England was the first country to raise her voice against the atrocities and unparalleled Church persecution in Russia. The Soviet Government and Communist Party were spreading revolt and disorder everywhere. A loyal subject of the Soviet Government could not be a Christian. The persecution going on was terrible, and could hardly be understood what was being done now against believers. They put their hope in the Church, and believed that through it the salvation of their country would come.

R 38 MEMORIAL PRIZE

A WOMAN'S SUCCESS

The R 38 Memorial Prize of the Royal Aeronautical Society has been awarded for 1929 to Miss Hilda M. Lyon, M.A., A.F.R.Ae.S., for her paper, "The Strength of Transverse Frames of Rigid Airships." The paper will shortly be published in the society's journal. This is the first time a prize of the society has been won by a woman.

The R 38 Memorial Prize was instituted some years ago in memory of those who died in the R 38, and is competed for annually. Papers entered must deal with some aspect of airship construction. For about five years Miss Lyon has been on the technical staff at the British Airship Works at Cardington, where R 101 was built. Before taking up airship work she was engaged on the technical side of aeroplane construction at Coventry and Bristol. Her paper on airship frames, which she prepared in her spare time, was the first she had submitted to the Royal Aeronautical Society, to which she was admitted as an Associate Fellow about eight years ago.

HEADQUARTERS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

NEW SCHEME TO COST £350,000

LORD COLWYN presided last night at a dinner given by the Institution of the Rubber Industry to its new president, Mr. Eric Macfadyen, at the First Avenue Hotel, Holborn.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON outlined a scheme for the building of central headquarters near Westminster to house a number of learned and technical societies. The cost would be £350,000, towards which nearly £100,000 had been definitely promised. The scheme had the cordial approval of the Prince of Wales and was backed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

THE FATAL FIRE IN BLOOMSBURY

LIVES LOST THROUGH PANIC

The inquest on the bodies of the three women who lost their lives in the fire in Kenton-street, Bloomsbury, was concluded by Sir Walter Schroder at St. Pancras yesterday, a verdict of "Accidental Death" being returned in each case. The victims were:—Sarah Brown, aged 48, wife of Solomon Brown, master tailor; Rose Brown, aged 22, their daughter, and Mrs. Kate Isabella Quail, aged 55, their servant. Mrs. Brown and her daughter died from injuries received in jumping from a window, and Mrs. Quail died from burns.

Miss Rose Gage, a lodger in the house, said that she was aroused by cries of fire. She went to Mrs. Quail's room and told her to come quickly. She then went back into her room and heard Mrs. Quail say, "I cannot find the stairs." She could not find her, so she got out of the window at the back of the house, clambered along a wall on the coping, holding on to the slates, and got into the next-door house.

Sidney Levene, a young tailor who lives in Kenton-street, and who appeared with his arm bandaged, said he entered the burning house and on the second floor in the front room found Mrs. Brown and her two daughters. He got hold of Mrs. Brown's hand, but she struggled with him and he had to let go. He had been in the room about two minutes and the smoke was so thick that he felt himself being suffocated by it. He said to Mrs. Brown, "Come down with me. It is quite all right," but she made no reply. He went to the window to see if he could get them out that way, but saw it was too far down. When he left the room Mrs. Brown and her daughters remained standing at the window and would not come away. He managed to get down the stairs, which were alight, but burned one arm on the banisters. After he had recovered he went with another neighbour to get a ladder from a building and then heard the bodies fall.

Mr. Soloman Brown, recalled, was asked by the CORONER why he did not use the telephone on the first floor. Mr. Brown replied that he did not think of the telephone at any time. All he thought of was going to the front door and screaming for help.

The jury expressed the opinion that if Mr. Brown and his son had acted more promptly and had gone upstairs and fetched the rest of the family down, everybody would have been saved. They commended Mr. Levene, and added that in their opinion the fire brigade and police acted very promptly.

PSYCHOLOGY IN INDUSTRY

CHOOSING A CAREER

In presenting the annual report of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology at the general meeting of the institute held yesterday at Aldwych House, the chairman, Mr. H. J. Welch, said it was a source of gratification that not only had many new firms, representing an ever-widening range of industries, availed themselves of the services of the institute, but that some firms had continued their association with the institute for a number of years.

In the field of vocational guidance the outlook was encouraging, the number of cases dealt with showing an increase of 23 per cent. on last year's figure. An energetic effort was now being made to acquaint parents and teachers and educational authorities with the facilities available at the institute for the accurate testing of abilities and aptitudes, and for the assessment of those temperamental qualities which had so important a bearing on the wise choice of a career. It had to be emphasized, however, that if the institute was to realize its potentialities for national service, it must not be dependent for its revenue on windfalls, but must have a steady and reliable income to enable it to carry out a big programme of research.

The membership had increased during 1929; and a Scottish section had now been formed. One of the main objects of this section was the endowment of a lectureship in Industrial Psychology in the University of Glasgow, and it was probable that the lecturer would be appointed during the next University session.

SIR ROBERT WITT said that it was most desirable, particularly in connexion with vocational work, that there should be a more permanent form of endowment to take care of it.

DR. CHARLES MYERS, Director of the Institute, emphasized the need of more investigations and for an endowment of vocational guidance. They also needed an endowment of the institute for its general maintenance and for its training and research work.

ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report reviews the progress made in the past year in the science of adapting environment and training to the individuality of the worker and the student. It states that the financial assistance for its research work has been provided by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust. At the present moment the institute is completing an experiment in the vocational guidance of 1,200 children in London elementary schools; and another investigation of a somewhat similar character had been carried out in an outlying London area on the influence of economic and social factors on a boy's choice of a career and in his occupational prospects. Other fields of research relate to vocational problems of the blind, the mental make-up of high business executives, vocational tests for motor drivers, and the extent and causes of daily fluctuation in industrial efficiency.

The Report states that in the opinion of the Council the importance of this research work and of its continuance cannot be sufficiently emphasized. It was making invaluable contributions to our knowledge and improving the Institute's practical vocational and industrial activities. The Report notes briefly the work carried out during the year in factories covering wide and varied commodities, and cases are quoted where the application of the recommendations of the Institute's experts had effected saving in administrative costs and greater efficiency of output.

It is pointed out that in the early work of the institute in factories, mills, and offices, its investigations were centred mainly on the individual worker—his selection and training, his posture, movements and methods of work, the arrangement of his material, lighting, ventilation, causes of boredom, irritation, and worry. These subjects have continued to receive the attention of the institute's investigators, but increasing demands have been made on them to study from the same standpoint of the human factor such wider problems as the lay-out of factories, the sequence and flow of the various processes from one department to another, the wider sources of wastage, and the like. In the institute's experience these are frequently of primary importance; for it is often impossible to expect appreciable results from attending to relatively narrower issues before the broader ones have received due consideration. Similarly the work carried out by the institute as regards the better selection of employees is extending from the lower levels of employment to the higher ranks of management; and is also embracing such problems as promotion, training, remuneration, and discipline.

News in Brief

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended February 15 were 1,193,322, making a grand total sold of 950,532,834.

The motor-life-boat Westmorland, which the Royal National Life-boat Institution has built for Berwick-on-Tweed at a cost of £4,500, is on its way to the station.

A gift of silver plate from Bedford to R 101 was handed yesterday by the Mayor (Alderman S. B. Morling) to Flight-Lieutenant H. C. Irwin, the airship's commander.

Major Philip Henry Jephson has been adopted as prospective Unionist candidate for Bristol North. Mr. J. M. Skelton was recently readopted as prospective Liberal candidate.

The inquest on the bodies of the six victims of the explosion at the Wath Main Colliery, South Yorkshire, was formally opened at Wath Town Hall yesterday, and adjourned until March 13.

Captain C. H. Allberry, secretary and agent to the Chelsea Conservative and Unionist Association for 21 years, is retiring to-morrow. A public presentation to him will take place at Chelsea Town Hall on March 14.

The anniversary of Ellen Terry's birth to-day will not, as in former years, be the occasion for the annual Daffodil Day appeal in aid of the Ellen Terry National Homes. This has been postponed until March 15.

An exhibition of Australian utility and decorative timbers, designed to extend their use in Britain, was opened yesterday at Australia House by Mr. J. E. Fenton, the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs.

Northampton Fire Brigade, when called to a chimney fire yesterday, found that it was at the house of a chimney sweep, outside which a notice said: "Why have your chimneys on fire when you can have them swept for ninepence?"

Mr. Hubert Duggan, son of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, was last night adopted prospective Conservative candidate for the Parliamentary Division of Acton. At the General Election M

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE AUTHORITY OF THE IDEA

By CALLISTHENES

We in this House believe that no real business undertaking can be or ever has been carried on as well by a Government as it could be privately. We would like to see the Government relieve itself of those activities which are matters of business and not matters of government.

When we say this it is not because we do not believe in the efficiency of the individual Civil Servant. There is no body of men and women in the world with a higher standard of individual ability and character. It is because we believe there is a fundamental difference in conception between a Government office and a business office.

That difference is in the authority of the idea.

No business is well run unless the idea has supreme authority. The good idea must be welcomed no matter what its origin, whether it comes from the lift-man or from the manager. When it arrives it must be put into force in spite of a host of old ideas, old rules, old customs.

The man who rules should rule in virtue of his ideas. When he orders his method to be adopted instead of the method proposed by some one beneath him in administrative position, it must be because his method embodies the better idea. The man whose ideas as expressed in his judgments and his decisions are inferior to those of those over whom he exercises authority has no right to be in authority. The idea must be its own authority. Only so can a business be thoroughly well run.

In a Government office the authority of the idea is weakened.

There are in Government service so many other kinds of authority. Pervading every Ministry and every Department is the subtle authority of the State. The State can do no wrong. If the State retains an old idea and rejects a new one it is able to obscure its fault from itself by its sheer supremacy.

There is also a tendency, owing to the historical origins and conditions of State service, to estimate an idea in terms of seniority. Those in the higher ranks of the service do not expect to have their arrangements unsettled by the arrival of ideas and men of ideas from the lower ranks. The idea is put in a strait waistcoat of discipline.

A business prospers in proportion as the idea is free and dominant. A State enterprise in which the idea is free and dominant is a contradiction in terms. That is but one of the reasons why we believe Government enterprise must always be inferior to private enterprise.

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"SCAPA FLOW"

GERMAN FILM OF FLEET'S SURRENDER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Feb. 25

After a long struggle with the censorship, which twice forbade its exhibition but has now passed it as having educative value, *Scapa Flow*, a film telling the story of "the last deed of the German High Seas Fleet," was publicly shown for the first time this evening.

The film shows the German ships lying idle in harbour in 1918, their officers chafing at the inaction which has followed Jutland. Some good pictures, apparently actual photographs taken at the time, are given of the revolutionary scenes which preceded the Armistice. The crews are seen raking out the fires rather than obey the order, which they regard as a death warrant, to put to sea for a last battle, stripping their officers of shoulder straps and sword belts, and so on. Then comes the Armistice and the order for the surrender of the Fleet. The officers reluctantly place themselves at the disposal of the soldiers' and sailors' council to sail the ships across the North Sea. They insist, however, that the Red flag shall give way to the old Imperial ensign, and there was prolonged applause by the audience this evening as the Imperial flag fluttered out.

The departure of the Fleet and its arrival at Scapa Flow, where stress is laid on its reception with an order to strike the German flag, is suggested by the skilful use of suitable naval scenes. The picture ends with the sinking of the German battleship commander, who, in the person of Herr Otto Gebühr, plays a leading part in the picture, falls dead and is carried down with his ship, whose flag is the last thing seen in the film.

PLAZA CINEMA

"WHY BRING THAT UP?"

Makers of talking films are fond of representing theatrical life. They know that the stage provides a world very conveniently arranged for the purposes of their art. Thus, into a story of the rise to fame of two coloured comedians they may introduce, without irrelevancy, the entertainment which has caused the comedians to rise. They may also digress with some show of reason into musical comedy, a condition to which all talking films seem naturally to aspire. And for the more intimate passages of the story there are the manager's office and the dressing rooms.

The present film sails even nearer to truth on the same tack. The two comedians whose story it tells are Moran and Mack, renowned in two continents as the Two Black Crows, and the entertainment which is supposed to bring fame to the heroes of the film is the episode of *The Early Bird*. Henry James, writing a novel about a novelist, could only tell us of the flawless beauty of Henry St. George's *Shadowmere*, but *The Early Bird* is one of those rare fictional works of art which have been inspected and enthusiastically approved by a public that is not imaginary. But the fact does not help us to believe in the triumph of this performance as the film represents it. We may notice that the laughter of the imaginary audience is hopelessly out of time with the laughter of the real audience. It is easier, after all, to believe in the distinguished qualities of the imaginary *Shadowmere* than in the filmed triumph of *The Early Bird*. The makers of the film, for all their advantages, have brought to it so much less art than the novelist brought to his medium. But the story of the rise of Moran and Mack makes a pretty romance which will be to the taste of the general flingoer.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

THE "BACCHAE" OF EURIPIDES

The next triennial production by the Cambridge Greek Play Committee will be the *Bacchae* of Euripides, which will be given at the New Theatre, Cambridge, every evening from next Tuesday till Saturday, March 8, with *matinée* performances on Thursday and Saturday. It will be produced by Mr. J. T. Sheppard and Mr. J. Burnaby, with music arranged from the operas of Handel by Mr. Dennis Arundell; the scenery and dresses have been designed by Mr. Humphrey Jennings. Since the War the Cambridge Greek Play Committee have produced the *Oresteia* of Aeschylus, the *Birds* and the *Peace* of Aristophanes, and the *Electra* of Sophocles.

In announcing the forthcoming performance of the *Bacchae*, the committee point out that, though they are anxious to maintain the tradition of producing a Greek play every three years, this will not be practicable unless the plays are well supported. Applications for tickets should be sent with remittance to the Box Office, the New Theatre, Cambridge. Seats are available in the stalls from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., and in the circle from 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

Racine's *Phèdre* will be performed in the original French by the J. T. Grein Cosmopolitan Theatre at the Arts Theatre on Sunday afternoon and evening. The part of Phèdre will be played by Miss Sybil Thorndike, and others in the cast are Miss Minnie Blagden, Miss Marjorie Gabain, Miss Selma Vaz Dias, Miss Celia Johnson, Mr. Francis Sullivan, and Mr. Hubert Langley. The play will be produced by Miss Alice Gachet, who so successfully produced *La Prisonnière* and *Aimer*. Other productions to be given during the season by the J. T. Grein Cosmopolitan Theatre are *La Piccola*, by Massimo Bontempelli, to be produced in the original Italian by Miss Viola Tree, with Miss Gabrielle Casartelli, Miss Betty Hardy, Mr. Esme Percy, and Mr. Emlyn Williams in the cast; *A Doll's House*, by Ibsen, in which Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies will play the principal part; and Sudermann's *Magda*, to be given in the original German.

On Sunday also the Repertory Players will produce a new comedy by Mr. Neil Grant entitled *Petticoat Influence*. This will be performed at the Strand Theatre, with Miss Diana Wynyard, Miss Dorothy Black, Mr. Frank Allenby, Mr. George Merritt, Mr. Robert Holmes, and Mr. Eric Cowley in the cast.

On Wednesday the Daniel Mayer Company will produce at the Garrick Theatre the version of *The Lady of the Camellias* which has been prepared by Sir Nigel Playfair and Miss Edith Reynolds. Miss Tallulah Bankhead will play the part of Marguerite Gautier, Mr. Glen Byam Shaw will appear as Armand Duval, Mr. C. V. France as Georges Duval, Mr. Cecil Humphreys as the Comte de Giraz, and Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith as Baron D'Arville; others in the cast are Mr. Terence de Marney, Miss Joan Matheson, Miss Renee de Vaux, Miss Winifred Evans, Miss Margaret Marquiston, and Miss Joan Sutherland. The dresses and scenery have been designed by Mr. George Sheringham.

Mr. Charles N. Spencer's new translation of Alfred Savoir's play *The Lion Tamer; or English as She is Eaten* will be produced by Mr. Peter Godfrey at the Gate Theatre next Tuesday. The principal parts will be played by Miss Jeanne de Casalis and Mr. Ernest Thesiger. The play is a mixture of satire and fantastic humour, and was a great success in Paris. Mr. Elliot Seabrooke will be Angelo, the lion tamer, and others in the cast are Mr. Anthony Ireland and Mr. Arthur Goullet.

The next production by the Everyman Theatre Guild will be *I Pronounce Them*, a play in three acts adapted by Miss Grace Edwin from the novel of the same name by the late Rev. G. Studdert Kennedy. This will be given at the Everyman Theatre on Monday, with a cast including Mr. Patrick Susands, Miss Doris Sawyer, Mr. Cecil Trouncer, and Miss Grace Edwin. On the same day a new play by Mr. S. A. Polley, entitled *Bridle Way*, will be performed at the Q Theatre.

"COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE"

Mr. Charles B. Cochran's 1930 *Revue* opens at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, on Tuesday for a season of three weeks, after which it will be produced at the London Pavilion, beginning on March 27. This year the book has been entrusted to Mr. Beverley Nichols, who has also written some of the music. Other composers who have contributed to the *revue* are Lord Berners, M. Sauguet, Mr. Richard Rodgers, Mr. Ivor Novello, and Mr. Vivian Ellis. Mr. Oliver Messel, Mr. Rex Whistler, and Mr. Kit Wood have designed the dresses and scenery, and Mr. Louis Tussaud has made the wax figures for the "Tussaud" scene. Other scenes in the *revue* are *The Bus Rush*, *Piccadilly Scene* (1900), and a burlesque of a very intense "Sunday night drama."

Sapper's play *The Way Out* will be withdrawn from the Comedy Theatre on Saturday; it will be followed on Thursday, March 6, by a new farcical comedy called *Odd Numbers*, by Mr. George Arthurs and Mr. Arthur Miller; this is being produced by Mr. Leslie Henson and Mr. Austin Melford. Mr. Huntley Wright, Mr. Henry Kendall, Miss Viola Compton, and Miss Rita Page will appear in the cast.

Mr. Leon M. Lion's next production will be *Bandits*, by Baron Henri d'Erlanger and Mr. L. Arthur Rose, a "melodramatic comedy" with a Mexican setting. Mr. Godfrey Tearle will play the principal part. Another new play shortly to be produced in London is Mr. J. Jefferson Farjeon's new play *Enchanted*. This will be staged at the Vaudeville Theatre on Wednesday, March 12, with a company including Mr. Jack Hobbs, Miss Lydia Sherwood, Mr. Richard Gray, Mr. Charles Groves, and Mr. Edwin Greenwood.

Monday, March 17, has now been fixed for the production at Daly's Theatre of *A Song of Sixpence*, by Ian Hay and Mr. Guy Bolton. The principals will be Miss Olive Blakeney, Mr. Campbell Gullan, and Mr. Ian Hunter. *The Intimate Revue*, which opens at the Duchess Theatre on Tuesday, March 11, will be produced by Mr. Oscar Asche, with Mr. Morris Harvey, Miss Florence McHugh, Miss Dorothy Seacombe, Mr. George Vollaire, and Mr. Fred Elizalde in the principal parts.

Mrs. Arthur Bourchier will present *Appearances*, by Mr. Garland Anderson, at the Royalty Theatre on Monday, March 10. This will be the first play by a negro to be produced in London. *Appearances* is largely autobiographical. Mr. Nathan Shindell and Mr. Doe Green, who took part in the original production in New York five years ago, will appear in the London production. Although several of the characters in the play are negroes, Mr. Doe Green will be the only coloured member of the cast.

From next Monday *The Man Who Possession*, at the Ambassadors Theatre, will be preceded by *The Confederate*, a play in one act by Mr. H. M. Harwood, in which Mr. Tom Reynolds, Mr. Aubrey Dexter, and Miss Ann Codrington will appear. The cast for Mr. Lee Ephraim's production of *Rio Rita*, which is to open the new Prince Edward Theatre about April 3, will include Miss Edith Day, Mr. Geoffrey Gwyther, Miss Rita Page, and Mr. Leslie Sarony.

On March 10 and 14 a recital of poetry, drama, and dance will be given at the Rudolf Steiner Hall by Miss Rose Quong, the Chinese actress, and Mr. Paul Swan. The programme will consist of excerpts from *The Yellow Jacket* and *The Circle of Chalk*.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-MORROW.—*Charles and Mary*, Globe.
SATURDAY.—*Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise*, New.
SUNDAY.—*Phèdre*, Arts; *Petticoat Influence*, Strand.
MONDAY.—*I Pronounce Them*, Everyman; *Bridle Way*, Q.
TUESDAY.—*The Bacchae*, New, Cambridge; *The Lion Tamer*, Gate; Cochran's 1930 Revue, Palace, Manchester.
WEDNESDAY.—*The Lady of the Camellias*, Garrick.
MARCH 6.—*Odd Numbers*, Comedy.
MARCH 10.—*Appearances*, Royalty.
MARCH 11.—*The Intimate Revue*, Duchess.
MARCH 12.—*Enchanted*, Vaudeville.
MARCH 16.—*La Piccola*, Arts.
MARCH 17.—*The Song of Sixpence*, Daly's.
MARCH 31.—*A Doll's House*, Arts.
MARCH 30.—*An Object of Virtue*, Arts.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

Following is the programme of items to be played electrically on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park. Each item is played once at the hour, between 11.0 a.m. and 6.0 p.m.:—

To-day: "Minuet" (Bach).
To-morrow: "Cloches de Corneville."
Saturday: "Changes," on 12 bells.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

HASTINGS MUSICAL FESTIVAL

TWO WORKS OF SIBELIUS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HASTINGS, Feb. 26

Mr. Basil Cameron had procured two complete novelties for the first concert of the third annual musical festival which began auspiciously in the White Rock Pavilion to-night. Having occasion to go to Finland to consult Sibelius personally about a symphony which he recently conducted in London, he brought back with him the scores of two other works, neither of which had ever been given in England before, though one of them, the tone poem "Night Ride and Sunrise," must be 20 years old; its Opus number is 55. The other work, a Prelude belonging to some incidental music which Sibelius wrote for a production of *The Tempest* at Helsingfors last year, is Opus 109. Although so widely separated in time, both works have some technical similarities, but they are different from the popular works and, it goes almost without saying, utterly unlike anything written by anyone else in the whole range of music, with one exception. Both are slate grey and clear cut, but too beautiful to be called gaunt.

The Tempest prelude says one thing only—tempest. There is no redeeming love or sailor shanty to intrude upon the storm as in "The Flying Dutchman," and the impression it makes is in consequence stronger and more immediate. Round an inner pedal point held continuously the strings go up and down chromatically; the wind down and up by larger steps, and the drummer drums; at a chord from Prospero's wand the storm gradually abates. For its dramatic purpose it would be exactly right. It stands so well on its own base that it will be surprising if it is not heard often in the concert rooms.

"Night ride and Sunrise" is a bigger and more romantic work, but there is nothing sentimental in it. Again a whole composition grows out of a persistent figure, though its programme naturally divides it into two clearly differentiated parts. Sibelius begins not with tunes, or even motifs, but melodic figures; these he reiterates until a melody is generated. He does not woo his hearers, but he compels them by the cold, clear, and bracing atmosphere he creates, and in his way of going ruthlessly to his point; and in his iteration and stern counterpoint his methods may be compared with those of Holst, though his vision is more penetrating and more universal.

The remainder of the programme was made up of a suite for strings arranged by Dunhill from works of Handel, and Brahms's Second Piano Concerto. Mr. Arthur Rubinstein played the solo part with an overmastering rhythm, brilliant tone, and sharp soaring outlines that swept Mr. Cameron's orchestra along in a worthy collaboration. In the *finale* Mr. Rubinstein's *tempo* seemed more appropriate than Mr. Cameron's quicker speed, since in this interpretation the lighter and more ingratiating side of Brahms which appears in the softer passages hardly received its due. But it was a consistent and in its way magnificent reading of this noble work.

COURTAULD-SARGENT CONCERT

HERR ARTUR SCHNABEL

A programme made up of three concertos for piano and orchestra is exceptional, and should remain so, but it was entirely justified in the results which Herr Artur Schnabel and Dr. Malcolm Sargent obtained together at Queen's Hall last night. With a programme consisting of Beethoven's C minor, Mozart's D minor, and Brahms's B flat Concertos, conductor and orchestra had been able to concentrate their attention in rehearsal on the problems of collaboration with the soloist; they had established a thorough understanding, and we have rarely heard the London Symphony Orchestra play better than on this occasion.

Of Herr Schnabel it may be said that in Beethoven's work he did exactly what the music seemed to require, in Mozart's a little less and in Brahms's something more. Beethoven in this work of his early maturity had complete confidence in his own ability to put into notes all that he wanted to say. Herr Schnabel's firm grip of phrase and rhythm was precisely suited to this confidence of youth. Mozart in the D minor Concerto is more elusive. The humour of Beethoven's *finale* lies in such things as the conspicuous modulation into E major and away from it again; that of Mozart's is more in the shapes of the tunes themselves. They must be given with a smile. Herr Schnabel's response to Mozart is at most a very dry smile; sometimes, for example in the lovely tune of the Romance, he seemed not to realize that a smile may enhance the seriousness of beauty.

It was in Brahms that he took us most by surprise. After the strenuous insistence of the first movement's development he discovered the mystery of those arpeggio passages which melt into the haunting theme of the horn. In the scherzo he led back wonderfully from the reflective mood of the second theme to the full tide of energy on which the main rhythm is carried forward. The embellishments of the violoncello's rich tune in the slow movement had exquisite grace, and the tune of the rondo had all the geniality that was denied to Mozart. Brahms's concerto is generally thought to be a sufficient task for a pianist on one evening. Herr Schnabel's triumphant ending with it as the last of three without the slightest suggestion of fatigue was a remarkable achievement.

GERMAN PLAY ON CAPTAIN SCOTT

A POLAR TRAGEDY

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT)

Die Südpolexpedition des Kapitän Scott, a play by Herr Reinhard Goering based on the race to the Pole between Scott and Amundsen in 1912, was produced by Herr Leopold Jessner at the Schauspielhaus recently, and has now taken its place among the repertory pieces of this theatre.

The opening scene is impressive. The curtain rises upon the figures of Scott and his four companions, who remain motionless, while a speaking choir, dimly seen below the stage, utters a prologue. Then the play proceeds in three parts. Scott and his men are seen painfully manhandling their heavy sledge, buoyed up by hopes of being first at the Pole, and an interlude shows Amundsen, better equipped and with dogs, making more rapid progress. Then follows the arrival of Scott and his party at the Pole in exuberant spirits, which change to blank despair when they find that they have been beaten.

The second part shows Lady Scott at Hobart, watching an incoming vessel in the hope that it may be the Discovery. It is the Fram, and Amundsen's triumphant reception follows as a contrast to the succeeding and last part of the play, which shows Scott and his companions toiling back and their final break-down when only a few miles distant from One Ton Depôt. The play reaches its end with the self-sacrifice of Captain Oates and the retirement of the three remaining men into the tent which they are never to leave.

Somehow the play falls short of the effect it strives to reach. From time to time the story is carried on by the speaking choir in the auditorium, an unusual device which seemed to break the thread. The difficulty of staging the Antarctic regions is overcome by the use of a plain grey backcloth and lighting effects which give the illusion of fog and cloud—though not of snow. The figure of Captain Scott himself, for some reason, failed to predominate over those of the other characters. As a true picture of a historic tragedy the play possibly lost through the very efforts which were made to complete it: sometimes the extremes of joy and dismay, of courage and despair seemed too sharply contrasted. Those who, like your Correspondent, had seen the actual film of the expedition may also have been subconsciously influenced in forming their opinion.

ART EXHIBITIONS

A JAPANESE PAINTER

Much amusement and a good deal of artistic pleasure can be got from the exhibition of paintings, "East and West," by the Japanese artist Mr. Rakuten Kitazawa, at the galleries of the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street. Mr. Kitazawa, whose first name means, we are told, "optimistic," is described as a master of the school of modern Ukiyoé, or "mirror of the passing world," familiar to us in colour prints, and the description—as the name—certainly suits the general character of this exhibition.

It is difficult, though, to see how any Japanese can remain optimistic in the presence of such a scene as that represented in "A Flower-viewing Party." What the note describes as "a truly genuine Bohemian atmosphere" need not be regretted, but if the artist has been true to the facts a poetical custom has degenerated into something exactly like Hampstead Heath on a Bank Holiday, with "teasers," toy balloons, and raucous vocalists complete. The Western observer is very much less depressed at the engagingly sly humour in the treatment of Europeans at "A Dinner Party," among Geishas. In "The Bon-Odori, the Summer-time Dance," the best of the larger designs, the "truly genuine Bohemian atmosphere" is consistent with poetry, and there is comedy without a pang in "Both are Modern Japanese Girls," a street encounter in which the damsel in native costume looks the most out of place. But it is in his "Impressions of Paris" that Mr. Kitazawa is most amusing. "Pain—The Bread," a study of two errand boys fencing with long loaves, is a comment on the indifference of Parisians to what happens during the delivery of their bread, and "The Fox-fur Muffler" is a witty invention in the true Ukiyoé manner. A wily fox has coiled himself round the neck of a statue, so that the hounds exclaim: "Even Venus is after the fashion!" The uncertain questing of the hounds among the grass is admirably conveyed. All the larger pictures are painted on silk. Mr. Kitazawa has great command of movement—in "Shooting at Two Hares at Once," for instance—and he draws freely in the native calligraphic manner. His colour is most attractive when it is most reserved.

FINNISH RUGS

Colour is the great attraction in the hand-woven Finnish rugs, now on view in the North Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum, both as regards harmony in the individual rug and variety as between one and another. One cannot recall a recent exhibition of textiles with such a mellow general effect. That this is partly due to time is admitted, but the original combinations must have been guided by a highly developed colour sense.

There are 35 rugs, practically all of the 18th century, though the history of the kind goes back to the late 16th—and they are classified according to the prevailing motives in the design, as they are geometrical or represent conventional trees, tulips, hearts, or figure subjects. In purpose they are bridal rugs, used as bed-covers, and there is evidence that the young couple stood upon them when they were married. That they were also used as decorative hangings on festive occasions is suggested by the fact that, in most of them, the designs have a right and a wrong way up.

Except for the use of the "Smyrna knot," in fastening the tufts of wool to the warp, there is no evidence to connect Finnish rugs with the East, though there is a near-Eastern flavour in some of the designs. Some of them, again, such as No. 2, have a Chinese suggestion, though this is chiefly a matter of colour—two tones of China blue—and others bear some resemblance to the English "sampler." The rococo influence upon Nos. 19 and 27, the latter having lions rampant on the field and an arabesque border, is marked. The predominating colours are a brown-black, presumably the natural colour of the wool, faded pink, two tones of blue, several tones of old gold, occasional green, and a ground colour of grey. The examples in which blue and old gold are combined, such as No. 7 and the remarkable pictorial specimen (34) representing the Adoration of the Magi, are particularly pleasing. These rugs, which are mostly from the south-west of Finland, were woven by the peasants under the direction of the clergy, who, no doubt, supplied the motives of the designs.

TWENTY-ONE GALLERY

Mr. F. H. Coventry, who shows drawings and engravings at the Twenty-One Gallery, 15, Mill-street, Conduit-street, has traces of originality and he excites interest by the downright simplicity of his methods. His drawing of the figure may be described as grim, though the nude "Recumbent Woman" has a certain angular grace, and since two of the drawings are illustrations to the "Autobiography" of Mr. Liam O'Flaherty this may be supposed to be conscious and deliberate. As is common with engravers, Mr. Coventry draws and designs almost entirely in two dimensions, though "The Cemetery" shows that he can state recession when it suits his purpose. But "Charlemagne II.," a study of men cleaning a locomotive, one of the best of the designs, is treated as a flat pattern in a very satisfying way, and in the line engraving, "And Israel saw the Egyptians dead upon the seashore," the third dimension seems to be deliberately abolished. Mr. Coventry's engravings of buildings, of which "Apples and Birds of Paradise" is a good example, suggest architectural training—or a style that architects might envy. Altogether Mr. Coventry presents the interesting spectacle of an artist emerging from the awkward age.

MISS BEATRICE PARSONS

Garden painting, as Miss Beatrice Parsons practises it in her water-colour drawings of English Gardens and the Riviera at the Greatorex Galleries, 14, Grafton-street, has its own convention—a compromise between landscape and still life treatment. The landscape has to be flattened as regards its planes of distance, and its atmospheric conditions must be understated: while, on the other hand, the flowers, though they can be grouped effectively, must be carefully distinguished in their individual characters. This convention Miss Parsons manages extremely well, avoiding the heavy tones which the pure landscape painter might employ, indicating the general quality of light, and carrying out her work with a charming delicacy of execution. It is possible that the convention might with advantage be pushed a stage further, into a frankly "decorative" treatment, but every artist must work in his or her own way.

From a pictorial point of view Miss Parsons is most happy when there is a leading gesture in the growth or arrangement of the flowers. The arch of the pergola in "A Sussex Garden in July" is a good instance, and there is interest of design in "Cottage Garden, Whiteman's Green, Sussex," and "Water Garden, The Pleasaunce, Overstrand," the best of the larger drawings. Here and there, as in "Winchester Cathedral from the Abbey Grounds" and "Stapiefield Common," Miss Parsons shows that she can approach landscape painting when the conditions allow, and the range that her convention allows in suggesting quality of light is well seen in the delightful drawing of "Sunset, 'Maryland,' Villefranche Harbour," with its mauve hills seen through an arabesque of red roses in tone, and "Primroses in a Hertfordshire Wood," which has the coldness of an English spring. There is room for improvement in design, considered as "pattern," in Miss Parsons's work, but anything approaching breadth would be a mistake.

The second annual reunion dinner of those who served in the R.N.V.R. Signal and Wireless Section during the War is to be held in London on April 26. The hon. organizer is Mr. W. S. Finlayson, Northwood, St. Michaels, Liverpool.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. LAST WEEKS.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.
Fri., at 8.15 .. "TRIAL" and "PIRATES"
Sat., 2.30 and 8.15 .. .. THE GONDOLIERS
Mon., at 8.15 .. .. THE GONDOLIERS
Tues., at 8.15 .. THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
Wed., 2.30 & 8.15 .. .. RUDDIGORE

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. and E. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, TO-DAY and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Last 4 Perfs. —Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30. MAT., FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.
MATINEES, THURS. & SAT., at 2.30.
HAMLET.
From Wed. Next the Shaw plays resumed.

CRITERION. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Th., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLAIRE EAMES, ION SWINLEY.

DALY'S. Evgs., 8.15. Mat., Sat., 2.15.
LAST WEEK of LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.

DOMINION. Tottenham Ct.-road. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY,
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
JOHN KIRBY DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
TO-DAY, 2 and 7.45. MATS., THUR., SAT., 2.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
FINAL PERFORMANCES SATURDAY NEXT.

DUCHESS. TUES., Mar. 11, & Every Evening
THE INTIMATE REVUE.
Fred Elizalde and his Music. Morris Harvey. Dorothy Seacombe, Florence McHugh. (Tem. Bar 6858.)

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG
in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30. THURS., SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French,
and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinees, Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
TO-MORROW and Every Evening, at 8.30.
First Mat., Sat., at 2.30, and every Wed. and Sat.
"CHARLES AND MARY."
A Play on the Life of Charles Lamb.
"Here is a very lovable Play."—*Evening Standard.*

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION,
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Hol. 4032.
MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30. (Last 2 Weeks.)
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 6801.) NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
"FRANKENSTEIN."
By PEGGY WEBLING. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.

LYCEUM. PANTOMIME.
LAST TWO WEEKS. Ending March 8th.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30.
"LAVISH SPECTACULAR EFFECTS."—*D. Telegraph.*
Seats Bookable, 2s. 4d., 3s. 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 12s.
Inclusive. Temple Bar 7817.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3688.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. EVENINGS, 8.30.
(Riverside 3012.) MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
THE FAMOUS SPORTING FARCE,
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"A CONTINUOUS STORM OF LAUGHTER."—*Morning Post*

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) SAT. Next, 8.30, subs. 8.40.
MARY NEWCOMB
in a New Comedy,
HEALTHY, WEALTHY AND WISE.
First Mat., Thurs. next, and every Thurs., Sat., 2.30.

PALACE. Ger. 6834.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A New Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.
Claude Hulbert. ANNIE CROFT. Vera Pearce.
Ena Grossmith. Robert Nainby. Kate Cutler.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
A Musical Farcical Comedy.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett,
Howard Rogers and Nancy Brant.
Prices from 14s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. All Seats Bookable.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
By Eden Phillpotts.
Sam Livesey, Mary Jerrold, Horace Hodges.
"A CHARMING PLAY OF RURAL LOVE . . . EDEN PHILLPOTTS HUMOUR AT ITS BEST. 'DEVONSHIRE CREAM' IS A PLAY TO SEE. IT IS CLEAN, HUMOROUS AND—HAPPY."
—E. A. Baughan, *Daily News.*
"GO AND SEE THIS PLAY. THE ACTING OF HORACE HODGES AS THE OLD MAN IS ALONE WORTH A VISIT."
—Ewart Hodgson, *Sunday Dispatch.*

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

THEATRES (continued)

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER W. H. BERRY
CONNIE EDISS AUSTIN MELFORD

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller
EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. (Ger. 3903.)
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL
Frank Lawton, Margaret Scudamore, Reginald Bach
J. Fisher White. D. A. Clarke-Smith.
The Play produced by CHARLES HOPKINS.

ST. MARTIN'S. Sole Lessee, B. A. Meyer.
EVGS., at 8.30. Tues., Fri., at 2.30. Tem. Bar 1443-4.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
(Ger. 6666.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
by IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.) To-day, at 2.
THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS
and ANDROCLES AND THE LION.
To-night, at 7.45, FAUST.

VAUDEVILLE. 8.30. Mon., Thur., Sat., 2.30.
"FRENCH LEAVE."
"UPROARIOUSLY ENTERTAINING."—*The Observer.*

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
EVGS., 8.30 prompt. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30
"THE CALENDAR."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
OWEN NARES CATHLEEN NESBIT

Imperial and Foreign News

NATIVE UNREST IN KENYA

THE YOUNG KIKUYU MOVEMENT

(FROM OUR NAIROBI CORRESPONDENT)

Kenya is uneasy about native unrest. The younger Kikuyu are showing signs of contempt for authority. They have formed a political organization, which they say has 5,000 members (the tribe numbers 800,000), and their demands have been receiving consideration at home from people who do not realize the difficulties of the Government.

Last October Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya, in a statement to the Legislative Council about the Lumbwa Reserve, following reports of tribal raids into the Masai country, warned irresponsible elements in the native population of Kenya that the Government would not tolerate any attempt to undermine or oppose constituted authority. He said that subversive movements were being encouraged by the constant stream of disparaging criticism from Britain and elsewhere directed against the Government of Kenya and the European settlers. The Governor's warning received unqualified support in Kenya, but met with a hostile reception in some quarters in England. It was even suggested that Sir Edward Grigg was trying to use a tribal raid to stampede the Imperial authorities into accepting the Wilson Report on Closer Union. In due course these criticisms were republished in Kenya and fostered the belief that the Government and settlers of Kenya could not expect any sympathy or understanding from their own people at home.

The Governor of Kenya would not have considered this reproof necessary without substantial grounds for his action. For a number of years there has been breeding in Kenya, especially among the Kikuyu tribe, which occupies a large and fertile reserve stretching from Nairobi to the foothills of Mount Kenya, a familiar problem in the history of Africa. Through close contact with civilization and with the spread of education and the freedom from inter-tribal warfare, the younger generation have been developing a certain contempt for traditional tribal authority vested in the older members of the tribe.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS

In later years the better educated members of the younger group formed associations which were purely political. The land question and other grievances formed the original basis, and the regrettable Thuku riots in Nairobi in 1922, followed by the deportation of Thuku, gave the political unrest a definite impetus and form. Gradually the principal association, known as the Kikuyu Central Association, collected a small following, organized meetings, passed resolutions, found friends in Britain who would take action in the House of Commons upon cabled messages, and in other ways succeeded in gaining prominence and attention behind the backs of the local Government. It found advisers, even among Europeans, in the Colony itself.

Recently the agitation has taken a new direction. In addition to the land question (which lost force when the Native Reserves were gazetted and demarcated) and the demand for direct representation on the Legislative Council, irresponsible members of the young Kikuyu movement have found a new field of activity in the question of the pre-marital initiation rites of women into the tribe. These rites have long flourished among the Kikuyu; they have a very definite significance in native life. The young girls represent an economic asset to the parents and, in the eyes of the tribe, their value is completely lost unless the rites are performed. In fact, the older Kikuyu believe that no woman may bear children unless the ceremonies have been observed. These rites usually take place between the ages of 12 and 14, when the girls are minors—another point in the difficulties of the Government in attempting to interfere.

About seven years ago native adherents of some of the missions, having begun to understand something of the danger to the mothers of the tribe of this ceremony and of the infant mortality traceable to the mutilation involved, of their own accord and with the encouragement of the mission authorities introduced into Church discipline a regulation that no African who actively supported or connived at the ceremony could become a baptized Christian unless he was willing to renounce all evil customs.

DISQUIETING INCIDENTS

For a long time nothing happened. A few months ago at a mission station a young Christian girl, who had strenuously refused to be a party to the ceremony, was eventually made a victim of it. The charge of grievous hurt failed, but the Court decided that, although the girl had consented, there had been a breach of a regulation introduced by the local Native Council. Up till last year native opinion had so advanced on the matter that several Native District Councils had adopted similar prohibitions.

The younger Kikuyu, however, challenged the right of the missions to refuse them admission to the church on the grounds of their support of a tribal custom, and their defiance took the form of the extended observance of the ceremony. There followed a disquieting series of incidents. The agitators seized upon the issue and, of course, had the support—hitherto withheld from them on other questions—of the older sections of the tribe who feared the result of any interference with a custom which they believe vitally necessary to the tribe. A struggle developed between the missions—principally the Church of Scotland, the Gospel Missionary Society, and the African Inland Mission—and the subversive elements in the tribe.

The numbers of mission adherents fell rapidly. In one mission (that at Kijabe, where a woman missionary was murdered recently) the numbers decreased from 600 to 50. The work of the missions was interfered with in various places and the question has become political. The Government also recently prohibited some of the more immoral dances recognized by the Kikuyu, but they have continued to dance them in places not easily accessible and to show disrespect for authority by obscene and contemptuous songs with pointed references to well-known missionaries and even officials.

The Government policy was laid down by the first Conference of East African Governors when it was decided that every effort should be made to eliminate the more harmful and obnoxious native customs. The Governors believed that the rites could be partially prohibited at present and that the gradual elimination of the custom should be left to the influences of education, especially among the women. Tactful but firm handling is needed. Although the whole country is quiet and the great masses of natives are not connected with the "unrest," there is among individuals clear disrespect for authority.

The 1928 Report of the Department of Native Affairs remarks that in some districts where emissaries of the Kikuyu Central Association visited less advanced tribes, the work of the Government was hampered by suspicion and distrust, even during 1928. The Kikuyu Central Association protests its innocence of all these things. But it is now reported that recently certain Kikuyu visited the peaceful Akamba and endeavoured to obtain subscriptions to the political funds, suggested that Akamba representatives should visit other parts of the country to indicate their support of the movement, and also tried to teach the Akamba a seditious dance which the Government has prohibited. The Akamba have been urged by the Senior Commissioner of the Province to chase these emissaries out as they would hyenas when they raid their flocks by night.

The European Convention of Associations has expressed its appreciation of the statement of policy made by Sir Edward Grigg and deprecates the "unwarranted attacks made upon his Excellency by ill-informed papers and individuals at home." The Convention, which also believes that the Government should protect the individual who may refuse to accede to tribal custom, has undertaken to study the whole question of native unrest and to make suggestions to the Government.

Kenya is more uneasy now than at any time since the days of the Indian question, but there is also a greater sense of responsibility. The Colony needs, and should be given, sympathy and help by all its friends and even by its critics. An end of the suspense regarding the future of the Colony and the appointment of a central authority capable of studying native policy exhaustively on the spot would be most welcome.

GRAIN PRICES IN U.S.

SUPPORT FROM FARM LOAN BOARD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 26

The chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, Mr. Alexander Legge, has appealed to "conservative business men" to support its policies, designed to stabilize grain prices, but he made it plain to-day that the Board was in any case ready to go to extreme lengths to make them effective. He said that the Grain Stabilization Corporation, an agency of the Board, had already bought 6,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the Board had made advances to cooperative grain marketing agencies on 9,000,000 bushels besides. Answering a question whether there was anything the Board could do to stop the price of wheat from continuing to fall, he said that the Board had still a sufficient credit balance to buy every bushel of wheat on the American market.

Yesterday the price of wheat dropped more than 5 cents, which carried it below $1 a bushel, but all its l[illegible] was regained before the day was over. The recovery was attributed to extensive purchases of wheat by cooperatives and agents of the Grain Stabilization Corporation.

In his statement to-day Mr. Legge maintained that the farmer had been a victim of the stock market collapse, for which he was not responsible, and that the farm board's measures were purely emergency measures to bring about stabilization, in which, he declared, the grain trade was particularly interested. Opposition to the board's activities, however, has been stronger among grain dealers than anywhere else. It is reported that a well-known grain dealer is about to question the legality of the board's acts and the constitutionality of the Farm Relief Bill itself in the Courts.

SENATE RESOLUTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26

The Senate to-day agreed to a resolution requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the Senate "such recommendations as he sees fit to make, even to the extent of temporarily closing the exchanges," after wheat had gone below $1 a bushel in Chicago.

The Federal Farm Loan Board is making loans to farmers' cooperatives on the basis of $1.18c. a bushel, 10c. above yesterday's closing market price.

DOMINICAN REVOLT

INSURGENTS IN CONTROL OF CAPITAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 26

The Dominican insurgents to-day occupied the fortress and public buildings of Santo Domingo, and now virtually control the Republic. The occupation was effected without bloodshed, and followed a fruitless attempt by the Secretary of the American Legation to mediate between the insurgents and the leaders of the Administration Party. As the insurgents came into the city, President Vasquez took refuge in the French Legation, whither he had been preceded by Señor Alfonseca, the Vice-President, who, in an attempt to placate the insurgents, had offered on Monday to resign his office. Señor Gustavo Diaz, the President of the Senate, fled to the Danish Consulate.

At the last report President Vasquez was still refusing to give up the Presidency, and although he had agreed to allow free elections in May, was opposing the establishment of a provisional Government to supervise the elections. The Government forces, however, are comparatively small and have inadequate arms and ammunition, and it is unlikely that President Vasquez will be able without outside help to maintain his Administration. The American Minister, Mr. Charles B. Curtis, is continuing his efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the political difficulties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26

The State Department has been assured by Mr. Curtis that both the Government and Opposition are showing every disposition to respect American lives and property.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, FEB. 26

At the invitation of the Prince of Wales, the Governor and Lady Grigg and Lord and Lady Delamere have gone to the Prince's camp to-day. The Prince is in camp at Selenga, about 18 miles from Kiu Station. In this area the Prince hopes to obtain an elephant, and trackers have been busy for several days. Unfortunately, heavy and unexpected rains may upset movements, as was the case in the Maungu hunt.

The Prince may make use of aircraft as a means of communication and a landing ground has been prepared near his camp, but he has no intention of using aeroplanes for hunting purposes.

GERMAN PRIVATE PROPERTY

CRITICISM OF BRITISH POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 26

Very strong criticism was directed at the British policy in the liquidation of ex-enemy property during to-day's debate on various liquidation agreements by the combined Foreign Affairs and Budget Committees of the Reichstag.

Dr. Reichert, a Nationalist, described the Anglo-German Liquidation Agreement as the worst, together with the Polish, of all the agreements. It was monstrous that Great Britain should retain the right to seize, hold, and liquidate German property even in the future. This "right" under the Versailles Treaty had otherwise only been retained by the negro Republic of Liberia. How could Germany consent to this system as a final settlement? It would be a national misfortune if she accepted it. He demanded the liquidation figures for all the countries concerned. In the meantime he referred to newspaper statements from which he concluded that "the English had made more than 1,500,000,000m. [£75,000,000] out of this particular Versailles deal." It was a mockery for the city to continue to describe itself as the guardian of international financial security. Dr. Reichert characterized the whole business as "sheer robbery"; there was no longer any question of loyalty to treaties.

Herr Dauch (German People's Party) said that in this agreement Great Britain, the keenest antagonist of Soviet Russia, had ignored the sanctity of private property in a manner that could only be described as the worst kind of Bolshevism.

Dr. Köhler (Centre Party) said that Parliamentary terms failed him with which to describe the English conduct, and that applied equally to a Conservative or a Labour Government. They were all alike on this point. He and other speakers described the British policy as "brutal," and Dr. Schnee, the former Governor of German East Africa, declared that Germany had always recognized it as a principle of international law that the sanctity of private property would be respected in war on land. It was Great Britain that had "introduced the plundering customs of piracy into land warfare." Dr. Schnee also declared that there could be no question of a complete liquidation in the sense of the Young Report as long as the former German Colonies remained under the mandatory administration of her former enemies.

Frau Sonder, a Socialist, agreed that it was regrettable that Great Britain had not released proceeds of liquidation in the same way as France and Italy. But those who held the opinion that might was right in war ought not to get so excited. The agreement did not bring additional burdens. The Nationalists might think it a national misfortune to sign the agreement, but she thought it would be a worse misfortune not to ratify it, as liquidation would then be resumed. There was nothing to be gained by rough speech, but only by international understanding; they must do all they could to stimulate the currents of English opinion which favoured a revision.

Dr. Fuchs, of the Ministry of Finance, in answering a number of detailed questions, recalled the Foreign Minister's own expression of disappointment at the British attitude, but also pointed out that the German Government had concluded the agreement because the British Government had made it quite clear that liquidation would otherwise be resumed. The British authorities had assured them that they would only make use of the provision for exceptions from the release of still unliquidated property in special cases, a list of which had been presented.

TAX EVASION IN GERMANY

"PRIVATE INFORMERS" ENCOURAGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 25

In the course of a statement denying the allegation that German officials receive a commission on additional tax and excise payments obtained through the detection of evasions and on the fines imposed for incorrect declarations, the semi-official Wolff Bureau discloses that private informers are welcomed by the tax-collecting authorities.

It is explained that in consequence of the regrettably low level of "tax morality" prevailing nowadays, and in the interests of a just distribution of the burden of taxation for the general welfare, the authorities are unable yet to do without the supply by private persons of information leading to the discovery of infractions of the tax regulations. Enterprising and public-spirited citizens are encouraged to impart knowledge or suspicions of their neighbours' shortcomings by the prospect of receiving up to 5 per cent. of the eventual gains to the Treasury. Experience has shown, according to the apparently inspired communication, that the financial results of this system are by no means to be despised; evasions of taxation are thus revealed that would otherwise never come to the notice of the tax-collecting officers.

THE EUROPA'S TRIALS

SATISFACTORY REPORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 26

The North German Lloyd liner Europa, which is carrying out speed trials in the North Sea before delivery to its owners, met heavy weather near the Scottish coast last night and the Norwegian coast this morning, but was stated by wireless messages to be fulfilling all expectations.

The North German Lloyd is contemplating the future use of Hamburg instead of Southampton for the docking of its ocean liners for repairs and overhaul. A decision has not been taken, but the Bremen, the sister ship of the Europa, is to dock at Hamburg for overhaul next month. Such a change would naturally be welcomed at Hamburg, but water conditions between the port and the mouth of the Elbe, 60 miles away, are variable and navigation is at times very difficult for ships of such tonnage as the Bremen and Europa. The matter may revive the whole question of deepening the navigable channel of the Elbe between Hamburg and the sea.

BRITISH STEAMER ON FIRE

CREW FIGHTING THE FLAMES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH, FEB. 26

The British steamer Ningchow [9,000 tons, Holt's managers], on her way from Melbourne to England, put in at Bunbury [100 miles south of Perth] this afternoon with her bunkers on fire and her deck smoking between the bridge and funnel. The vessel has a bad list to port, and her boats are ready for launching, while the crew are playing hoses on the deck.

She has a heavy general cargo from other Australian States and was proceeding to Fremantle to take in wheat and wool. A tug equipped with powerful fire-fighting appliances has been dispatched from Fremantle and should reach Bunbury to-night.

The Admiralty yesterday issued a communication stating that H.M.S. Nelson, on her passage to Malta, picked up Marcos Serangos, the master, and all the crew of the ss. Fofo 40 miles north-east of Oran on the African coast. The ship sank at 12.20 p.m. on Tuesday as the result of an explosion in her holds. The master and crew have been transferred to the Rodney for conveyance to Algiers.

Our Algiers Correspondent says the Rodney arrived there yesterday morning with the crew of the Fofo, numbering 22, one of whom is injured.

According to a message to the Ross Sea Whaling Company, Admiral Byrd and the members of his expedition passed through the Antarctic ice belt in the steamer City of New York yesterday.—*Reuter.*

INDIA AND LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

DISCUSSION IN CHAMBER OF PRINCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 26

An unusually interesting question of constitutional importance was raised at to-day's meeting of the Chamber of Princes in connexion with the Maharajah of Kapurthala's report on the work of the Indian delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations last September. His Highness regarded as memorable the fact that the delegation for the first time was led by an Indian, Sir Muhammed Habibullah, and added:—

The members of our order are always ready to show their sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the leaders of British India, and I am sure we shall agree in welcoming this recognition of their desires. If, as we may hope, the honour of leading the delegation falls upon one of us in the near future we shall confidently rely upon receiving their support.

His Highness laid stress upon the importance of continuity in the *personnel* of the Indian delegation to the Assembly and later he moved a formal resolution "that this Chamber recommends to his Excellency the Viceroy that he be pleased to take steps to secure that an Indian ruling Prince should lead the Indian delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations at least once in a cycle of three years."

The Maharajah of Alwar cordially supported the motion, saying that the mention of a triennium indicated a British leader of the delegation for one year, a British Indian leader for another year, and an Indian prince for the third, and that as the Princes welcomed the British Indian leader, they expected the British Indians as cordially to accept a princely leader.

The Viceroy, as president, in putting the resolution, which was unanimously carried, said he was very glad to receive their Highnesses' views and reminded the Chamber that the Council of State in 1928 passed a resolution recommending that the delegation should be predominantly Indian and led by an Indian prince.

The Government of India (said the Viceroy) then indicated that they must be free to choose the *personnel* they thought best for the work likely to be in hand; though they also said they would do their best to meet the views expressed, they at the same time pointed out that the choice of a Prince as leader would raise questions requiring careful consideration. He (the Viceroy) could not say more to-day, and promised to convey his Highness's views to the Secretary of State and to give the matters his careful consideration; but he said it would be constitutionally difficult for the British Government to agree to any fixed formula.

In a long review of the Geneva session he pointed out how useful and valuable the Assembly of the League was for the opportunities it afforded for different parts of the British Empire to keep in touch with one another through their representatives at Geneva. The Assembly annually served as a sort of informal Imperial conference and played not a small part in maintaining the solidarity of the British Empire. He showed the value of the international social intercourse for which the League meetings provided, the opportunity and influence thereby exerted to promote mutual enlightenment which was so necessary for the future harmony of international relations. "There are (he continued) many features of the very complex organization of the British Empire which foreigners find a great difficulty in understanding and about which they show great curiosity. On none of these subjects is there more need for enlightenment than in the case of the Indian States, and I venture to hope and indeed to think the presence of an Indian Prince in the Indian delegation to Geneva does much to bring about an appreciation of our position and the traditions of their Highnesses." In putting the vote of thanks to the Maharajah for his service to his order and to India in going to Geneva for the third time last year, his Excellency warmly praised the part he played there.

ALPINE ACCIDENTS

ZERMATT GUIDE KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 26

The Zermatt guide Herr Hermann Perren and Fräulein Ecker, of Lucerne, were killed on the Breithorn on Monday. They were ascending the last steep slope and had taken off their skis. As the climb looked rather easy Fräulein Ecker walked close to the guide, letting the rope slacken. Suddenly a snowbridge gave way under them and both fell into a crevasse 80ft. deep. Another party of three skiers and a porter, who witnessed the accident from a distance, hastened to help. The porter and one of the party were lowered in succession into the crevasse, but found no trace of the climbers, and after on hour's search the party hastened to Schwarzsee and summoned help from Zermatt.

Herr Hermann Perren, who was aged 68, was one of the best-known Zermatt guides, an excellent rock climber, and a favourite with British climbers. He had climbed the Matterhorn 144 times, and intended retiring after his 150th ascent, which he expected to make this year.

FIRE WALKING IN MALAYA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PENANG, FEB. 26

The majority of the rubber planters of Kedah [one of the unfederated Malay States] in a referendum have voted in favour of the abolition of the fire walking ceremonies on their estates. They also request the Government to legislate for the restriction of Sunday tapping for rubber which would have an effect on production.

*** The ceremony of fire walking is common to many races, and has been widespread in all ages. It still survives in a number of places, notably in Polynesia, the Straits Settlements, and in India. In China, in the time of Kublai Khan, the Taoist Buddhists held great festivals to the "High Emperor of the Sombre Heavens," and walked through a great fire barefoot, preceded by the priests bearing images of their gods. Although the ritual and its objects vary in different lands the essential feature of the rite, the passing of priests, fakirs, and devotees barefoot over hot stones or ashes, is the same. It is alleged that the fire walkers are immune from burns, but on this point authorities and eyewitnesses differ.

MR. SCULLIN ON FAITH AND WORKS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, FEB. 26

Speaking to-day to a meeting of returned soldiers, Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, said that Australia would have to determine that she would send abroad as much as she could, and would have to do with less luxuries and decrease her imports in order to balance trade.

Australia, Mr. Scullin declared, would have to export to the extent of £30,000,000 more to balance her trade. He had unbounded faith in the Commonwealth's future, but they could not live on faith. They must have hard work. He was proud that Great Britain had led the world towards disarmament and believed that the Naval Conference would be fruitful. Referring to proposals for Federal intervention in the New South Wales coal dispute, he said that he had sworn to uphold constitutional government and would not break his oath at the request of anyone.

RED ARMY'S TASK

TO PRODUCE WORLD REVOLUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 26

Full reports have now been received from Russia of the celebrations of the Red Army anniversary, which began in Moscow on Saturday and continued through Sunday on an unusually large scale.

Soviet leaders who took part in the celebrations urged their hearers to remember that the Red Army was the backbone of the Five-Year-Plan, whose purpose was to produce "a world October" [the month of the Bolshevist revolution], the industrial development of the U.S.S.R., and the new collective agricultural policy, were part of a plan embracing the whole world and designed to assist the masses of all countries to destroy their present Governments.

All the newspapers, including the economic publications, have had special pages to explain that it was impossible to avert war, and that the U.S.S.R. was therefore training the whole people and systematically organizing their entire economic life for a world war, which would come as soon as the Five-Year-Plan was realized. Only two countries, the U.S.S.R. and the United States, it was added, had natural resources sufficient to give a resolute people the chance of victory in such a struggle. The allies of the U.S.S.R. were behind the enemies' fighting lines, disintegrating their armies and fleets preparatory to the great struggle.

Variations on this theme by Voroshiloff (Commissar for War), Unschlicht (Deputy-Commissar), General Blucher (Galents), General Budenny, Kuibysheff, chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, and others were published in the Government's official organ, *Izvestia*.

The Soviet Government announces that three agricultural instructors have been sentenced to death at Odessa for "sabotaging" the collective agricultural policy, and others to long terms of imprisonment.

LEAGUE COVENANT AND KELLOGG PACT

BRITISH AMENDMENT ADOPTED

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 26

The committee appointed by the League of Nations to bring the Covenant into harmony with the Kellogg Pact continued to-day its discussion of Article 12 of the Covenant, and decided to accept the amendment to the Article proposed by Lord Cecil. This article states:—

The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration *or judicial settlement* or to enquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators *or the judicial decision* or the report by the Council.

2. In any case, under this Article the award of the arbitrators *or the judicial decision* shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

The amendment originally proposed by the British Government was that paragraph 1 should end with the word "war." During this morning's debate Lord Cecil suggested adding "for the settlement of the dispute" after the word "war." The British proposal obtained the support of the French, Japanese, Polish, and German delegates. The French and German delegates, however, suggested the insertion in Article 12 of the idea of compulsory pacific settlement embracing all methods. This suggestion was supported by the chairman of the committee, Signor Scialoja.

The Committee finally decided to adopt Lord Cecil's amendment and to seek a formula which would allow of the incorporation in Article 12 of the idea of pacific settlement.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

BOARD OF DIRECTORS CHOSEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 26

The heads of the five leading European banks of issue, together with a representative of the Governor of the Bank of Japan, met in Rome this afternoon to take certain steps preliminary to the institution at Basel next month of the Bank for International Settlements. The Bank of England was represented by Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor. Late this evening the following *communiqué* was issued:—

The Governors of the Central Banks of Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, as well as Mr. Tanaka, representative of the Governor of the Bank of Japan, met to-day in Rome under the presidency of Signor Stringher, of the Banca d'Italia. They exchanged nominations for the board of directors of the Bank for International Settlements, and they decided to invite two American directors to the bank. The meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

It was subsequently made known that the nucleus list of members of the board of directors will, subject to the requisite ratification, be the following:—

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Montagu Norman and Sir Charles Addis.

FRANCE.—M. Emile Moreau, Governor of the Bank of France; Baron Brincard, president of the Crédit Lyonnais; and the Marquis de Vogüé, president of the Suez Canal Company.

BELGIUM.—M. Franck, Governor of the Bank of Belgium, and M. Emile Francqui, Belgian financier, who were both members of the Young Committee.

ITALY.—Signor Stringher and Signor Beneduce, Professor of Political Economy and a member of the International Bank Organization Committee.

JAPAN.—Mr. Tanaka, London representative of the Bank of Japan, and Mr. Nohara, London manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Gates McGarrah, chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Mr. Leon Fraser, a New York lawyer and former General Counsel for the Dawes Plan.

Others will be co-opted later. The names of the German members of the board are not yet announced. Formal invitations were sent to-day to Mr. McGarrah and Mr. Fraser. It is learnt that it is the unanimous opinion of the directors present here that Mr. McGarrah should be appointed as president of the bank and also chairman of its board.

WEATHER VAGARIES IN U.S.

FROM SUMMER HEAT TO CHILLY WINTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 26

Yesterday was the hottest winter day ever recorded by the weather bureaux of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other eastern towns, temperatures ranging from 75 in New York to nearly 84 in Washington. It was also the last day of a strange week of spring weather, which had started rose bushes and fruit trees to bud, brought pussywillows into bloom, aroused snakes from their slumbers and woodchucks from their holes, and caused nature to commit a dozen other indiscretions.

But last night thunderstorms ended it all. Rain fell all over the East, and most particularly in Pittsburgh, where damage to the amount of $1,000,000 [£200,000] was done to the streets and houses by one of the worst storms for years. The temperature in New York fell more than 40deg., and in North Dakota and Minnesota, where there had likewise been a foretaste of spring, thermometers registered 30deg. of frost, and there were heavy falls of snow and sleet.

Telegrams in Brief

Last year 328 people were killed in street accidents in PARIS and 639 in the Seine Department.

Princess Marie Louise left BUENOS AIRES yesterday for Rio de Janeiro, following a stay at Mar del Plata.

Representatives of the Italian Government and the Fascist Party attended the funeral of Cardinal Perosi in ROME yesterday.

Unemployed in GERMANY on February 22 numbered 2,340,000, a total almost the same as that at the corresponding date last year.

Committees are being set up in Paris and Brussels for the joint study of questions affecting French and Belgian interests in AFRICA.

Snow has fallen heavily during the last few days in the mountain regions of CORSICA, and in the district of Vizzavona is nearly 10ft. deep. Workmen are being sent from Ajaccio to restore communications.

A person or persons unknown on Tuesday broke into the chapel of the British cemetery at Terlingthun, near BOULOGNE, and took away the registers containing the names of all the British soldiers buried in the cemetery.—*Reuter.*

Eight Indian pupils and their Mother Superior were burned to death in a fire at the Oblate Sisters' School, near Cross Lake, MANITOBA. The Mother Superior perished while endeavouring to lead the children, all of whom were under nine years of age, to safety.

The All-Australia Trades Union Congress in Melbourne yesterday defined the object of its policy in the NEW SOUTH WALES coal dispute as a return to pre-stoppage conditions. The Congress, however, was opposed to the use of extreme methods in the struggle with the owners.

General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, has given notice in the SOUTH AFRICAN House of Assembly that he will ask leave on Monday next to introduce a Bill providing for the registration of [white] women as voters in the Parliamentary and provincial council elections.—*Reuter.*

A British squadron, consisting of H.M.S. Rodney, a destroyer, a submarine depôt-ship, and five submarines, arrived yesterday at ALGIERS, where it is to be joined by the cruisers Hawkins, Frobisher, Comus, and Canterbury from Oran. The squadron will remain at Algiers until March 6.

In his speech at the opening of the JAMAICA Legislature yesterday Sir Reginald Stubbs, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, expressed on behalf of the colony the hope that the British Government would find a way to keep the sugar industry alive. He said that in the present state of the industry a cautious financial policy was necessary.

About 100 Communists attempted to make a demonstration at the Battery, NEW YORK, yesterday, over the release from prison of a Massachusetts youth who had just completed an 18 months' sentence for desertion from the army. Prevented by the police they marched through the financial district, and made two further attempts at demonstrations in Wall-street. Six of them were arrested.

An agreement has been made between the ALBANIAN Government and the Albanian National Bank in regard to the issue of silver and nickel coinage. In virtue of this agreement the profits will belong to the State, but will be deposited at the Bank in a current account, constituting a fund to be advanced to the Government under certain conditions. The metal coinage which will be put into circulation will belong to the State, but the National Bank is obliged to accept it without limit.

THE SOUTH CHINA WAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

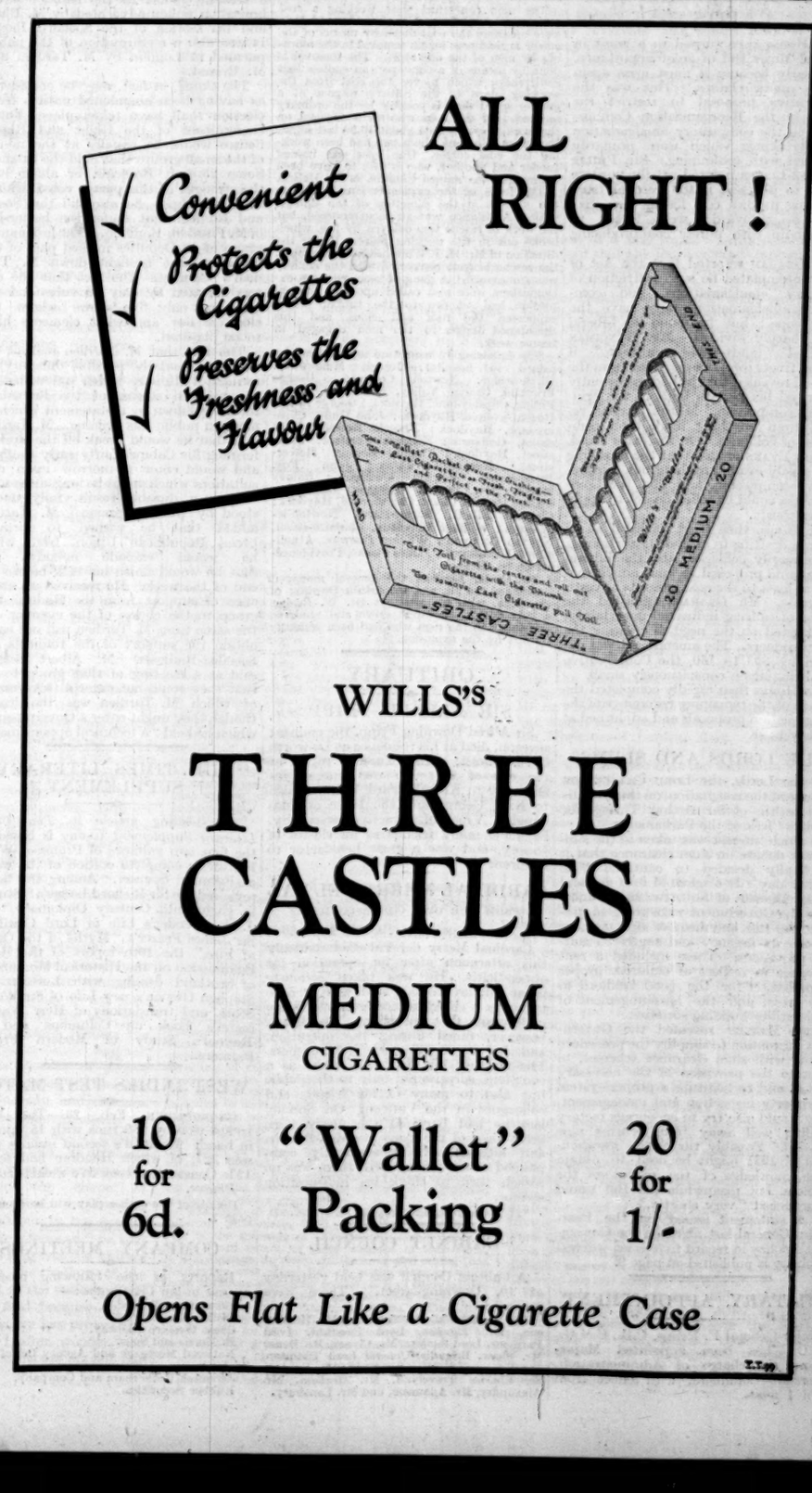
HONG-KONG, FEB. 26

The Kwangsi Generals, who have been in revolt against Nanking for months, announce that they are giving their support to the Northern group against the National Government. Meanwhile, there is a comparative lull in the South, both sides apparently watching events in the North.

BRITISH OFFICER MURDERED

DELHI, Feb. 26.—Lieutenant Hawkes, the garrison engineer at Landi Kotal, was murdered by robbers yesterday.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page



WIRELESS

GOVERNMENT DECISION

BEAM OFFER REJECTED

STATE SYSTEM OF TELEPHONY

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

Considerable feeling was aroused in the House of Commons to-day by MR. LEES-SMITH'S announcement that the Post Office would conduct wireless telephone services through their own stations at Rugby and Baldock instead of using the Beam stations of the Imperial Communications Company. The fact of a definite decision by the Government was greeted by Conservatives with loud and ironic cheers, the reasons given for it were punctuated by murmurs of dissent, and the final declaration for a State-controlled service was received with prolonged rejoicing by Socialist members who interpreted it as a severe snub to private enterprise.

MR. LEES-SMITH began by claiming that the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference and the Act which leased the Beam service to the Communications Company had left him full discretion to use either the Beam stations or the Rugby stations. Two independent experts, Professor Howe and Dr. F. E. Smith, had reported that the two were equal in point of efficiency, but that the Rugby station was more elastic in point of future development. He estimated also that the Rugby station would be more economical in adaptation and in use than the Beam stations. The mileage of high-grade telephone circuits required would be 786, as against 4,190, and the operating costs between £17,000 and £22,000 a year less than the rent (£40,000 to £45,000 a year) asked by the Communications Company, without counting their claim for a royalty on gross receipts over a certain figure.

He was invited by the jubilant Socialists to deplore the issue to the Press by witnesses of evidence given to the Cabinet Committee, and responded by regretting that the witnesses from the Communications Company had thought fit to divulge their evidence and the Press to write articles seeking to compel the Government to decide in their favour before a decision had been reached. This novel idea that the Press should be restricted to *ex post facto* comment was hailed with renewed Socialist cheers.

MR. A. M. SAMUEL sought some assurance that at least foreign companies should not be the collaborators of the Post Office; but MR. LEES-SMITH would only give a general promise to support British interests. He argued that the Post Office must deal in foreign countries with those agencies which could produce the greatest number of clients. MR. BALDWIN reserved comment on the merits of the decision, and only pressed for an early debate, which, in the absence of the Prime Minister, was provisionally promised by MR. HENDERSON.

COAL MINES BILL

THE AMALGAMATIONS OF PITS

The House then turned to a point in the Coal Mines Bill of great importance, particularly because it must arise again on the quota clauses. This was the Conservative proposal to restrict the powers of the Reorganization Commissioners to the compulsory amalgamation of undertakings which were primarily concerned with coalmining. SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER pointed out the positive danger to progress if the vertical trust producing its own coal for its own steel works or shipyards were forced to amalgamate with purely coal-producing units.

MR. GRAHAM retorted that the Act of 1926 contemplated no such restriction of voluntary amalgamations, and compulsory amalgamations must have the same scope; but he found his Liberal allies sharply divided. MR. RUNCIMAN predicted "unutterable confusion" if vertical trusts were not excluded from the Bill, and revealed that he had consistently challenged his party's faith in the principle of compulsion. MAJOR NATHAN recoiled from anything more than compulsion of collieries. On the other hand, CAPTAIN EVANS argued that the unwilling could easily evade anything but comprehensive compulsion, and that the Commissioners could be relied on not to apply it disastrously.

The House then tried its hand at *ex tempore* drafting to exclude undertakings not primarily collieries, and the Liberal dissentients proposed to limit amalgamations at least to the coal interests of vertical trusts. MR. GRAHAM admitted the danger of causing industrial uncertainty, but insisted on the need of trusting the Commissioners. The amendment was defeated by 303 to 160, the Conservative vote being again conspicuously small.

The House then rapidly completed the passage of the remaining trimmings of the amalgamation proposals and adjourned at an early hour.

THE LORDS AND SLUMS

In the [illegible]s, the LORD CHANCELLOR announced the resignation, on the grounds of ill-health, of Sir Arthur Thring, for 12 years Clerk of the Parliaments.

So much interest was taken in the subsequent debate on slum clearance that it was finally decided to continue it on another day. It originated in a demand by the BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK to know when the Government were going to produce their Bill, and member after member proved its urgency and suggested suitable provisions. These included a rent allowance in respect of children, proper compensation for the good landlord in slum areas, and the encouragement of public utility building societies.

LORD MARLEY revealed the Government's intention to simplify the procedure dealing with slum clearance schemes, to facilitate the provision of the necessary capital, and to institute a proper system of property inspection and management. They would also try to encourage factory building well away from centres now crowded. Possibly the census *questionnaire* of 1931 might be used to obtain fuller knowledge of the extent of the problem, but meanwhile the Bill would be produced "very shortly."

*** A statement issued by the Postmaster-General last night on the Government's policy in regard to oversea wireless telephony is published on page 9.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT

Major-General E. Evans, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed Major-General in charge of Administration, Aldershot Command, with effect from April 1 next.

GERMANS IN RUSSIA

HARRYING BY THE SOVIET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 26

The "energetic representations" made a fortnight ago by the German Ambassador in Moscow in regard to the recent treatment of the Deutsch-Russische Saatbau A.G. ("Drusag")—a German concessionary firm mainly controlled by the Reich—seem to have had small success. The Soviet authorities have returned the letters taken from Herr Grosser, the representative of the "Drusag" director who was arrested while travelling with them to the Ambassador. Herr Grosser himself remains under arrest; it is alleged that he is not a German citizen, that his German passport is forged, and that he was concerned in counter-revolutionary activities. These statements are being examined by the German authorities concerned.

Meanwhile, a new report, which competent authorities hesitate to doubt, although it is not yet officially confirmed, suggests that the process of "harrying the firm out of existence" has been accelerated since the Ambassador's protest. The trade unions are said to have obtained an order from Moscow for the immediate dismissal of all employees not on the electoral lists, though these workmen included many with other and more useful qualifications for the company's business. Their places have been taken by union nominees, whose qualifications remain to be proved. The unions simultaneously demanded the erection of 100 workmen's dwellings, communal kitchens, and eating halls at an estimated cost of about 350,000 roubles [nominally £35,000].

The company apparently refused the demand of the Soviet financial authorities that it should pay 4,000 roubles [nominally £400] in stamp duties on the German share capital, held largely by the Reich Government or other public bodies. A fine of three times the amount in question has now been imposed. In default of this payment within three days it will, according to this report, be collected by distraints and auctions. The affair of the "Drusag," as already reported, is becoming something of a test case in German-Soviet relations; it is significant that the German Ambassador's energetic protest should be immediately followed by further arbitrary and harassing action against the company.

LANCASHIRE MINE ACCIDENT

FOUR MEN KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 27

A serious explosion, which involved a party of about 45 workmen, occurred last night in the Lyme Pit, Haydock, belonging to Messrs. Evans and Co. The pit is situated between Haydock and Earlestown, and during the daytime employs about 400 men. Fortunately the explosion occurred about 6.30, when the number of men in the mine was greatly reduced. How the accident was caused does not appear to be known, but it originated in the west district of the colliery, about 366 yards from the shaft bottom.

The men concerned were working a coal cutter on a coal face 80 yards wide, and they were breaking the coal down by means of the cutter in readiness for its removal in the morning by men of the day shift. The removal is done by means of a conveyor, an endless belt contrivance which moves the coal from the working place to the colliery wagons at a greater speed than is possible by the ordinary method. Of the men who were engaged on the work, it was stated about 10.30 last night, four were killed, of whom two had been working the coal cutter. One man was named Littler and another, who is said to have been a fireman, was named Cunliffe, of St. Helens.

The force of the explosion swept through the district in the direction of the up-cast shaft. Assistance was at once rendered, but the work of rescue was delayed by fire, which broke out in the working place. Under the direction of Mr. H. J. Whitehead, the manager, the rescue brigade connected with the colliery was summoned. A gang of men with fire extinguishers were also called upon, as the explosion had set fire to the timber which supported the roof and sides, and this threatened danger to the men engaged in rescue work.

The following 15 men were injured and detained in hospital:—Joseph Muldowney, Birch-bridge, Newton Common; George Franklin, Grange Valley, Haydock; Arthur Pilling, Clipsley-lane, Haydock; George Hollis, Regent-avenue, Haydock; John Duffy, Clipsley-lane, Haydock; Francis Keenan, May-street, Golborne; Kenneth Forshaw, Park-street, Haydock; Thomas Maguire, Mercer-street, Newton-le-Willows; John Foy, Birch-street, Newton Common; Sidney Marsh, New Boston Cottages, Haydock; George Herbert Chick, Church-road, Haydock; Clement Elliott, Burley-street, Newton-le-Willows; William Molyneux, Clarence-street, Newton Common; William Conway, Atholl-street, Earlestown; James Clarke, Providence-street, St. Helens.

Mr. F. H. Lawson, the general manager, descended the pit, and Dr. Arthur Dowling of Haydock, with his assistant Dr. W. Bridge, a lady doctor, also went down and rendered assistance to the men who had been seriously burned by the explosion.

OBITUARY

SIR ALFRED FRIPP

Sir Alfred Downing Fripp, the eminent surgeon, died at his residence at Lulworth Cove, Dorset, during Tuesday night, at the age of 64. He was Surgeon-in-Ordinary to King Edward VII. and also to King George and the Duke of Connaught. A man of attractive personality, he made many friends in all classes of society, and was a great benefactor to children.

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 26

Cardinal Merry del Val died suddenly this afternoon after an operation for appendicitis. He was taken seriously ill at midday to-day, and was at once taken to a clinic, where he immediately underwent the operation. His heart, however, failed during the operation, and he never regained consciousness. The news of his death has come as a complete surprise not only to the public but also to many of his friends and colleagues in the Vatican. On Sunday last he had baptized the newly born great-niece of the Pope in Saint Peter's, and although he subsequently complained of not feeling well there was no reason then to think his indisposition serious.

*** Memoirs appear on page 19.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

FRENCH CRISIS

M. TARDIEU AGAIN CALLED IN

HELP PROFFERED BY M. POINCARE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 26

M. Tardieu, after a preliminary refusal, this afternoon accepted the invitation of M. Doumergue, the President of the Republic, to form a Government. To-morrow morning at half-past 11 he will return to the Elysée and inform the President of the progress of his negotiations.

Earlier in the day he had been offered the task and had refused. M. Doumergue, having conferred with the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate, at once sent for M. Tardieu. This was to some extent a departure from normal procedure, in that M. Tardieu had already refused to cooperate with M. Chautemps, but in view of the needs of the country and the very definite state of public opinion strict adherence to custom would have been pedantic. Yesterday's demonstration in his favour, both within the Chamber and among the general public, showed that the reverse organized by the *Cartel* had cost him nothing in personal prestige or the confidence of the country. He gave as the reasons for his first decision that "in view of the present political circumstances, and the fact that important international problems were in process of being dealt with, among them the Naval Conference, the organization of the Young Plan, the Geneva Tariff Conference, and the Saar negotiations, it seemed to him that M. Poincaré was more competent than anybody to form a Government on a wide basis." He added that if, as he hoped, M. Poincaré accepted the task he would be happy to give him his support.

M. Doumergue at once sent his car for M. Poincaré, who, however, informed him that it was physically impossible for him to accept. He explained that, although the doctors had declared him cured, his health still needed care, and he would be unable to go to London should the need arise. Nor was he willing to accept a portfolio in another Government, though if the President saw fit to summon M. Tardieu again, he, M. Poincaré, would be glad to assist him in forming it.

Thereupon M. Tardieu called upon M. Poincaré, and discussed the situation with him. In the afternoon he returned to the Elysée and informed M. Doumergue that he would accept. Therewith he at once began his negotiations for forming his Cabinet.

ATMOSPHERE OF CONFLICT

It is not quite clear how broad is to be the political basis of the proposed Government as to which M. Tardieu and M. Poincaré were agreed. The dramatic incidents which yesterday attended the fall of M. Chautemps's Coalition showed that there was a sharp line of cleavage in the Chamber which precludes the formation of a really stable Government. In the cooler light of this morning Deputies were readily admitting that it would be necessary for the groups to lift themselves out of the atmosphere of conflict, as otherwise there remained no alternative but a dissolution. For the time being all possibility of reviving the *Cartel* is out of the question. The division was a striking rebuff to the sort of naval limitation policy advocated by M. Blum and his section of the Socialist Party. It was also a reaffirmation of the policy pursued in London by M. Tardieu and M. Briand.

The *Cartel*, in fact, may be considered as having been abandoned until a fresh election shall have taken place. But a Government of the Right and Right-Centre would be equally at the mercy of the small groups that hold the balance. Some 25 Left Radicals, or about half the strength of this party, voted against M. Chautemps. So also did the Social and Radical Left under the leadership of M. Franklin-Bouillon. The last-named group of 16 Deputies formed part of the majority that brought down M. Tardieu's Cabinet. The fact that the one was defeated by only 15 votes and the other by only five shows where the cleavage lies and what elements have to be placated.

The fact that M. Tardieu realizes the necessity (and the possible difficulty) of forming a Ministry which will withstand the political storms of the immediate future is shown by a statement which he made in public this evening. M. Tardieu said that he would break off the work of forming his Cabinet fairly early to-night, and would enter to-morrow upon consultations which might be long, as he must "obtain a durable result, fully understood by public opinion." M. Tardieu added that he wished to form a broad Republican Union, from which he would exclude nobody, and that he would finish his task before the end of the week. He received an assurance of support from the Radical Left group in the course of the evening. At the same time, M. Tardieu will not easily obtain the support of the Radicals and Socialist-Radicals. M. Albert Sarraut said at a meeting of that group to-day that they could not enter a Government of which M. Tardieu was the leader, though they might enter a Government in which he held "a technical appointment."

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement* to-day is based on the first two volumes of Professor W. L. Renwick's complete edition of the works of Edmund Spenser. Among the books reviewed are Sir Richard Lodge's "Studies in Eighteenth Century Diplomacy," Mr. J. A. Spender's Life of Lord Cowdray, Sir James Frazer's "Myths of the Origin of Fire," the 10th report of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of Scotland dealing with Lothian, Mr. Stephen Gwynn's new Life of Sir Walter Scott, and translations of Herr Wassermann's book on Columbus and M. Raynal's Study of Modern French Painters.

WEST INDIES TEST MATCH

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 26.—The West Indies won by 289 runs with 15 minutes in hand. England's second innings total was 327, of which Hendren had scored 123. Constantine took five wickets for 75. —*Reuter.*

Details of the earlier play will be found on page 7.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Borax Consolidated.
British Assets Trust.
Great Western Railway.
B. Morris and Sons.
National Mortgage and Agency Co. of New Zealand.
Jeremiah Rotherham and Company.
Rubber Securities.

CONFERENCE TO CONTINUE

FRENCH ARRIVAL AWAITED

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

The London Naval Conference is to continue its work and it will remain, as at present, a Five-Power Conference. The whole position was discussed at a meeting in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons yesterday, when Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Stimson, Signor Grandi, and Mr. Wakatsuki were present, in addition to the French Ambassador, M. de Fleuriau. At the close the following official announcement was made:—

The heads of delegations now in London, with the French Ambassador, met in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons this afternoon to consider the continuation of the work of the Conference.

It was arranged, subject to the agreement of the French Delegation, that, as soon as the Conference is in a position to resume its full activities, the original programme of work will be continued. In the meanwhile the private conversations between the delegations are continuing and the work of the technical committees is making good progress.

It is the hope of the heads of the four delegations that the publication of an official statement of this nature will do something to dispel the mischievous reports which were circulated on Monday morning that the Conference was on the point of adjourning until 1935, and that Signor Grandi, who was then in Rome, might not return to London. When this report was reproduced in Rome Signor Grandi at once made arrangements to expedite his return to London, and was in fact back in this country some hours before he had intended in order to do his share in scotching the rumour. At yesterday's meeting of the heads of delegations, strong disapproval of the publication of such statements was expressed.

THE NEWS FROM PARIS

Before yesterday's meeting the French Ambassador called on Mr. MacDonald at 10, Downing-street and gave him the latest news of the French political situation. It was not then known that M. Tardieu had yielded to the request of the President to endeavour to form a new Ministry, but there was common agreement that everything should be done to keep the Conference in being and to reduce the inconvenience caused by the delay as much as possible. This view was afterwards endorsed by the heads of delegations, particularly when it became known that M. Tardieu might be back in London again at the beginning of next week.

The statement that the private conversations are continuing is of particular interest. It is understood that during the days which remain before a French Delegation is again at the Conference, the British, American, and Japanese Delegations will discuss their own particular problems, such as the Japanese claim to a ratio of 10—10—7 rather than a ratio of 5—5—3. Efforts will be made also to reconcile the programmes of requirements already put forward by the three Powers in order to expedite the filling in of the table of naval tonnage under the various categories. There will be discussions also between America and Great Britain on any points that may still remain outstanding in the interpretation of parity.

No definite decisions, however, will be taken during the next few days. Any agreement which is arrived at will be of a purely tentative character and will depend absolutely and entirely on its subsequent acceptance by the French and Italian delegations and upon its eventual inclusion in a Five-Power Treaty. The delegations desire to make this point clear in advance to dispel any idea that a Three-Power Pact is being negotiated or that decisions are being taken behind the back of France.

SUBMARINES

Two technical sub-committees are at work. The first is preparing a draft report on the question of special vessels which do not fit easily into any accepted category. One or two minor but somewhat controversial points have still to be cleared up, including an appropriate definition of a seaplane carrier. The second committee is discussing the question of redrafting the terms of the Root resolution on the humanizing of submarine warfare which was passed at Washington in 1922 but which has not yet been ratified by one of the Powers and is therefore inoperative. It is not known how long this task will take; but there is no suggestion that this body will take up the further questions of the total abolition of the submarine or the limitation of its size. In view of the strong opposition of France to the former suggestion it is felt that no steps whatever should be taken until a fully constituted and duly authorized French Delegation is again in attendance.

According to the so-called Root Convention the signatory Powers recognized the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating . . . the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of lives of neutrals and non-combatants, and agreed to prohibit the use of submarines as commerce destroyers.

MR. CHURCHILL'S VIEWS

Mr. Churchill delivered a speech on the naval position of the British Empire to the Navy League yesterday. He was in combative mood and strongly criticized the British Government for being "squeezable" and unsure of itself, while all the other countries represented at the Conference had a clear idea of what their safety or interest or prestige required. The other Powers were without exception preparing to increase the relative strength of their navies. Yet Great Britain was the only one to whom naval defence spelt national and Imperial existence. He could not understand how it was that the number of cruisers declared by the Admiralty to be the necessary minimum was now 50 instead of 70. The Kellogg Pact was no explanation, because it played no part in the technical question which the Admiralty was responsible for answering.

Mr. Churchill did not see why an agreement was necessary to affirm the intention of the United States to build a Navy equal to ours. British naval requirements ought to be fixed by ourselves. He did think, however, that it was a practical suggestion that the different delegations should table their programmes for the next five or six years in a spirit of neighbourly and sober good will.

A report of Mr. Churchill's speech is given on page 16.

MR. TAFT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26

A bulletin issued by Mr. Taft's physicians to-day announced that "the former Chief Justice is not so well as yesterday. He is gradually weakening. He suffers no pain, but his condition is more serious than at any time."

CRITICISM OF CONFERENCE

FRENCH ATTITUDE MAINTAINED

FEELING IN U.S.A.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 26

The interruption of the London Naval Conference by the French political crisis, together with earlier suggestions that the French attitude at the Conference threatened its success, has brought about an energetic reaction of French opinion, which denies that French policy, or lack of settled policy and stable representation, has in any way been to blame if the Conference has so far been disappointing.

The French case, broadly, is that any failure of the Conference will be the fault of those who called it, and that the French delegates, so far from obstructing the work of the Conference, have set an example to their colleagues of the way in which it should have been approached. The Conference, say the French, was ill-prepared and ill-managed from the start; and if it is now in danger it is to the faulty tactics of its managers that the danger is due.

The temporary overthrow of M. Tardieu and his colleagues, the argument runs, was no fault of theirs; at any rate, it had nothing to do with naval limitation; and the very hostility of M. Blum (who commands no majority) to M. Tardieu's demands goes to show that any Government which would survive in France to-day must continue M. Tardieu's naval policy. Hopes of a change are, therefore, chimerical.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ENDS

The supposed troubles of the Conference were caused (according to this view) by inadequate preparation and by the confusion in which delicate negotiations were begun. It was imagined in some quarters that the statement of certain general principles would be enough to acquire agreement on an equivocal basis, and that a preliminary Anglo-American agreement would automatically bring about a general settlement, whereas the most that such tactics could do was to serve Anglo-American ends. The discussion took quite another turn directly the French delegation placed it in its true light and on its real foundation. In a word, Mr. MacDonald, in seeking preliminary agreement with Mr. Hoover and afterwards bringing the other Powers to water which he could not make them drink, was going a long way round to arrive at the point where the abortive Franco-British compromise led Sir Austen Chamberlain.

That is the critical French view; and, though it may seem unpalatable and even cynical abroad, it meets with the approval of all but a small and at present inarticulate section of opinion in this country.

M. Blum in an article in the Socialist newspaper *Le Populaire* of yesterday makes it clear that the Socialists consider the French demands at the London Naval Conference to be excessive.

M. Blum implies that when they were first introduced M. Tardieu recognized the difference between absolute and relative needs. M. Blum and his Socialist colleagues assumed that France was to be content with relative needs in view of the existing guarantees. They have since discovered that the French Delegation under M. Tardieu considered that absolute needs were still required in spite of Locarno and the Kellogg Pact, and that it was prepared to reduce them to relative needs only if France were accorded still further guarantees of security. M. Blum considers that it is desired to pretend that security is still so ill-protected that a whole new system of guarantees must be introduced before France can depart from absolute needs. He indicates that if the French Delegation continues to insist upon these guarantees they will not merely wreck the Conference but will also put back the general disarmament conference indefinitely.

U.S. PESSIMISTS

STATE DEPARTMENT'S REJOINDER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26

The fall of the Chautemps Government had been regarded here almost as a foregone conclusion. As it is not believed that any change of Government in France could materially affect the French position at the London Conference, interest in Washington is concentrated solely on the question of how much further delay will be occasioned by the Cabinet-making in Paris.

The general lack of interest in the Conference during the week's adjournment has left a free field to the pessimists. The "Big Navy" group, and those who have lost all faith in the value of the Conference since the hope of reductions waned, continue to announce that "the Conference is doomed." The former insist that the French demands are in no way responsible for the failure, which they attribute to the British Government, on the ground that if the Conference had never been called at all there would have been no danger of a deadlock being reached. Mr. Washburn Child, former Ambassador to Italy, in an article syndicated by the Hearst Press this morning, declares that nothing whatever has been achieved except the probability of increased building, and calls the talk of parity "a fake," because of the superiority of the British mercantile fleet.

The period of adjournment has not, however, resulted solely in increased pessimism. There are very few who now expect that the Conference will achieve any large part of what the optimists originally hoped it might achieve; but there are signs in many quarters of a tendency to escape from the mood of exaggerated pessimism which followed the exaggerated optimism of the first weeks.

The *New York World*, in a leading article this morning on the present situation in London, says:—

In spite of the logic of this gloom, we do not believe the time has come to write the obituary of the Conference. . . . There is room for contessions at London. The collection of dogmas which has deadlocked the Conference can be interpreted flexibly and in a conciliatory spirit. That, without a doubt, is the wish of the great mass of voters in every country concerned, and if the delegations in London, having for a month worked in seclusion and out of contact with public opinion, would now summon the great mass of the public to their side, they could make concessions without the slightest fear of reactionary reprisals.

This leading article expresses the opinion of a large section which would like to see the Administration emerge from the long shadow cast over it by the Senate. As the *World* says, "Mr. Hoover is in trouble on every major question of his Administration. He needs, and he needs desperately, a positive success."

Mr. Hoover said yesterday that "this is no time for expansion of expenditures." His warning was directed chiefly to the sectional interests throughout the country which are pressing Appropriation Bills, involving increased expenditure, on behalf of local interests, but its applicability to the London Naval Conference is the subject of wide comment.

ENGINEERING ABROAD

INQUIRY SUGGESTED BY EMPLOYERS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Federation of Engineering and Allied Employers yesterday suggested to representatives of the engineering trade unions a joint tour of investigation into the working conditions and costs of manufacture in the engineering industries of foreign countries. The representatives of the unions were not able to do more than undertake to submit the proposal to a conference of all the union executives, but they signified their sense of the importance of the proposal by undertaking that the conference should be held without delay.

It is understood that the employers have in mind an inquiry by a comparatively small party, equally representing themselves and the trade unions, which would be able to move about freely and so carry through an investigation in the shortest possible time. They would also invite the Government to send a representative who would be able to draw independent conclusions.

The employers made the suggestion without going into details. In the first place the inquiry would be conducted in European countries, but no doubt it would be extended—and certainly so if the unions desired—to the United States. The desire of the employers is that those engaged in the engineering industry in Great Britain should have first-hand information, reinforced by observation, of the methods of working in other countries as a means of arriving at an understanding of the competitive power of Britain's rivals.

This suggestion was the reply of the employers to the request of the unions for arbitration on the claim for an advance of wages of 8s. a week or time rates and corresponding alterations of piece rates. The idea of arbitration was not entertained, but Sir Allan Smith, speaking for the employers, took note of the fact that the unions intended, if arbitration was refused, to ask the Government for an inquiry into the engineering industry like the inquiries that are being made into the cotton and iron and steel industries. In effect, Sir Allan Smith invited the unions themselves to cooperate in an inquiry of another kind—one that would reveal the differences between the engineering industry as carried on abroad and here.

OFFICIAL REPORT

An official report says:—

Sir Allan Smith dealt at some length with the unions' representation. He pointed out the present state of the industry and the difficulties experienced by the engineering employers in this country in competing with foreign firms, and suggested that before proceeding farther, and in order to arrive at the facts, the Employers' Federation and the unions should appoint a joint deputation to investigate, among other things, working conditions and costs of manufacture in foreign countries.

The union representatives retired to consider the proposal, and informed the employers that they were not empowered to give a definite answer at that juncture to Sir Allan Smith's suggestion, but they undertook to report it to a further full conference of the unions' executives to be held at an early date.

There have been one or two private commissions of inquiry into working conditions abroad, and in 1926 the Government appointed a commission of employers and trade unionists to investigate American industrial conditions. Lord Amulree (Sir William Mackenzie) was the president of that commission. This, however, is the first time that the organized employers in an industry have invited the unions to combine with them to carry through a joint inquiry by means of personal investigation.

SECOND COLONIAL CONFERENCE

MEETING IN JUNE

The Colonial Office yesterday made the following announcement:—

Following on the success of the first Colonial Office Conference, which was held in May, 1927, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided to summon a second Conference with similar objects and constituted on similar lines. The Conference will meet on June 23 next, and will sit for about three weeks. It will be attended by one representative each from as many of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories with which the Colonial Office deals as is practicable. It is hoped that in a large number of cases the Governor will be able to act as the representative of his territory; in other cases some senior official of the territory will be deputed.

The work of the Conference will fall under three main headings:—(1) Colonial development (under which is included the very important question of the working and application of the Colonial Development Fund); (2) the administration of the scientific and technical services; (3) the problems of Colonial administration in general.

The proceedings of the Conference will not be public, but a summary of them will be printed and presented to Parliament, as was done in the case of the previous Conference.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended February 15 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
Northumberland ..	311,700	49,300
Durham	834,100	142,100
Yorkshire	1,011,600	171,500
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales ..	416,800	91,300
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester ..	714,800	118,500
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	403,100	76,900
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	1,063,300	181,300
Other English Districts*	126,300	25,200
Scotland	727,300	101,800
Total	5,609,000	957,900

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

The output for the preceding week was 5,479,400 tons, and the number of wage-earners 957,300.

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

The Economic Advisory Council has begun work, and, it is understood, has appointed an Imperial Sub-Committee, of which Sir Arthur Balfour is chairman.

Sir Arthur Balfour was chairman of the Government Committee on Industry and Trade, 1924.

THE INVALIDS

The Duke of Buccleuch had a better day yesterday, and last night his condition was stated to show improvement.

There was no change yesterday in the condition of Lady Stradbroke.

POLITICAL NOTES

PART I. OF THE COAL BILL

TO-NIGHT'S DIVISION

Rapid progress was made with the remaining new Clauses of the Coal Mines Bill in Committee yesterday, and it is expected that the important division on the Liberal amendment to omit the word "production" from Clause I., and thus confine the schemes in Part I. to marketing only, will be taken about 7.30 this evening. Special whips have been sent out to the members of all three parties, and the division is likely to be a large one. The Liberals are hopeful that they will improve on their figures on the second reading, when 44 of their number voted against the Government. The total Liberal strength is 58. Three Liberal members who did not take part in the division last December—two being away and one declining to vote—will support the amendment to-night. The Liberal leaders believe that they will be able to count on nearly 50 of their followers. A number of Conservatives may be absent through illness, and it is unlikely that the party will muster as many votes—230—as it did on the second reading. The total figure expected is from 200 to 220. The full Government strength is 290, and so keen has been the Labour whipping that no member is likely to be unaccounted for. Last December the Labour Party either polled or paired its full strength. It is obvious that the division will be a close one, but a Government defeat is thought unlikely. Labour members, however, were declaring last night that a defeat on this issue would mean an immediate dissolution.

It is understood that the Conservative Standing Conference of Committees will to-day consider the resolution, passed by the Agricultural Committee of the party, urging the adoption of a policy for the stabilization of wheat prices and the prohibition of the importation of "dumped" cereals. Though no figure was mentioned in the resolution, there is reason to believe that the majority of members favour a stabilized price of 55s. a quarter. If Mr. Baldwin decides in favour of such a policy, however, he is not likely to bind himself in advance to any definite figure, as circumstances may change rapidly. As the Conservative leader has pledged himself not to impose a tax on food, members were pointing out last night that the adoption of a policy of stabilization must mean the granting of a subsidy in some form or other. It had originally been intended to await the report of the Agricultural Conference before making a definite pronouncement, but it is now felt that there should be no more delay in fulfilling the pledge which Mr. Baldwin gave recently at the Coliseum—that he would deliver a speech dealing entirely with agriculture. It is understood that this speech may be expected very soon.

The Conservatives intend to press the Government to give a day for an early and full discussion of the present position with regard to the control of Imperial wireless telephony. The statement of the Postmaster-General yesterday has, in the view of many members, made a debate inevitable, and fuller information than has yet been forthcoming will be needed to satisfy the Opposition. As it is probable that the debate on Mr. Snowden's silence on the future of the safeguarding and McKenna duties will take place next week, it is unlikely that the discussion on wireless telephony can be taken until the week after next.

The Cabinet at its meeting yesterday had under consideration the programme of business for the remainder of the Session. Though no decision was come to, it is understood that there was a strong feeling in favour of concentrating on those measures outlined in the King's Speech last summer. It may be noted that the Bill for raising the school-leaving age did not figure in the Speech.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy — THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD — 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi — THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT — 2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych — A NIGHT LIKE THIS — 8.15
Ambassadors — THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION — 8.30
Apollo — NINE TILL SIX — 2.30 & 8.30
Comedy — THE WAY OUT — 8.30
Court — HAMLET — 2.30 & 8
Criterion — MILESTONES — 2.30 & 8.30
Daly's — THIS WAY TO PARADISE — 8.15
Dominion — SILVER WINGS — 8.15
Drury Lane — THE SLEEPING BEAUTY — 2 & 7.45
Duke of York's — JEW SUSS — 8.30
Fortune — THE LAST ENEMY — 2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety — DARLING, I LOVE YOU — 8.15
Garrick — ALMOST A HONEYMOON — 2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket — THE FIRST MRS. FRASER — 8.30
Hippodrome — MR. CINDERS — 2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's — BITTER SWEET — 8.30
Kingsway — THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL — 8.15
Little — FRANKENSTEIN — 8.30
Lyceum — PUSS IN BOOTS — 2 & 7.30
Lyric — MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR — 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith — DANDY DICK — 8.30
Palace — DEAR LOVE — 8.15
Piccadilly — HERE COMES THE BRIDE — 8.15
Playhouse — DEVONSHIRE CREAM — 2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales — JOURNEY'S END — 2.30 & 8.30
Princes — A WARM CORNER — 2.30 & 8.30
Queen's — THE APPLE CART — 8.15
St. James's — MICHAEL AND MARY — 8.30
St. Martin's — HONOURS EASY — 8.30
Shaftesbury — THE MIDDLE WATCH — 2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic — THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS AND ANDROCLES AND THE LION — 2
The Old Vic — FAUST — 7.45
Vaudeville — FRENCH LEAVE — 2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's — THE CALENDAR — 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum — 2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire — 6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre — 3 & 8
Palladium — 2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace — 6.15 & 8.30

CONCERTS

Albert Hall — ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY — 8
Æolian Hall — MR. FRANK MERRICK — 8.30
Queen's Hall — EARLY ITALIAN MUSIC — 3
Wigmore Hall — MISS GABRIELLE JOACHIM, MR. SYDNEY NORTHCOTE — 3.30, 8.15

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace — 10 to 10
Olympia — BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR
Tussaud's — 10 to 10
Zoological Gardens — 9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra — JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK — 12 to 11
Astoria — FLIGHT — 12.45 to 11
Avenue — A COTTAGE ON DARTMOOR — 1 to 12
Capitol — HOT FOR PARIS — 12 to 11
Carlton — THE LOVE PARADE — 2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire — IT'S A GREAT LIFE — 12 to 12
Kensington — STUDIO MURDER MYSTERY — 2 to 11
London Pavilion — CONDEMNED — 2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion — DISRAELI — 2 to 11
New Gallery — ROOKERY NOOK — 1.30 to 11
Plaza — WHY BRING THAT UP? — 1.45 to 11
Polytechnic — STAMPEDE — 2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal — ATLANTIC — 12 to 11
Rialto — ISLE OF LOST SHIPS — 12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre — SUNNY SIDE UP — 12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli — HAPPY DAYS — 12 to 11

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-east or east, moderate or light; mainly cloudy; perhaps slight drizzle at times; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Probably unsettled, particularly in the West and North. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The attendance at the British Industries Fair at Olympia, which will close to-morrow night, reached the record figure of 16,943 yesterday. (p. 11)

The Navy Appropriation Account for 1928 shows a saving on the estimated expenditure and an increase in the receipts, which together give a surplus of £160,000. (p. 20)

Details of the reopening services to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral in June and July are announced. (p. 20)

An exhibition of mementoes and relics illustrative of Scottish Church history is to be on view during the meetings of the General Assembly in Edinburgh in May. It is hoped to make the exhibition the nucleus of a museum. (p. 20)

The Postmaster-General issued a statement last night on the Government's policy in regard to oversea wireless telephony. (p. 9)

The first day's sale at Christie's of the late Mr. Barnet Lewis's old French furniture and decorative objects brought £14,298. (p. 10)

The new Liverpool Sugar Exchange was opened yesterday by the Lord Mayor. (p. 26)

At the resumed sitting of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service yesterday evidence was heard on behalf of the joint committee of Customs and Excise Associations and upon the position of women. (p. 11)

Evidence was given yesterday by Sir William Graham Harrison, K.C., First Parliamentary Counsel, before the Lord Chancellor's Committee on the powers of Ministers of the Crown. (p. 9)

Details of the cadetships open for competition at the next Army entrance examination, which will begin on June 24, are published. (p. 20)

The Army Council has arranged 631 courses of instruction for the 12 months beginning April 1. (p. 20)

Lord Lloyd spoke on the religious position in Russia at a luncheon of the London Rotary Club at the Hotel Cecil yesterday. (p. 11)

At the Shire Horse Show yesterday the championship for colts and stallions and that for fillies and mares were both won for the third year in succession by Eaton Premier King and Lockinge Ridgeway Rose respectively. (p. 20)

Mr. J. H. Thomas discussed unemployment yesterday at the League of Nations Union Conference on "World Aspects of Unemployment," held at the London School of Economics. (p. 16)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Lord Chancellor read a letter from Sir Arthur Thring, Clerk of the Parliaments, announcing his resignation owing to ill-health. The Bishop of Southwark initiated a debate on housing conditions. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Postmaster-General announced the Government's decision on the question of the control of Imperial Wireless Telephony. Further progress was made with the Coal Mines Bill in Committee, the question of the duties of the proposed Commission and mine amalgamations being dealt with. (pp. 8 & 9)

Sir Robert Horne, speaking on "The Political Situation" at the Constitutional Club yesterday, described the economic unity of the Empire as an essential creed, and said that long and patient effort would be needed to overcome the formidable obstacles in the path. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

M. Tardieu yesterday accepted the invitation of the President of the Republic to form a Government. M. Poincaré had previously declined the invitation, on the ground of health, but he agreed to assist M. Tardieu in forming his new Government. (p. 14)

Cardinal Merry del Val died yesterday following an operation for appendicitis. (p. 19)

It was officially announced yesterday that a second Colonial Office Conference, similar to that held in 1927, would be summoned for next June. (p. 14)

Our Washington Correspondent telegraphs that the Acting Secretary of State yesterday deprecated the tendency to pessimism in regard to the London Naval Conference. French opinion is critical, and the view is expressed in Paris that a failure to reach agreement would be due to the authors of the Conference. (p. 14)

The Indian Chamber of Princes yesterday adopted a motion asking the Viceroy to take steps to secure that at least once in every three years the delegation to the League of Nations Assembly should be led by an Indian Ruling Prince. The Viceroy made a sympathetic reply, but pointed out that the choice of a Prince as leader would raise questions requiring careful consideration. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Queen visited the West Ham Central Mission, Barking-road, yesterday in connexion with the 25th anniversary of the Women's Meeting. (p. 11)

The Duke of York, President of the Industrial Welfare Society, presided last night at a banquet held at the Hotel Victoria to mark the completion of 11 years' work and to begin a new campaign for greater efficiency in factories and in the care of workpeople. (p. 11)

SPORT

Worcester finished Head of the River in the Torpid Races at Oxford yesterday. (p. 7)

The London Hard Court Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 7)

Newman made a break of 1,049 in his billiard match with Lindrum at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, yesterday. (p. 7)

The London Lions beat the Sussex Ice Hockey Club at Hove yesterday by 17 goals to three. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The New Conversion Loan; the Great Western Meeting; Cuban Railway's Traffic Loss; the Home and Colonial Report; the Nantyglo Iron Scheme; Peter Robinson's Profits; Friars Investment Trust Accounts; and the Work of the Prudential Assurance Company. (p. 21)

In Lombard-street loan rates showed little change but discount rates declined further to 3⅛-3 9-16 per cent. for three months bills. Foreign Exchanges moved against sterling in many cases, the New York rate falling to $4.85 31-32 and the Amsterdam rate to 12.12½fl. The Paris rate, however, was higher. Argentine dollars were cheaper. Gold rose ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.; silver declined 1-16d. to 19½d. (p. 22)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday a further rise took place in British Funds and other Gilt-edged securities. Markets generally were quiet and uninteresting, with the tone rather better for the speculative groups. Cables and Wireless stocks were weak. (p. 21)

OUTPUT AND PRICE

The House of Commons will begin to-day the detailed consideration of the proposals in the Coal Mines Bill for regulating the output and the price of coal. This part of the Bill is politically the most contentious. In the industry itself the principal cause of misgiving is the establishment of a Reorganization Commission with powers to arrange the amalgamation of undertakings notwithstanding the opposition of some—or even all—of them. The industry is afraid of the use that may be made of those powers. It is indeed easy to conjure up a perfect nightmare of alarms. Small but well-managed and prosperous concerns may lose their identity and their prosperity by forced submergence in a combine of which the level of efficiency is lowered by the inclusion of unprosperous units. Large and new undertakings may be saddled with the incubus of old and decaying properties. Or the relatively good may be grouped together and the relatively bad left helpless in an unequal struggle. A policy of unreason in the arrangement of amalgamations could easily make matters far worse than they are now. Nevertheless the policy of amalgamation, the formation of large units, capable of taking advantage of modern scientific methods and technique, is sound; and if soundly pursued should bring great benefits to the industry and to the nation. Obviously therefore the highest importance attaches to the *personnel* of the Commission, and to the principles laid down for its guidance. The Commissioners will have an enormously responsible task—none other than that of reshaping the whole structure of the industry, and in so doing of indicating the lines of its future development. They will arrange the new groupings, determining their composition and character and, at the outset, their relative economic position. Who is equal to the gigantic task of replanning an industry? MR. GRAHAM has apparently fixed upon the type of men, if not the individuals, whom he will choose. One will be an accountant, another a lawyer, two will be men well acquainted with the mining industry, and one will be experienced in public administration. On these five the task will devolve—these five assisted by technical advisers. At first, at all events, the five will not be expected to give their full time to the work—although their task is so tremendous. But in that fact there is perhaps the sign of an intention that the compulsory powers of the Commission shall be held in reserve and only used if the industry, knowing the mind of Parliament, should fail to act voluntarily on the lines approved. Such a sign—assuming that it has been read aright—should be well observed.

But amalgamations, suitably planned, are not the creations of a day or a summer; and the best will in the world would not succeed in remodelling the industry by groups without a protraction of the interval of acute economic difficulty that the marketing schemes of the Bill are calculated to relieve quickly. It is not necessary to have a passionate liking for the method of the quota to defend it in present circumstances as a means of giving the industry time and opportunity to set its house thoroughly in order. The quota system, left to itself, could be made to perpetuate the life of inefficient mines at the cost of the users of coal. But against such a misuse of the system safeguards can be devised, and if those incorporated in the Bill are inadequate they can be strengthened. The needs of the mining industry are urgent. They have been made more urgent, it is true, by the Government's decision to reduce the length of the legal working day. Yet apart from that, as the formation of voluntary marketing schemes has already shown, the necessity for a control of output, accompanied by a control of price, is essential if the industry is to recover its stability without passing through a crisis due to the excess of competition that is laying waste good as well as poor properties. Regulation is necessary. In its present state the industry is so hard pressed that it has no thought to spare for those larger reforms which are the true ways of re-establishing itself and of fulfilling its proper functions in the industrial life of the nation. It must have a breathing space, a period of respite in which it can recover and turn its mind to the reorganization that alone can assure its permanent well-being. The mining areas are the most dismal spots of industrial Britain. Large tracts of them unhappily deserve the description of devastated areas. They are, in their fierce struggle for existence, the enemies of one another; and an industry and its manhood decline together. For Parliament to deny that industry the opportunity to employ the readiest and the only immediately effective means of meeting a situation of emergency would be unstatesmanlike and injurious both to the industry which still employs one-twelfth of the insured population of the country and to the nation of which it is so important a part.

The speech of LORD CHURCHILL yesterday at the meeting of the Great Western Railway Company should help to allay some of the alarm which has been spread abroad by the critics and active opponents of the marketing schemes. If those schemes were inherently dangerous to our industrial welfare the railways would have most reason to fear them, first because of the increased cost of locomotive fuel, and secondly because of the decline of traffic that would result from injury to the manufacturing trades. LORD CHURCHILL, however, does not anticipate that regulation of the output of coal in accordance with demand will seriously affect coal traffic or that the price to the companies will be unduly raised. Nevertheless the House of Commons, while approving the schemes, should carefully examine the safeguards both for industry and for the private consumer. A most important safeguard, of course, is the proposal to limit the duration of the schemes which MR. GRAHAM himself will move. They are admittedly experimental and temporary; and they must justify themselves by their results—the results to the public as well as the results to the industry. Marketing schemes such as those of the Bill are not a new idea. It is new that they should be incorporated in an Act of Parliament and should thereby be made obligatory. Even the idea of legal compulsion is not entirely novel. The Lewis Committee on Cooperative Selling did not contemplate "anything in the nature of general compulsion," but yet recommended legislation "so that a minority of, say, 25 per cent. or less, calculated on a tonnage basis, can be compelled to come into a scheme for a district marketing organization backed by a 75 per cent. majority and proved to the satisfaction of a tribunal to be a scheme for the more efficient marketing of coal, consistent with the national interest and fair and equitable to all its members." Moreover the Lewis Committee gave its blessing to a co-ordinated system of marketing covering the whole country, but insisted that an organization of this kind could only be justified if the industry effected economies "not only in the marketing of coal but also in all phases of its production and transport." Marketing schemes only designed to give the coal industry, or any other, a comfortable protection would not be tolerated. On the other hand schemes that will give the industry the opportunity to improve its organization and its service to the community, and at the same time restore its economic health, are to the public advantage. The schemes of the Bill are not an end in themselves but a means; and no sufficient substitute for them has been suggested. Without the marketing schemes the Bill will fail of its purpose. That purpose is not narrowly bounded by the need for making provision for a shorter working day—a readjustment of hours over a fortnightly period will help there—but permits the industry, controlled by the coalowners, to regain the prosperity that private enterprise originally gave it.

Wireless and the Post Office

In the House of Commons yesterday the POSTMASTER-GENERAL announced the decision of the Government not to employ the beam stations leased to the Imperial Communications Company for conducting its wireless telephony services, but to concentrate instead upon its own stations at Rugby and Baldock. He also issued a statement, which is published in another column, giving reasons for that decision as recommended by a Cabinet Committee. In view of the highly technical nature of the issues involved it is clearly impossible for the layman to pass judgment on the respective merits of the system of communication employed by the Post Office and the Marconi beam. Nevertheless he may be pardoned for assuming that such a question can only be decided by a comparative test. Such a test has been invited by the Communications Company, but it appears that the Government—for reasons which are not on the face of them convincing—has refused it. According to the statement issued by the POSTMASTER-GENERAL the Government consulted two independent experts, whose report was presumably submitted to the Cabinet Committee and formed the basis of its decision. But neither the questions placed before these experts nor their actual replies are disclosed. Moreover the composition of the Committee itself hardly inspires much confidence in its impartiality—seeing that among its members was the POSTMASTER-GENERAL himself, who is virtually one of the parties to the suit. The attitude of the Post Office towards the Communications Company has notoriously been so obstructive that the verdict of such a tribunal must be regarded with a certain scepticism—at any rate until the full proceedings and the evidence submitted to the Committee have been published.

It appears from the Government statement that the efficiency of the Marconi beam is not denied. The Post Office short-wave system and the beam are declared to be equally efficient, but the former is apparently preferred (among other grounds) because the high aerials favoured by the Marconi system are needlessly expensive. Here again the layman will probably feel a certain doubt. What evidence is there that for long-distance communication the short aerial will prove equally effective? That is a question which must, of course, be left to expert decision—after a comparative test. Yet the Government does not intend to institute such a test, in spite of the fact that the MARCHESE MARCONI in his evidence before the Committee laid the strongest emphasis on the necessity of using large aerials. On the question of comparative cost the figures given in the Government statement also need much closer inspection. Finally, even supposing that on grounds of economy the Post Office were able to make good its case, is economy after all the one and only consideration? It is evident that in dealing with the subject of Empire communications much larger issues of Imperial policy are involved. The Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference rightly took the view that competition between cable and wireless telegraphy would be disastrous. Hence the unanimous decision—in spite of the opposition of the British Post Office—to set up the Communications Company under statutory control. Hence also the recommendation—explained away by the POSTMASTER-GENERAL in a piece of transparent casuistry—that the Post Office should lease the beam stations for its oversea telephony services. Is there any good reason for supposing that competition between the independent Post Office radio-telephony services and the wireless-telegraphy services of the Imperial Communications Company would be any less injurious to Imperial interests? The whole question clearly requires a much more judicious and impartial investigation, and MR. BALDWIN has rightly gauged the feeling of the public in demanding a full-dress debate. But even Parliamentary debate, however illuminating, is no guarantee against precipitate action. So important a matter of high Imperial policy should certainly be considered *de novo* by a Select Committee or by some other competent tribunal.

The Conference Goes On

The work of the Naval Conference is to continue, notwithstanding the prolonged absence of a full French Delegation, and the decision against any further official postponement of activities in London will be generally welcomed. There could be no certainty that within the limit of another intermission an end would be put to the political uncertainty which made necessary the withdrawal of M. TARDIEU and his associates, and in the meanwhile there remains an opportunity for definite progress which is not to be lost. The work of technical committees can in any case and in any circumstances go on; but on a plane above this the principal delegates in London should feel free to discuss, and if possible to reach provisional agreement upon, problems of immediate and special interest to them. The *communiqué* issued last night makes it clear that they will proceed with the understanding that their work is contributory to, and that its acceptability will be dependent upon, its ultimate inclusion in a five-Power treaty. In this way a middle ground has been taken between a second postponement, which would have been a mistake for many reasons, and the alternative error of continued formal negotiation by a group of Powers less in number than the full list. The objective of the Conference is still, as it must be, the conclusion of an agreement to which France and Italy, no less than the United States, Japan, and Great Britain, will adhere.

Sir Robert Horne's Speech

The careful speech delivered yesterday by SIR ROBERT HORNE was clearly designed as an attempt to keep the Unionist Party together in its outlook on Imperial economics. Whether it will have that particular effect remains to be seen—perhaps to be finally revealed in the chaos of a General Election—for the realities of the present attack on Unionism are hardly faced by SIR ROBERT'S extremely tactful presentation. The newspaper campaign in favour of what is called Empire Free Trade has ceased in these latter days to be the forward movement of a vanguard of enthusiasts in search of a great ideal. It has degenerated into the mere tactics of a group of wreckers directed in the main against the one political party to which that ideal is a matter of concern. SIR ROBERT is, of course, entirely right in seeing no sort of reason why those who believe in the consolidation of the British Empire should not all unite in working for that cause. That indeed is the only possible means by which so much as an approach can be made to it. But when he says that "no man would be so foolish" as to suppose that the cause can be won in a moment, he is attributing altogether too much wisdom to the public as they have lately been instructed by their self-constituted leaders. The simple truth, which they have still to grasp, is that if every man and woman in this island alone were to join the "United Empire Party" to-morrow the cause would be not one inch nearer to victory. On the other hand if any considerable fraction of them were to join it, in rivalry with the present Unionist organization, the one certain result would be to postpone indefinitely their hopes of a remedy for our present economic discontents. The new party could hardly win seats for itself, but it might well succeed in securing a certain number for Liberalism and for Labour.

For the rest the speech contains some admirable passages on the grotesque pretences of a "Free Trade" which creates unemployment in this country by tolerating unrestricted imports from countries with lower wage scales and lower standards of living: on the sound doctrine that economic principle disappeared altogether from the Free Trade system when our labour, but not its output, became protected; on the proved value of the Dominion markets; on the folly of dogmatizing about future dealings with the Dominions before the meeting of the Imperial Conference in the autumn; and on the practical working in their limited sphere of the Unionist expedients of preference and safeguarding. All this, in fact, is well worth reading as a clear exposition of the policy laid down the other day by MR. BALDWIN for the party to which SIR ROBERT HORNE belongs.

Industrial Good Will

The large and representative gathering addressed last night by the DUKE OF YORK at the dinner of the Industrial Welfare Society was a striking sign of the improvement which has taken place since the War in the relations between the management and the rank and file of industry. Much of this improvement is due to the influence of the Society and to the deep personal interest taken by the DUKE as its President in the success of its various activities. Its main object is to lead employers of labour to recognize that industry itself is responsible for the welfare of those whom it employs, and that with the help of their chosen representatives they should make it their business to organize every means by which it can be promoted. In some cases because of the effect of its efforts and teaching, in others because many employers have taken the same line on their own initiative, there are now large numbers of British firms in which committees consisting of directors, managers, and operatives are working together in a spirit of mutual cooperation to secure a greater measure of health, happiness, and contentment for the whole *personnel*.

That way lies the road to industrial peace and good will. In every factory it is essential to the prosperity of the enterprise that the human beings by whom the machines are controlled should be always in a condition to use their hands and brains and energy to the best possible advantage. Anything which hinders the maintenance of this condition—such as bad sanitary arrangements, the absence of proper ventilation, unnecessary exposure to the risk of accidents, excessive monotony, and the lack of proper intervals for rest—should clearly be eliminated. But welfare work in its highest sense means much more than this. It demands the making of all sorts of arrangements for leisure hours, chiefly in the shape of provision for social, physical, intellectual, and, as the DUKE pointed out in his speech, musical recreation. "I am convinced," he told his audience, "that in the long run the welfare of the worker leads to the welfare of the industry, and, in the end, to the welfare of the country as a whole." And because of the success with which the Society has proved the truth of his conviction, "I often wonder," he said last night, "why any firms are outside our membership."

PACT AND COVENANT

THE SANCTION CLAUSES

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S COMMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Philip Kerr has raised a question of great moment alike to the League and to this country. Is it desirable, he asks, that the Covenant should be so amended as to impose on members of the League the obligation to apply the sanctions provided for a breach of the Covenant to a breach of the Peace Pact where that breach is not at present covered by the Covenant? I gather that Lord Cecil thinks that it is; personally I share the view expressed by Mr. Kerr and *The Times* that it is not, and I ask your permission to give my reasons.

1. The Peace Pact in its present form is of American birth. Both the late and the present Administrations have made it clear that they place their faith in its high moral obligation and that the United States desires no sanctions and will accept no obligation to apply them. They may be right or wrong—that is not now the question; but it is surely undesirable that sanctions should be imported into the Pact by alteration of the Covenant of which the authors of the Pact are not signatories and that by this oblique method there should be created two classes of Pact signatories—those who are bound to apply sanctions and those who are not.

2. It is notorious that the sanction clauses of the Covenant were framed upon the assumption that all important nations, and notably the United States of America, would become members of the League. Their efficacy depends largely on the universality of their application, and the abstention, still more the active opposition, of the United States would render their effective enforcement impossible.

3. Wherever sea power was required for their enforcement, the greater burden would fall upon the British Empire as being the chief naval Power in the League. How great that burden would be is revealed by the fact that the nations which approved the Protocol of 1923 have not thought it worth while to proceed with it since the decision of his Majesty's Governments here and in the Dominions made it clear that the British Navy would not be available to enforce it.

4. The acceptance of naval parity with the United States and the reductions effected in our Navy in advance of international agreement make the assumption of such increased burdens particularly rash.

5. Lord Cecil appeals to experience. "Ten years of experience," he writes, "have shown us that on the whole the system of the Covenant works well." True; but, as Mr. Conwell-Evans has well shown in his history of "The League Council in Action," all its successes have been won by persuasion and moral pressure. In no single case have the sanctions been applied, and Lord Cecil has better reason than most of us to know the difficulty—perhaps the impossibility—of getting united action in support of Article XVI.

The more the League concentrates on the application of sanctions after war has broken out, the weaker it will be. The more it concentrates on the prevention of war, the greater success it is likely to obtain.

Prevention, not punishment, is its true line of advance, and its friends should work in the spirit of the missionary rather than of the hangman.

Yours obediently,
AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

2, Morpeth Mansions, S.W.1, Feb. 26.

MINERS' HOURS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On August 25, 1924, you kindly inserted a letter of mine in *The Times* on the subject of miners' hours, which dealt in some detail with the seven hours working day for the miners and pointed out the "boon of the long week-end." I now ask the privilege of saying a very few words regarding the present clamour of the miners to have their working day shortened by half an hour, which would mean that their opportunity of making a living for themselves would be restricted by law to seven and a half hours out of the 24.

Personally I hold the view that it is not worth the workmen's while to press for such a trifling change in the duration of time they are accustomed to spend below ground each day, especially as their occupation has been proved again and again to be unusually healthy. Such an interference with the usual routine of the day's work would mean that upwards of 5,000 winding engines would cease winding at 2.30 instead of 3 o'clock, incurring a considerable loss of output and consequent expense without any compensating advantage to the workpeople.

In my opinion a much more effective easement of the miners' avocation would result if the "baff Saturday," as practised in Northumberland and Durham, were adopted generally, so that the workmen would have one day holiday each fortnight when they need not don their working clothes. Any increased cost would be partly saved by less absenteeism.

Your obedient servant,
HENRY HALL.

Chester, Feb. 25.

PODSNAPPERY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—"Plus ça change plus c'est la même chose."

"We confess to all the sins of which we have been accused." (Soviet Proclamation.)

Miss Ellen Wilkinson in a newspaper interview:—"I have reason to believe that these rumours are invented by the capitalists for their own ends. Mr. Henderson and I are very much worried at the way in which the Free Churches have swallowed all this."	Mr. Podsnap (1864):—"I must decline to pursue this painful discussion. It is not pleasant to my feelings. It is repugnant to my feelings. I have said that I do not admit these things. I have also said that if they do occur (not that I admit them) the fault lies with the sufferers themselves. . . . The subject is a very disagreeable one. I will go so far as to say it is an odious one. And I——." He finished with a flourish of his arm, which added more expressively than any words, And I remove it from the face of the earth. ("Our Mutual Friend.")
Mr. Clynes at Merthyr Tydfil:—"I doubt if we can get the facts as to what is happening in Russia. I cannot believe the stories of physical persecutions, executions and deaths."	

It looks as though the line of succession of the famous gentleman is assured for the present.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR SOMERVELL.

THE SOVIET POSTERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The publication in a recent issue of *The Times* of posters used by the promoters of the campaign in Russia against religion will have served a useful purpose. These pictorial lampoons are so revolting in their conception and execution that it is not easy to examine their detail with any care. But he who runs can read the suggestion obviously intended to be conveyed by them, that the Christian teaching has been an asset in the hands of the brutal capitalist in his exploitation of the masses. No wonder the Soviet Republic is reluctant to permit the youth of Russia to read the New Testament, which in almost every page refutes this amazing insinuation. By what conceivable process of reasoning could the Sermon on the Mount be interpreted as the rich man's charter?

"The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, faith, meekness, temperance." This is the message of Christianity, and indeed, so far as I am aware, of most religions in this world. It is a message the very antithesis of everything that Bolshevism ever stood for. It is the message which those Russians who cling to the faith of their fathers despite contumely, persecution, and even torture, yet breathe from their "lesser Calvaries." The sympathy of every decent civilized human being of whatsoever faith or of no faith whatsoever goes out to them in their great tribulation unsparingly.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
EDWARD CADOGAN.

House of Commons, Feb. 25.

A PUPIL OF THE SOVIET

III.—BACK TO INDIA

OVER THE "ROOF OF THE WORLD"

(By Abdul Qadir Khan)

By the beginning of 1922, after six months' residence, we were tired of the repetitions of our specialized course, and requested that our examination should be held and that arrangements should be made for our return to India. The request was accepted, but on the eve of the examination I had a nervous breakdown and was sent to a sanatorium 10 miles out of Moscow.

I spent eight months recovering from my breakdown and had ample opportunity to study the life and conditions of the people of the countryside, such as would not have been afforded me in good health. The impressions then made were confirmed on my subsequent return to Tashkent, with fellow students, to

prepare for the journey back to India. The fear and fatalism that the peasants manifested regarding their condition and prospects were significant. I found the land workers hospitable and charming and in some respects they were frank, because they felt that in many respects the Indian and the Russian mind worked in harmony. Indeed they would say that *Ruskaya dusha* (the Russian soul) was just like that of the Oriental. They would tell me how much things had changed since October, 1917.

Although the big landlords were inclined to harass the moujiks, yet, as a class, they retained some measure of respect from the peasants, who had always looked to them for protection in various ways. The disappearance of these landowners on the confiscation of their property was in pursuance of the slogan "All lands for the peasant"; yet the lot of the moujiks seemed in no way improved. They never gave whole-hearted support to the system under which private enterprise and thrift were abolished, but, owing to the severe pressure of the new authority, they had to obey. It was the hostile attitude of the peasantry which led to scarcity of food supplies in 1921 and 1922, for they refused to work their lands to provide more than just enough to keep themselves and their families alive.

THE PEASANTS' PROPHET

The religious instinct is so deeply ingrained in the Russian peasantry that a certain superstitious reverence was shown towards Lenin. He was regarded more as an inspired prophet than a Communist leader. The fact was, the masses utterly failed to grasp the implications of the Soviet system. Hence Lenin was able to maintain an iron grip on the country. Any counter-revolutionary effort was crushed in the twinkling of an eye regardless of consequences. The least breath of suspicion was enough for a butchery to be ordered. "The safety of the revolution" was the slogan; in comparison with that human lives did not matter.

The chief obstacle to our return to India, to which the Russian authorities agreed, was the selection of a safe route. In Moscow we had been told that the journey *via* Western Europe would be impracticable owing to the blockade of the Western Powers. At Tashkent the Afghan Consul said he must refer our application for visas to Kabul. After some delay, the reply came that King Amanullah's Government could not allow us to pass through Afghanistan. Efforts were then made to obtain leave from the Persian Government to take the route *via* Enzeli, but again we were refused. So there was no alternative to the terrible journey over the Wakhan Pamir, and even then we had to take the risks of secret travel through Afghan territory.

We first passed through the beautiful valley of Farghana and visited the historic and once great cities of Samarkand, Kokand, and Skobeleff. Little or nothing of their past glory was left. The magnificent mosques and palaces of medieval times were neglected. The streets and streams of Samarkand, whence Timur went forth to conquer half the world, have lost their beauty, though the tomb of the conqueror and the famous observatory are still fairly well kept. The people are faithful Moslems, and the religious atmosphere in the cities I have named was very marked. It was not far from Kokand that in the mountains of Farghana the dissatisfied elements of the Turkis joined forces with the Basmachis to fight the Red troops, being later joined by the ill-fated Enver Pasha. He had found that the Communists were using him simply as a tool to force their system upon the Moslems of Central Asia. Although the Soviet authorities kept these developments secret, we could see that the inhabitants of this region were keenly watching the course of events. The Red Army had many strong military posts here, with heavy and light artillery and aeroplanes in Skobeleff, which, next to Tashkent, served as the great military centre for the Red troops controlling the Eastern frontier of Turkestan.

Osh, at the foot of the Pamirs, is the railhead and transport, food, and military centre controlling the passage to the Russian Pamir outposts. When we reached Osh the Basmachis had been defeated and Enver Pasha slain, and the Soviet authorities were seeking to consolidate their power in Central Asia with the help of the local Communists. It was pathetic to see peoples who once formed the conquering armies of Timur and Ghengiz Khan no longer alive to the political issues of the day. Russian rule and their own fatalism have made them a negligible element in any scheme for the overthrow of Bolshevist rule in Central Asia.

IN KASHGARI DISGUISE

We had to wait some weeks at fertile Osh, and the time was made pleasant for us because, after the sparse monotonous diet of Moscow, we could enjoy to the full the fruits and fresh food, the white bread and meat which were obtainable in abundance. The authorities decided to send us through the Pamirs in company with the drafts for relief of the Red Army on the Russian frontier. It was now November, and the passes were already filled with snow; but we recked little of the dangerous journey through the most difficult passes in the world, on account of our desire to see our country once more.

We were each given gold coins with which to buy horses and other equipment for the toilsome journey over the Roof of the World. It was decided that we should be disguised as Kashgaris, wearing big woollen headgear and long fur coats, with woollen boots as a protection from the

snow. The Red Cavalry reliefs consisted of 200 men and five officers, led by an ex-Colonel of the Tsarist Army, who was under the orders of a Commissar. The latter was the real power of the expedition and had his staff of civil officers. We had a medical staff, headed by a naturalized German doctor, who was accompanied by his wife. The force also escorted the new Governor of the Pamirs, whose conversation showed his keen interest in Oriental affairs and particularly in the course of events in India.

Leaving Osh early in November, we had 18 days' hard journey through the lonely deserts and glaciers of the Pamirs to reach Khorog, 350 miles distant. Through all this time we neither washed nor shaved, and when we entered Khorog we could hardly recognize ourselves in the glass. The caravanserais of Tsarist days had gone, and we had to sleep under the stars in frightful cold after hard marching all day long. The supply of rations was poor and insufficient. A few pieces of black bread and a little sugar were all we could get. Owing to the absence of fuel in these desolate regions, we could cook no meat, and early in the morning a glass of Army tea made of apples was the best drink obtainable. The ordeal of this memorable journey over glaciers 16,000ft. high brought us face to face with death again and again. More than half the horses and many camels succumbed to the hardships of the journey, and two soldiers lost their lives. A typical scene during the journey was when one night, near the Kara Kue, facing the high glaciers, we found that snow was falling. In the morning all of us were covered thick with snow, and the night had been one of great misery for the animals.

WHERE FRONTIERS MEET

At Khorog a Russian officer, who had been in the Intelligence Department in Tsarist days and had later joined the Red Army, was instructed to assist us in crossing the Afghan Pamirs to enter India. Khorog is a well-equipped military post not far from the area in which the frontiers of Russia, China, Afghanistan, and India meet. The inhabitants are mostly Khirgiz, and there are also a few Tajiks. This little valley is very fertile and is made the more so by irrigation. As the route through Ishkashim Pass was not safe, being closed by snow, it was decided that we should take the Wakhan route. In four days we reached Kala Panja, the last Russian outpost, where after a day's rest the Red Military Commander gave us a warm send-off.

With the help of a Kashgari guard we crossed the Afghan border in darkness, exposed to the bitter cold of a November night. The villages, and therefore the direct route, had to be avoided lest we should be captured by Afghan sentries or exposed to the tender mercies of marauding tribesmen. The Afghan outposts on the southern side of the Pamir were not guarded so efficiently as the Russian, but our difficulty was to avoid the dogs nearing our footsteps and calling attention to our presence by barking. One of my companions, who was suffering from cold and cough, had to be gagged with a piece of cloth for his own safety as well as ours. On our way we passed near the source of the Oxus and then climbed higher and higher until, after two nights' journey, we reached the Baroghil Pass (12,450ft.). Here the guide left us to find our way along a road covered with deep snow, but in due course we reached the Chitral boundary at the southern end of the Pass and called upon the Mehtar's border officer, who was quietly sipping green tea in a lonely little house.

In Chitral, which we reached after a rapid journey through Mastaj, we were received by his Highness the Mehtar, and were finally handed over to the British Political Officer. It is clear that the authorities in India knew for weeks that we were making for the Indian frontier. The Political Officer showed no surprise at our arrival by a route well-nigh impassable in winter. He said the Intelligence Department had issued instructions regarding the possibility of Russian agents entering from that side of the border. We were to go to Peshawar, where the authorities would decide our fate.

PESHAWAR GAOL

Escorted by the Border Militia we rode on mules and reached Malakand in four days from Chitral. On the following day the police took charge of us and brought us to Peshawar gaol. In common with seven other Moslem students I was detained in custody for six months on a charge of conspiracy. The hearing attracted some attention in the Press as the "Moscow Conspiracy Case." We were charged with taking part in a conspiracy to deprive King George of his rule in India. The evidence against us was poor. It could not be proved that any act of conspiracy had taken place or that we had shown any desire to work as agents of the Bolshevists. The witnesses were mainly from the Muhajirin who had returned from Central Asia. In my own case, counsel for the prosecution admitted that I had suffered much from ill-health and had shown no enthusiasm for Communist propaganda during my stay in Russia. I was acquitted by the Session Court in May, 1923. In my judgment the police were negligent in keeping us six months on a charge which could have been quickly investigated under the special procedure laid down in the Frontier Province Regulations.

From the day I left Kabul to enter Russian territory I had been a creature of circumstances rather than master of my own fate. The many hardships I endured were not too great a price to pay for the knowledge I obtained from within of Bolshevist rule. I had received the most convincing proofs that Communism is contrary to the teaching of Islam and wholly unsuited to the life and mentality of India. The experiences I have described brought to me the strong conviction that it is not by Marxian revolutionary experiments that Indian progress and contentment will be secured, but by the steady development of those liberalizing forces to which the British Government is pledged and the maintenance of those principles of justice and right which we have been taught by our contact with Western civilization.

I am convinced by the experiences I have related that the way for India is to link her cultural development with all that the West has to teach of modern science and progress. Communistic doctrines, alien to the national characteristics of India, both Hindu and Moslem, cannot solve the great problems now before us. It is by her ready and equal association with the West that India can promote the happiness and peace of the world and play the great role in the progress of humanity for which she is equipped by her wonderful past.

(Concluded.)

Previous articles in this series appeared in *The Times* of Tuesday and yesterday.

SOLDIER RESCUED FROM CLIFF AT DOVER

After spending four hours on the face of the cliff at Dover, a soldier, who had attempted to climb down from the top, was rescued late on Tuesday night by members of the Royal Naval Shore Signal Service and local police. Another soldier who was with him had succeeded in reaching the foot of the cliff, and at once sought help. He was able to show exactly where his comrade was waiting on a ledge of the cliff, unable to move either up or down. After being rescued by means of ropes, the man fainted from exhaustion and exposure.

ECONOMIC UNITY OF EMPIRE

SIR ROBERT HORNE'S HOPE

AN ESSENTIAL CREED

Sir Robert Horne gave an address on "The Political Situation" at the Constitutional Club yesterday afternoon. Mr. P. J. H. Hannon, M.P., presided.

SIR ROBERT HORNE, after referring to the persistence of unemployment after many years of palliative effort and the depressed state of the great staple industries of the country, said that at first we consoled ourselves with the reflection that our misfortunes were due to the lack of consuming power in the world after the War. That consolation was no longer open to us. The export trade of the world had increased by 20 per cent. over pre-War figures, but we, who depended more than any other country upon exports, enjoyed only 83 per cent. of the amount that was ours in 1913. All around us were signs that we were making no headway, and in some cases were falling back. There were several factors which had contributed to this situation, and equally there were several remedies which must be adopted if we were to surmount our difficulties. Sir Robert continued:—

"Making the best estimate I can of the trend of public opinion I am certain that the great majority of the people of Britain have come to the conclusion that it is absurd to be devising artificial and expensive methods of employment for those large numbers of workmen whose only reason for being unemployed is that masses of goods of the kind that they can make are being freely imported from countries which have lower wage scales and lower standards of living than we allow here. Instead of spending £70,000,000 a year of public money on the maintenance of unemployed people, in addition to other sums on relief works, it would obviously be more economical to set up some defence of our employment by import duties on competitive foreign products and so give to many of our people a fair opportunity to obtain work at their accustomed trades.

THE SAFEGUARDING DUTIES

"It is true that such import duties would be in conflict with the practise of free trade, but when, instead of leaving able-bodied unemployed workmen to their economic fate, the State undertook to make a substantial provision for their maintenance, it destroyed whatever logic there was in the free trade system. The question then ceased to depend on economic principle and now involves only a balancing of accounts—does it cost the country more to preserve their legitimate jobs for the workmen or to maintain them in idleness? In arriving at a conclusion on that question it is necessary to bear in mind not only the saving to the country in unemployment pay, but also the revenue which accrues to the Exchequer from profitable business and from the extra amounts spent by employed workmen as compared with those that are idle. And there is another consideration of inestimable importance—there is the gain to the country in the self-respect of its people. With the example of every other country in the world before our eyes as well as our own experience in connexion with the safeguarding duties, can any reasonable person doubt on which side the balance must descend?"

Three significant circumstances, Sir Robert Horne stated, had created a great change in opinion. "In the first place the fact that every foreign country of importance protects its employment and its markets has brought home to our people the reality of our defenceless position. I observe that the other day a free trade deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer demanded the withdrawal of our humble safeguarding duties on the ground that we ought to give a lead to the rest of the world. They seem to be entirely unconscious that we have been giving that lead to the world for 70 years and that nobody has followed us.

"In the second place, trade unionists are realizing to an ever-growing extent the acute contradiction between their principles and those of free trade. Every square yard of cotton or woollens, every billet of steel imported into this country, in reality imports foreign labour to defeat our own, at wage rates which the trade unions would not countenance here. No trade unionist can utter two consecutive sentences in favour of free trade without demolishing his own intellectual foundations.

"In the third place, the experience we have had of safeguarding duties has exposed the futility of free trade predictions and the falsity of free trade fears. These duties have not raised prices: they have not injured, but have helped, export; they have not weakened, but have fostered, enterprise; and the injury that has been caused to employment by the mere threat of their withdrawal has given a convincing demonstration of the benefits which they confer upon the industries to which they have been applied. By extending similar safeguards to other needful occupations more service can be rendered to employment in this country than by any or all of the expensive expedients hitherto tried or now being adopted, and that by a process which, instead of discarding the acquired aptitudes of our workmen, preserves and turns to account the skill which they possess in their own avocations. On this issue I feel sure that the majority of the electors are now solidly behind us."

EMPIRE TRADE AND THE U.S.A.

Sir Robert, continuing, said that there was one comforting element in the statistics—the record of our trade with the British Dominions and Colonies. Our exports to them had increased while they had been declining elsewhere. The Empire took approximately 45 per cent. of all our exports and 49 per cent. of the most important part of them—namely, our manufactures. Australia and New Zealand, with 10,000,000 inhabitants, bought from us approximately £75,000,000 worth of goods in the year, which was more than was bought from us by France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal taken together. But it should not be forgotten that we kept this trade, not on merits but on the substantial preferences which were granted to us in these markets.

Already even in these friendly regions we were being injuriously affected by the menacing rivalry of the United States of America, who had been making gains in them as in other parts of the world at our expense. The portent of America with half the gold of the world and five times our annual income had set the statesmen of the Continent of Europe thinking. Small wonder was it that the idea of a United States of Europe had emerged and was taking shape, as an equipoise to the formidable economic power on the other side of the Atlantic. The project was discussed at an Economic Conference at Geneva in 1927 and was still under review by a Committee of the League of Nations.

NEED FOR A POLICY

"It is clear that these questions are of vital moment to Great Britain. Have we a policy in relation to them? Our delegates have attended these conferences. Has any party a clear conception of where we are going in this matter? Are we prepared to become a member of a European Zollverein and cut adrift from the Empire, or are we not? And if not, what is our policy to be? This is not a matter which you can leave to chance. You may wake up to find that by delay and the flow of events you have become committed to a course of action which puts you out of court with your Dominions, whose markets are vital to you. Take the question of what is euphemistically called a tariff truce. It is as absurdly named as if a body of sportsmen about to shoot a rabbit warren were induced to agree to fire only the number of cartridges which they used the year before and called the arrangement a truce for the rabbits. From whereso ever this ingenious suggestion came, the President of the Board of Trade and the Government are supporting it, while the Dominions have all rejected it and refuse to have anything to do with it. Shall we find ourselves yoked with Europe in this matter and at odds with our own people? It is surely a vital necessity to come to serious conclusions now as to what our course is to be."

Sir Robert Horne referred to an article in the *Economist* of July 20, 1929, as giving succinctly the point of view of those who differed from them on Imperial economic relations. This contended that, as free trade within the Empire was impossible, and we could not become part of a European combination because that would break up the Empire, "the policy which would serve us best is to encourage economic agreement between European States so long as it is on the basis of low and not high protection and has no aggressive objective." Sir Robert commented:—"So this is the result at which we arrive. We are to remain detached economically from the other members of the British Commonwealth—for even Imperial preferences are anathema to the free trader—and we are to be confronted by tariff walls in a united Europe as well as in America. With our open shores exposed to the mass production of two continents, and aided by no friendly fiscal arrangements with our Dominions, what, I ask you, would our fate be? Nothing but disintegration and disaster."

He refused to accept the view that it was impossible to consolidate the Empire into one economic unit. It was amazing to him that people who could talk optimistically of the prospect of setting up a Zollverein in Europe should so readily despair of uniting Britain economically with her Dominions. The problem of the Empire was child's play compared to the problem of Europe. Let us see if it was not possible for us to accomplish what America had done. We had every inducement to make the attempt. If it should prove to be within our power the future, now somewhat dark, would become full of brightness and hope. The opportunities available to us were illimitable. We, in these little islands, formed the centre of a marvellous community of nations that had, in the main, sprung from our soil. It was scarcely possible to exaggerate the vastness and variety, the riches and potentialities of the lands, stretching through all the seas, that were occupied or controlled by men of our race.

LONG AND PATIENT EFFORT

No man would be so foolish as to think that the economic unity of the Empire could be accomplished in any short space of time. It would take long and patient effort to overcome the formidable obstacles that lay in the path, and to make the innumerable arrangements and adjustments that would be necessary. At best, the process of reaching common ground could only be of the most gradual character. That was the price we had to pay for the Little Englandism of the last century. But it was of supreme importance now to recognize where our port lay and to steer for it. In this way we might be able to prevent further impediments growing up which would obstruct the furtherance of our purpose, as well as to make a start in its realization. If the trend of world events had been sufficiently appreciated by the people of this country 50 years ago, if the country had acted on Lord Beaconsfield's view that economic arrangements with the Colonies should accompany political adjustments, how greatly the position of the Empire would have been improved and strengthened to-day. The United States with all its wealth and prosperity could not have equalled the might and power of the British Empire.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Such a prospect was still open to us if we set ourselves to achieve it and could enlist our brethren oversea in this high enterprise. The first step seemed to him clear. In connexion with the tariff policy with which he dealt in the first part of his speech, we could take our own decisions and frame our own policy. In regard to the economic arrangements of the Empire, on the other hand, we could do nothing by ourselves—we must have the cooperation of the Dominions. An Imperial Conference was to be held in London in the autumn, which afforded the opportunity for the first advance. There had been much talk recently about lines of political action which were to be regarded as taboo. He could not think that this meant that any subject of interest should be ruled out at the discussions of the Imperial delegates. There was, he understood, to be a conference of business men of the Empire parallel with the conference of politicians. He hoped most earnestly that they would not be hindered in their investigations by any hampering idea that there were certain things which politicians on the one side or the other regarded as politically impossible. He trusted that they would, on the contrary, examine into every practicable method of improving and strengthening the Empire trade, whether it involved preferences here on Dominion goods, or a readjustment of Dominion tariffs, or duties in Britain on foreign products, including what were commonly reckoned as foodstuffs; and that they would give us a business judgment on all such questions, unprejudiced by domestic political considerations here or elsewhere. When we had their reports we should know something of the Dominion attitude at first hand, and we should be in a much better position to decide what it was feasible to put into a programme for the next election.

In the meantime he did not see why Unionists should be divided and herded off in separate pens. He was sure that they would all wish to help in establishing the Empire as an economic unit—and the sooner the better. But why should they go to an election—if one should come before September—pledged to taxes on foreign food until it was known that the Dominions were ready to meet us with some suitable arrangements as to our manufactures? And why, on the other hand, should they declare at this moment against duties on foreign food when there might be compensating advantages available to us which would demonstrably put out of the question any danger of an increase in the cost of the food of the people?

There was room in the Unionist Party alike for those who awaited the evidence that the Dominions would concede the anticipated counterpart in return for our adoption of duties on foreign food, and for those who, with robuster faith, embraced the food duties and believed that they could call forth the desired results. There was no just reason for opposing the one section or ostracizing the other. He himself was persuaded that if, as he fervently believed, there reigned in our breasts and those of our brethren overseas the compelling vision of a truly united Empire, there was nothing to prevent an economic system from being gradually built up between us which would more and more approximate to a complete economic unity, with sacrifices to none, and with surpassing benefit to all. Were he forced to surrender that essential creed he would succumb to the belief that the day of Britain as a Great Power in the world was done. In the conviction that the future contained for us, under Providence, still greater power and wider influence, he looked forward hopefully to well-informed discussion between the various sections of the Commonwealth to elucidate the relevant facts and initiate the necessary plans.

SIR H. PAGE CROFT AND NEW PARTY

PLEA FOR COOPERATION WITH CONSERVATIVES

SIR HENRY PAGE CROFT, speaking at a mass meeting of women Unionists at Kingsway Hall yesterday, said that while he did not believe that absolute free trade within the Empire was possible, he was certain that a policy with similar results could be achieved with reciprocal preference.

While not advocating duties on foreign foodstuffs as part of an immediate domestic policy, he was convinced that we must keep a free hand on this subject so that we were not debarred from negotiating a real Imperial trade policy which might prove the true solution of unemployment.

The future was largely in the hands of Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook. If they were sincere and believed that the policy which they were advocating meant the salvation of the British Empire, then they could be relied upon actively to continue their educational work without splitting the votes of those who believed in safeguarding and Imperial preference.

The Conservative Party had travelled nine-tenths of the road with Lord Beaverbrook, and its present position was far in advance of that reached by Lord Rothermere only a month ago. Why then, for the sake of the cause, could they not cooperate with the Conservative Party, which alone was likely to be able to carry out this policy, the victory of which was assured with their help? If, on the other hand, the folly was committed of running candidates against those who were sound on safeguarding and Imperial preference, the result must be confusion and might mean the return of a Socialist Government which would put an end to the hopes of all of them.

He begged Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook, and the Conservative leaders also, to remember that the cause was greater than the man, that the country was greater than the cause, and that upon the British Empire depended the continuance of Britain as a first-class Power.

A resolution was unanimously adopted placing on record unabated confidence in Mr. Baldwin as leader of the Conservative Party and assuring him of continued loyalty and support.

LADY RICHARDSON, moving the vote of thanks to Sir Henry Page Croft, said that all of them were Empire crusaders, but it was not right for candidates to be put up against those of the Conservative Party.

THE CANCELLED MEETING AT TWICKENHAM

SIR JOHN FERGUSON, M.P., speaking at Hounslow last night, gave the reason for his cancelling a meeting at Twickenham on Monday at which Lord Beaverbrook was to have spoken on Empire Free Trade. He said that "taking everything into account, and not wishing to do harm in any way," in order to preserve his right of being the Conservative representative for Twickenham, he thought it in the best interests of every one that they should not hold the meeting. The announcement of the formation of the new party came to him and his supporters as a thunderclap. He added that Lord Beaverbrook would go down to Twickenham later, but not under the auspices of the Conservative Association.

MR. J. H. THOMAS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

DANGERS OF PESSIMISM

The League of Nations Union Conference on "World Aspects of Unemployment" was continued yesterday at the London School of Economics.

MR. TOM SMITH, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Ben Turner, Secretary of the Mines Department, said that what with overproduction, new methods of production, amalgamations, and rationalization, there was a serious problem in the mining industry that had got to be tackled. In his opinion there were at least 200,000 mine workers who would never work underground again. Owing to the nature of the work in some of the coalfields nowadays men of 50 and over were of no use. Young, strong men were wanted because the conditions underground to-day were so keen. If we were going to have this amalgamation and rationalization we had got to have some financial provision for dealing with displaced labour. There ought to be in the mining industry an adequate pensions scheme.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, the Lord Privy Seal, speaking in the afternoon, dealt with unemployment. He said he had had thousands of suggestions and heaps of criticism and abuse, but he was still waiting for these people to come down from the sky to the earth and say, "This is what ought to be done, and do it now." Fortunately there was no country that interested itself so much with the social side of human life as this country, and in spite of all criticisms levelled against us there was no country in the world whose standard of social service and regard for what we called human standards was within measurable distance of our own.

It was necessary to keep this in mind because there was a tendency to magnify and exaggerate our difficulties, which, while understood among ourselves, were often misunderstood and misrepresented by the outsider. There were no statistics in any country in the world that gave such a reflex of the position in that country as existed in this country.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT

Who would dare to-day to give a figure for the unemployed problem in America? No one; yet it was no exaggeration to say that from the information that could be collected the unemployment figure in America was nearer 5,000,000 than 4,000,000. Germany, on December 31 last, had, according to their statistics, nearly 3,000,000 unemployed, and Italy about 1,000,000.

We were always talking about our problem as if we were the only country with difficulties of that kind. He knew of nothing more damaging and more calculated to cause misrepresentation than the presentation of our own figures. The figures which would be declared on the following morning would show roughly 1,500,000 unemployed persons. That was an increase for this week of 4,000 over last, but incidentally it was a decrease of 107,000 over the corresponding period 12 months ago.

He wished to see the unemployment problem placed in its true relationship to the economic position. "How many people in this audience," he asked, "will realize when they see the figure to-morrow morning of 1,500,000—will for a moment understand that 750,000 out of that number were working less than a month ago, and will be working within the next month? Folks generally picture an army of 1,500,000 continuously out of work, always struggling for a job. It would be a mistake to minimize these figures and I am the last to say anything that would convey the impression that I was not fully alive to the evils of the problem. But I have refused to measure the problem purely from the standpoint of a financial balance-sheet." He knew the figures of the actual cost but those were nothing compared with the demoralization of character in the unemployed people.

Anyone after two moments' consideration must know very well it was not a temporary problem. Why were we suffering at this moment? There were world causes and there were national causes. When he came into office he found a high Bank rate, and later a City crisis. These were incidental things, but there was a world situation taking place which had more bearing upon the unemployment problem than anything else. "I want to see," he continued, "how far I can, with Government help, drive, and assistance, deal temporarily with the temporary phases of the situation, but all the time keeping in mind that if I add to the dead weight debt of the country I will render it more difficult in the future to compete with those that are competing against us." A long-range policy was essential. "Nothing has contributed more," he said, "to my difficulty at this moment than the pessimistic feeling abroad. The most amazing thing is what a contributory factor in a hundred and one ways the lack of confidence is.

"While I have never attempted to minimize the difficulties, while I have never painted it other than black, I do feel that we are overdoing the pessimistic side of it. I do not despair. I think the bottom has been realized. There are many factors which justify me in saying that. Our industry is alarmed. Our industry, for some reason not understandable by me, thinks that this Government is entirely unmindful both of the industrial difficulty and the consequences of some foolish action. Need I say that we who have specially to represent the great masses of this country are not only not unmindful of our responsibilities, but we know that in any crisis or difficulty the first people to suffer are the working classes themselves. We are certainly not unmindful of our responsibilities in that matter. We are not unmindful of our national interests." He asked them to drop this pessimism.

MR. W. LUNN, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies and chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, presided over a discussion on "Resettlement by Countries." He said the introduction in January last year of the £10 ocean rate to Canada had increased the flow of migration from this country to Canada in the first year by about 40 per cent.

The conference adjourned till to-day.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND ON UNEMPLOYMENT

HIGHEST FIGURES FOR LAST SEVEN YEARS

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, M.P., addressing the Unionist Canvassing Corps, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday, on unemployment, said that the Lord Privy Seal was just acting as a smoke screen for the general activities of the Government whose policy was intensifying the evil, and was, to a great extent, the cause of the immensity of the problem to-day.

Critics had charged the last Government with not taking active steps to remedy the problem, but it had been left to the present Government to take active steps to intensify it. The unemployment figure published that day was the highest for the whole of the last seven years.

Mr. Thomas asked the voters to wait to compare the figures of unemployment in mid-February with those of the same time last year. Despite the fact that it was not a fair comparison, because the hard frost held up work for every one in the building trade last year, the figure that day was 65,000 higher than it was at the same time last year. He believed that the greatest cause of unemployment at the present moment was nothing else but a lack of security and confidence that now existed in this country. Until people knew what burden of taxation was coming they did not know what they could afford.

They were told that one of the solutions of the unemployment problem was relief work, dealing with which a White Paper had been promised by the Lord Privy Seal, but had not yet appeared. But relief works, if they were carried out on a big scale, were a great delusion. The moment you had to give bribes to any local authority to carry out a piece of road-making which it would not otherwise have done, it was a piece of relief work. The disadvantage of the so-called "relief" work was that it provided no employment for women, and very little for skilled men in their own trades.

LUTON FACTORY FIRE

SIX BODIES RECOVERED FROM THE RUINS

A large crowd yesterday watched the search for the victims of the Luton hat factory fire. The searchers, whose work was done with the risk of danger from walls collapsing, started at dawn, and at midday the body of a young woman was found in 4ft. of water in the basement. Shortly afterwards two more women's bodies were found, and in the afternoon the body of Edward Hucklesby was recovered, badly disfigured. Reinforcements were called in, and at dusk the last two bodies were found.

The remains are so mutilated that identification will be very difficult. The bodies, together with jewelry and clothing found, were taken to the mortuary to await the inquest on Friday afternoon.

The condition of Amos Punter and Arthur William Hare, who are in hospital, is critical.

BRITISH NAVAL NEEDS

MR. CHURCHILL ON SECURITY

"NO FURTHER REDUCTION"

Mr. Churchill was the chief speaker at a public meeting convened by the Navy League at the Cannon-street Hotel yesterday. Lord Linlithgow presided, and on the platform were Mrs. Churchill, Lord Howe, Lady Richmond, Lord and Lady Denbigh, and Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle.

The Chairman moved a resolution expressing the opinion that no further reduction in our Naval Forces should be sanctioned, and that adequate annual provision should be made for laying down vessels necessary to maintain existing strength.

Mr. Churchill seconded the resolution. He said that the meeting had been called to express the profound and growing anxiety with which they followed, or endeavoured to follow, the proceedings of the Naval Conference. The representatives met not to gain unfair advantages, but to try to harmonize their needs, and by harmonizing them so far as possible to reduce their burdens and enhance their safety. They met as friends agreed upon a common purpose.

"But now," Mr. Churchill said, "I must draw your attention to the contrast between the attitude of our own Government and that of the four Great Powers represented here. Every one of these Powers has a clear idea of what its safety or its interest or its prestige requires. They know, or seem to know, what they want, and no one of them is in the least afraid of stating the requirements, courteously, no doubt, but at the same time firmly. His Majesty's Government alone seem to be unsure of themselves. They alone seem to wish to apologize for the existence of our Navy. They alone present an aspect of 'squeezability,' of shuffling retreat, or precipitately proffered concessions. We know where Japan stands; we know the position of France and Italy. Every one is familiar with American desires. What we do not know is the principle upon which the British Government is proceeding, and the relation of that principle to our national safety and Imperial unity; and whether there is any point, and, if so, at what point, his Majesty's present advisers will make a stand."

PROGRAMMES OF OTHER POWERS

A second feature of the Conference was the very strange fact that the other Powers, without exception, were preparing to increase the relative strength of their Navies. After the Conference was over, so far as they could judge by what has been said and published, every one of those great nations would largely increase its naval expenditure. Japan had demanded an increase in her ratio of cruiser strength from 60 to 70 per cent. The French naval programme involved a large addition to their present estimates. Italy declared that she would move forward with France. As for the United States, the rise and expansion of American naval armaments had been the main event, apart from the episodes of the War, which has taken place on salt water since 1914. Great Britain, on the other hand, who formerly exercised an undoubted supremacy on the sea, had been steadily reducing her Fleet from the pre-War period in ships, in gun power, and in men. Yet we were the only Power of those gathered at the Conference table to whom naval defence spelt national and Imperial existence, the only Power to whom naval defence spelt daily bread. Were the other nations wise in desiring to weaken an instrument from which in times, surely not forgotten, they had themselves derived enormous assistance and security?

He would only deal with two extremely simple points. The first was the number of cruisers we required to prevent our Empire being riven asunder and ourselves starved to surrender or death. What they wanted to know about the opinion of the Sea Lords was that it was professional opinion, scientific opinion, expert opinion, and that it was based upon the marshalling of facts and on making calculations on those facts, and that it was not vitiated by all sorts of extraneous political considerations. During the time of the late Government the Admiralty stated that 70 cruisers was the indispensable absolute minimum of safety. Now they were told that the naval experts considered 50 cruisers sufficient. They wanted to know what had happened to make that extraordinary change of scientific judgment possible. The Prime Minister in the House of Commons said that it was the Kellogg Pact. But what had the Kellogg Pact got to do with the strategic precautions of the Admiralty? The Kellogg Pact might be a very proper matter for Parliament to take into consideration, but it played no part in the technical question which the Admiralty was responsible for answering.

ADMIRALTY OPINION

"We ask ourselves," Mr. Churchill continued, "Are we being played with? Are we really being informed of the true opinion of the naval authorities, or have they changed their opinion, and if so, why? We hope that if there is a difference of opinion between the Admiralty and the Government we should be informed of the true Admiralty opinion; then, as a separate matter, of the Government reasons for over-riding that opinion. . . . But if we accept the figure of 50 cruisers now vouched for by the highest expert authorities as sufficient for our needs how imprudent and unskilful was the diplomacy which announced this enormous British reduction before the Conference had even opened, instead of using it, as it might well have been used, at the critical moment in the negotiations to secure similar concessions from other Powers." What had been the effect of the Kellogg Pact on other naval Powers? All the Powers gathered in London were signatories to the Kellogg Pact. They had all renounced the idea of war as a part of State policy. That, however, led them not to reduce but to seek to increase their Navies. And the United States, whence this famous declaration originated, was led to increase its Navy more than any other Power.

The second simple point was that a treaty between Great Britain and the United States of naval parity calculated arithmetically was not equality. Relations between the two countries were getting more friendly every year. This country had never made any preparations or plans for a war with the United States, because we determined that no such war could ever come. But there were many of them who did not see why an agreement was required to affirm the intention of the United States to build what they conceived to be a navy equal to ours. We ought to build, after hearing unbiased naval advice, whatever Parliament considered to be necessary for our safety. British naval requirements ought to be fixed by ourselves and by ourselves alone, because our life depended on them.

He did not wish, however, to end without associating himself with a practical suggestion made some time ago by Lord Bridgeman. They all wished the Conference to reach an agreement. Instead of pursuing sterile discussions about parities and ratios, which were either misleading or invidious reflections on the naval status of great Powers, let the different delegations table their programmes for the next five or six years in a spirit of neighbourly and sober good will. We seemed to be the only great nation which dared not speak up for itself, which had lost confidence in its mission, which was ready to resign its hard won rights. There was a feeling that England under the Socialists was "down and out" and on the "dole." But we were still a considerable people and our hope was that amid the froth and confusion of our present situation the British nation would still have the sanity and resolution to sustain that ancient naval power which across four centuries had so often defended good causes and had never defended good causes in vain.

The resolution was carried.

SWIFT CAPTURE BY POLICE CAR

HARRY JACKSON, 26, and HENRY HUSSEY, 22, cleaners, were at Bow-street Police Court on Tuesday sentenced by Mr. Graham Campbell to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing and receiving a motor-car belonging to Mr. Leslie Edward Martin, a company director, of Leigham Court Hotel, Streatham. The car, it was stated, disappeared from Exeter-street, Strand, just after Sunday midnight. Three hours later a constable on duty at Hounslow recognized the car from the reported description, and telephoned to Scotland Yard that it was being driven by two men towards London. A wireless message was sent out to all police cars patrolling in the suburbs. It was picked up at Richmond by Detective-Sergeant Frost, who drove in pursuit at a speed of 80 miles an hour, and within 10 minutes he surprised the accused men by overtaking the stolen car on the Great West Road at Brentford.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY CLOUDY

Meteorological Office, Feb. 26

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A depression off North-west France is moving slowly south-east. Pressure is low near Iceland and there are indications of a vigorous depression in Mid-Atlantic. Weather will be mainly cloudy in several districts, probably with local drizzle or rain and also fog locally early.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E.—Wind south-east or east, moderate or light; mainly cloudy; perhaps slight drizzle at times; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, E., W., WALES.—Wind north-east or north, moderate or light; mainly cloudy; perhaps slight rain early locally and also some fog locally; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., MID. ISLE OF MAN.—Wind light, between east and north, or variable; mainly fair, apart from local fog; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND, W., N.W., N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind becoming south-westerly, moderate or fresh; cloudy; perhaps occasional rain; moderate temperature.

IRELAND.—Wind northerly, moderate, probably backing later; mainly cloudy; temperature rather low.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Probably unsettled, particularly in the West and North.

Sun rises, 6.53 a.m.; sets, 5.34 p.m.
Moon rises, 7.6 a.m.; sets, 4.13 p.m. New moon, 1.32 p.m. to-morrow.
Lighting-up time, 6.4 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.29 a.m. and 1.54 p.m.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate south-easterly or easterly wind; cloudy; perhaps occasional drizzle; sea slight or moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Light or moderate easterly or northerly wind; mainly fair apart from coastal fog; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind E. to S.E., 10 to 15 m.p.h. at the surface, 20 to 30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather mainly cloudy, occasional slight rain or drizzle. Visibility 2 to 4 miles, deteriorating to 1 to 2 miles during precipitation.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, FEB. 26, 6 P.M.

Weather was generally rather cloudy with snow, sleet, or rain showers locally in Scotland, Wales, and Northern England, while rain or drizzle occurred in many places in the British Isles, amounts being largest in the South-west. Precipitation amounted to 13mms. (0.51in.) at Birr Castle and Teignmouth and 10mms. (0.39in.) at Torquay. Mist or fog occurred locally, especially in the Midlands. Sunshine amounts were good in Wales and South-west England, but mainly small elsewhere; Tenby recorded 8.0 hours, and Weymouth 7.1 hours.

Temperatures were above normal in South-East and Southern England, but elsewhere were mainly moderate. Weston-super-Mare recorded 52deg. and Bath and Winchester 50deg. Night frost was confined chiefly to Scotland, where Stornoway recorded 23deg. in the screen, and Renfrew 24deg., while Tiree had a grass minimum of 13deg.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, FEB. 26, 6 P.M.—Mar., 1,010.0mb. (29.83in.), steady; temp., 45.5deg.; humidity, 87 per cent.; wind S., light, weather, cloudy.

Tuesday, 6 p.m., to Wednesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 39deg.; rainfall, nil.

Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 47deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.6 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 0; Kingsway, ¼; Clacton, 0; Lowestoft, 0; St. Andrews, ¼; Southport, 0; Torquay, 3¼; Ventnor, 2¼.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Min.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	1·0	0·3	34	47	Cloudy, some rain.
Banff	—	2	29	35	Dull, drizzle.
Bath	2·5	2	33	50	Cloudy, rain early.
Bexhill	1·6	1	40	47	Mainly cloudy.
Blackpool	—	2	35	43	Dull.
Bognor Reg.	4·7	7	41	47	Rain, then fair.
Bournem'th	6·8	4	40	48	Fine.
Bridlington	—	—	38	42	Dull.
Brighton	2·4	3	41	48	Mainly cloudy.
Buxton	2·1	1	38	49	Cloudy.
Cheltenham	1·6	2	32	46	Cloudy, rain early.
Clacton	—	1	39	43	Drizzle, some mist.
Cleethorpes	—	0·4	34	41	Dull, drizzle.
Colwyn Bay	—	3	34	43	Dull, shower.
Cromer	0·1	—	33	48	Dull.
Deal	—	—	38	47	Dull.
Douglas	—	5	35	42	Dull, showers.
Dover	—	—	36	46	Dull.
Dovercourt	—	—	38	43	Dull.
Eastbourne	2·4	1	42	47	Cloudy, rain early.
Exmouth	3·3	7	40	46	Bright intervals.
Falmouth	0·9	3	43	47	Cloudy, shower.
Felixstowe	—	—	38	44	Dull.
Folkestone	—	—	39	46	Dull.
Guernsey	2·8	4	43	48	Bright intervals.
Harrogate	—	2	31	40	Foggy, drizzle.
Hastings	0·1	0·7	41	47	Dull, drizzle.
Ilfracombe	6·5	2	39	48	Fine.

P&O
A Cruise in May

The cruise of the s.s. Rawalpindi from London on May 8th will afford her guests a widely varied survey from end to end of the Mediterranean, visiting Athens, Rhodes, Cyprus, the Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, etc. At this season climatic conditions should be perfect. The ship is luxuriously furnished and efficiently staffed to ensure for passengers of all ages the maximum of pleasure and comfort. The cruise will occupy 26 days, ending in London on June 4th. Fares from 50 guineas. Descriptive picture handbook on application as below.

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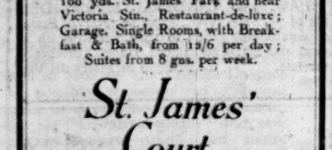

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BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FEB. 26

Admiral Sir Montague Browning (Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom) had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

The Queen, attended by the Dowager Countess of Airlie and Sir Harry Verney, visited the West Ham Central Mission, 409, Barking Road, this afternoon.

145, PICCADILLY, FEB. 26

The Duke of York, attended by Mr. P. K. Hodgson, presided at the Banquet of the Industrial Welfare Society, which was held at the Hotel Victoria this evening.

The Queen will receive the wives of the delegates to the Naval Conference at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

The Primate of All Ireland, Dr. D'Arcy, arrived at Plymouth yesterday from the Mediterranean in the Ormonde, and proceeded to London with Mrs. D'Arcy.

The Duke of Leeds has left Claridge's for the Continent.

The Hungarian Minister will be at home at 35, Eaton-place, S.W.1, to all Hungarians in London, to-morrow, from 4.30 to 6 p.m., to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the election of the Regent of Hungary.

Lady Violet Brassey left 42, Upper Grosvenor-street yesterday for Apethorpe Hall, Peterborough.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield will leave England to-day for the South of France and Egypt, and will be away until April.

Lord and Lady Daryngton returned to 65, Onslow-gardens on Tuesday from Yorkshire.

Lord and Lady Braye and the Hon. Lucy Verney-Cave have arrived at 59, Chester-square, which they have taken for two months.

Major-General the Hon. Sir Cecil Bingham will leave Southampton on Friday in the Almanzora for Buenos Aires, and will be away for about six weeks.

The Hon. Violet Vivian will arrive at 42, Gloucester-place at the end of next week on a short visit from Bangor.

The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves will return to 20, Craven-terrace on Saturday from Egypt.

The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Somerset will return to 8, Stratford-place at the end of next month from Italy.

The Hon. Mrs. Wilson-Filmer has bought the lease of 45, Upper Grosvenor-street, which is now her permanent London address.

The Hon. Mrs. Abel-Smith and Mrs. Alasdair MacGregor of Cardney will give a dance for their daughters, Miss Sylvia Abel-Smith and Miss Gelda MacGregor, on June 3.

Lady Nuttall has left Cheshire for Egypt, and will be away until the end of March. No letters will be forwarded.

Lady Fox has left Claridge's for the country.

Lady Milne will arrive at Southampton to-morrow in the Alcantara from the West Indies.

Major Leonard Ropner has returned from Switzerland.

Captain and Mrs. C. E. Hutton have left for the South of France. It is likely they will revisit British Columbia before returning to London.

Mme. Vogt has returned to London from Wiesbaden.

Mrs. Francis Alston will give a small dance for her daughter, Miss Renée Alston, on April 30, at 1, Hyde Park-gardens.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Cohen and daughters have now removed from 71, Portland-place, and their new and permanent address is 3, Hyde Park-gardens, W.2. (Telephone, Paddington 4212.)

Mrs. Henry Haslam will give a small dance for her daughter on Tuesday, April 29, at 30, Eaton-square.

Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley will return to Gayfere House at the end of next week from the South of France.

Mrs. Andrew Coats of Castle Toward wishes to thank all who have sent flowers and letters of sympathy. She hopes to acknowledge them personally later.

Princess Helena Victoria was present at a special *matinée* performance which was given yesterday at the New Scala Theatre in aid of the Girls' Realm Guild. Among those who contributed to the programme were Miss Ruby Ginner and her company, Miss Jean Sterling Mackinlay, the Children of the Fairy Ring, and the Children of the Cone School and the Euphan Maclaren School.

Princess Helena Victoria was present at the *tableaux vivants*, which Vice-Admiral and Mrs. E. Taylor organized at the Grafton Galleries yesterday in aid of Lady Lawrence's appeal on behalf of the Robert Browning Settlement and the Cripples' Hospital at Pyrford. The *tableaux* will be presented again to-day.

Dame Nellie Melba has consented to sing and to organize a concert in aid of the National Children's Adoption Association, which will take place on the afternoon of June 10, at Londonderry House (by permission of the Marchioness of Londonderry).

The annual lawn tennis exhibition games in aid of the North Islington Infant Welfare Centre will be held at 41, West-hill, Highgate, by permission of Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield, on Monday, June 16.

The Royal Academy Banquet will be held at Burlington House on May 3.

DINNERS

THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

The Prime Minister was the guest of honour at a dinner party given last night by the Italian Ambassador, at 20, Grosvenor-square.

The other guests included:—

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, Signor Grandi, the Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo, Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, Mr. Dwight Morrow, Mr. Matsuko Nagai, Lady Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Einstein, Miss Isabel MacDonald, M. Massigli, Mrs. Atherton, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Barry Domvile, Mr. and Mrs. W. Selby, Admiral Burzagli, Senator Castellani, and Signor Ghigi.

OLD WYKEHAMIST

An Old Wykehamist dinner was held at the University Arms Hotel, Cambridge, last night. Mr. W. C. Dampier Whetham was in the chair, and proposed the toast "Stet Res Wiccamica." The reply was made by the Headmaster (the Rev. Dr. A. T. P. Williams), who was the guest of the evening. Others present were:—

The Rev. J. F. Richardson, Mr. A. Slade, Mr. F. J. Rowbotham, Mr. W. Deff, Mr. C. W. Crawley, Mr. W. E. Philip, Mr. A. O. Rathmell, Mr. H. Nourse, Captain C. K. Hamilton, Mr. G. R. Hamilton, Mr. P. E. Mason, Mr. C. F. Crichton, Mr. C. H. Barnes, Mr. G. T. Barry King, Mr. R. Tredcroft, Mr. L. Fenwick, Mr. G. W. Markham, Mr. R. H. Thornley, Mr. R. P. Allen, Mr. R. Hilary, Mr. H. R. Todd, Mr. W. E. Candler, Mr. M. Melvill, Mr. G. W. Harrison, Mr. F. C. S. Haywood, Mr. H. L. Pinder-wood, Mr. T. M. Horder, Mr. C. H. P. Gifford, Mr. H. Curry Gibson, Mr. S. Driscoller, Mr. E. G. Crowe, Mr. A. H. Jenkins, Mr. A. C. E. Cole, Mr. J. F. Porter, Mr. J. Dudley Mr. F. W. Wigram, Mr. G. R. Boothby, Mr. R. W. Shipley, Mr. E. Nepean, Mr. A. H. Snell, Mr. A. S. Barton, Mr. H. M. Macgregor, Mr. F. Irving, Mr. J. de V. Hunt, Mr. R. A. Rolfe, Mr. A. G. Hamilton, Mr. R. N. Barran, Mr. P. C. Thornton, and Mr. H. M. Robinson.

JUDGE ARTEMUS JONES

Mr. Dwight Morrow was entertained at dinner on Tuesday night at the Reform Club by Judge Artemus Jones, K.C. The other guests included:—

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Earl Russell, Lord Camrose, Lord Arnold, Sir Gomer Berry, Sir Cecil Hurst, Sir Clarendon Hyde, and the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt).

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. J. F. GRETTON AND MISS LOEFFLER.

The marriage arranged between Mr. John Frederick Gretton, only son of Colonel the Right Hon. John Gretton, P.C., M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Gretton, of Stapleford Park, Melton Mowbray, and Miss Margaret Loeffler, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. Loeffler, of 51, Grosvenor-square, W., will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Tuesday, May 6.

CAPTAIN N. R. COLES AND MISS A. C. GREEN

The marriage arranged between Captain Nicolas Robert Coles and Aeddan Cicely Green will take place on Thursday, April 24, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, at 2.15 o'clock.

MR. R. D. D. BIRDWOOD AND MISS ROBINSON

The marriage arranged between Mr. R. D. D. Birdwood and Miss Phyllis Robinson will take place at St. Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont-street, at 2.15 p.m., on March 11.

MR. E. H. BERGQVIST AND MISS FEUERHEERD

The marriage of Mr. Eric Huthwaite Bergqvist and Miss Ivy Claire Feuerheerd will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Monday, March 3, at 2.15 o'clock.

CAPTAIN C. F. UPTON AND MISS GREENING

The engagement is announced between Captain Cyril Upton, of Hove and Cannes, and Barbara Mary, only daughter of the late B. C. Greening and Mrs. Greening, formerly of 109, The Drive, Hove.

CAPTAIN R. A. MACGEORGE AND MISS M. HANBURY

The engagement is announced between Captain Robert Andrew Macgeorge, The Rifle Brigade, younger son of the late B. B. Macgeorge, Glasgow, and of Mrs. Macgeorge, Cardell, Wemyss Bay, Renfrewshire, and Marjory, second daughter of Colonel P. L. Hanbury, C.M.G., D.S.O., and of Mrs. Hanbury, 4, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

MR. R. A. RIDDELL AND MISS M. PARMITER

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in May, between Ralph Anthony Riddell, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, eldest son of the late Mr. R. Joseph Riddell and Mrs. Riddell, of Broadstairs, and Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. C. Parmiter and Mrs. Parmiter, of 125, Adelaide-road, N.W.3.

DR. C. J. LAVIERS AND MISS V. BIRD

The engagement is announced between Dr. C. J. Laviers, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Laviers, of Thornecombe, Wimbledon, and Violet Winifred Bird, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Grubb, of Arkbrook, Wimbledon.

MR. R. VAN DEN BERGH AND MRS. S. CRAVEN

The marriage arranged between Mr. Robert Van den Bergh and Mrs. S. Craven (Miss Dorothy Wordsworth) will take place quietly to-day, in London.

MR. M. LINDSAY TAYLOR AND MISS DOWDY

The engagement is announced of Morris Lindsay Taylor, Deputy Town Clerk of Chester, only child of the late Mr. George H. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, of Kidderminster, and Alice Constance, only child of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Dowdy, of Dovercourt Bay, Essex.

MR. C. G. GLOVER AND MISS WYATT

The engagement is announced between C. Gordon Glover, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Glover, of 86, Maida-vale, W., and Honor, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wyatt, of Elm Park House, Chelsea, S.W., and Monte Carlo.

MR. D. W. NALDER AND MISS CURWEN

The engagement is announced between Douglas, second son of Francis H. Nalder, of 54, Foxgrove-road, Beckenham, and Nancy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curwen, of 62, Albemarle-road, Beckenham.

MR. T. STRONG AND MISS A. SCOTT-NICHOLSON

The engagement is announced between Thomas, the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Strong, of The Elms, Wetheral, near Carlisle, and Angela, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Scott-Nicholson, of Barn Close, Carlisle.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening took place at St. Columba's, Pont-street, yesterday of the infant daughter of Sir Donald and Lady Makgill. Dr. Fleming officiated, and the child received the names of Diana Mary Robina. The godparents were Miss Campbell, Miss Angela Henderson, and Mr. Edward Tryon.

The christening took place yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of the infant daughter of Colonel and Mrs. W. H. H. Johnston. Prebendary Gough officiated, and the child was named Hyllarie Adalia Jane. The godparents were Colonel Anwyl-Passingham, Mrs. Duncan Grant, Mrs. A. C. Dutton, and Miss Jessica Sherlock.

RECEPTION

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

In the Harcourt room of the House of Commons yesterday the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons (Joint Presidents of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association) held a reception to enable members of the Executive and Foreign Relations Committees of the Empire Parliamentary Association to meet the delegates to the London Naval Conference.

The reception was limited to membership of certain committees and to the Naval delegates themselves, in order that it should be of a somewhat intimate character, and to enable the delegates to meet some representative members of Parliament of all parties who had not hitherto had the pleasure of meeting them.

THE "TIMES" SOCIAL BUREAU

For the convenience of readers of *The Times* a Social Bureau has been established at 72, Regent-street (one minute from Piccadilly-circus), the West End office of the paper. The purpose of the Bureau is to supply information to prospective hostesses, societies, dining clubs, and others about the dates which have been selected for social gatherings of every kind and to assist them in making their own arrangements.

A register of addresses of visitors from overseas and the temporary addresses of English travellers is compiled at this office, and is available for reference at any time either by telephone, or, preferably by personal call. Will travellers, either leaving England or returning, kindly co-operate in this scheme by sending all news of their movements immediately on arrival or departure to the Manager, *The Times* Social Bureau, 72, Regent-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1 (Telephone, Regent 2273)?

No charge will be made for services rendered in this way.

STATUE OF MARSHAL FOCH

Lady Haig, when enclosing a donation towards the London statue of Marshal Foch, wrote to Mrs. Le Blond, the hon. secretary, as follows:—

"I hope very much that you will soon get the money requisite for the statue to be erected in memory of Marshal Foch, as a tribute from the British nation to his services. My husband, as is well known, thought so highly of Marshal Foch that he asked to be put under him during the most critical days of the War. I cannot help feeling that this nation can but show their gratitude to the great generalissimo, and subscribe generously.

The statue, the appeal for which is sponsored by the present Ambassador in Paris and his three predecessors, is now actually being cast, and the Prince of Wales has promised to unveil it in the summer. Contributions may be sent to "The Marshal Foch Memorial," Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

MARRIAGES

MR. R. BAKER WILBRAHAM AND MISS TORRENS

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, of Mr. Randle Baker Wilbraham, only son of Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bt., and Lady Baker Wilbraham, of Rode Hall, Cheshire, and Miss Betty Torrens, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Torrens, of The Grove, Hayes, Kent. Canon Martin Ware (uncle of the bridegroom), Canon Percy Thompson, and the Rev. Pat McCormick were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long gown of parchment-tinted satin with long sleeves and three trains of graduated length. Her long Brussels lace veil was held in place by a wreath of crystal leaves and orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of Harrisii lilies. There was one little girl bridesmaid, Miss Beatrix Murray Baillie, who wore a long frock of maize-coloured chiffon with puff sleeves and a sash to match. There were also six grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Patricia Torrens (sister of the bride), Miss Mary and Miss Elizabeth Baker Wilbraham (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Christine Rutherford, Miss Evelyn Johnson, and Miss Violet Berens. They wore long dresses of maize-coloured chiffon, the skirts forming short trains at the back, and short coatees of maize-coloured brocade. They had wreaths of pale green leaves and tinted orange-blossom in their hair, and all carried three arum lilies tinted to match their dresses. Mr. Marcus Cheke was best man, and Mrs. Torrens afterwards held a reception at 32, Pont-street. Among the guests were:—

Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham and Miss Joyce Baker Wilbraham, Miss Torrens, Mr. Hal Torrens, Lord Hampton and the Hon. Mary Pakington, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fardell, Miss Fardell, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wilbraham and Miss Wilbraham, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Kennaway, the Hon. Humphrey and Mrs. Pakington, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Leonard Kennaway, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kennaway, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Kennaway, Major and Mrs. Noel Kennaway and Miss Kennaway, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Hind, Colonel Sir Robert Williams, Miss Kennaway, Miss E. F. Kennaway, Mrs. Ware, Mr. Lumley Cator, Mr. S. Lumley Cator, the Hon. Edward and Lady Maud Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Matheson, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Guillam Scott, Mrs. Miles, Miss Greenwell, Mr. and Mrs. Grigg, Mrs. Francis Buckley, Sir Gordon and Lady Ley, Viscountess Gough, Miss Noreen Hennessy, Miss Nancy Newton, Miss Vere Burgoyne, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Johnson, Captain and Mrs. Hubert Foster, Mrs. Cecil Davies, Lady Levita, Lady Nina Willoughby, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. Cripps, Mr. and Mrs. Packe, Mrs. Edward Parsons, Mrs. Spencer Moore, Mrs. Scriven, Mrs. Randall Johnson, Miss Preece, Mr. Mosley, Sir Ernest and Lady Craig, Colonel Sir Robert and Lady Johnson, the Hon. Mrs. Borras Whiteside, Miss Elizabeth Barnes, Major and Mrs. Hector Maclean, Mr. Hugh Speke, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson, Mr. E. E. Jones, Mrs. Hegarty, the Hon. Dorothy and the Hon. Frances Ollemache, the Hon. Mrs. Standage Tollemache and the Misses Tollemache, Mrs. Carus-Wilson, Miss Arbuthnot, Mrs. Reginald Lygon, Lady Victoria Villiers and Miss Isobel Villiers, the Hon. Lady Barlow, Mrs. Frank Clarke, Mrs. Gubbins, Mrs. Graham Campbell, Mr. Niall Rankin, Mr. R. E. Heath, Mr. P. N. Loder, Mr. P. D. Birchall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Plant, the Hon. Mrs. Gough, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Lygon, Mr. and Mrs. T. Stiles and Miss Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. M. Moorsom, Lady Liddell, Lady Fraser, the Hon. Phyllis Coleridge, Mr. and Mrs. Shakerley Ackers, Mrs. Douglas King, Mrs. R. Peel, Mrs. High Lubbock, Lady Tritton, the Hon. Mrs. Bertie-Roberts, Sir Francis and Lady Joseph, Mrs. Arbuthnot-Taylor, Mrs. Leslie Hamilton Gaunt, Colonel and Mrs. Johnson and Miss Johnson, Mr. Sowerby, Mrs. Nigel Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Heath, Miss Rawlins, Lady Hirtzel, Miss Wells, Lady (Alexander) Lawrence, Lady Milne-Watson, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Charles Long, Mrs. Arthur Colegate, Mr. and Mrs. Nesbit, Lady Parry, Mrs. Fletcher Moscop, Mrs. Malcolm Vaughan, Miss Van Haften, Mrs. Christie, Lady Neave, Mrs. Bingen, Mrs. Lea Wanner, Miss Ritchie, Miss Sheila Hall, Mrs. Arthur Tritton, Lady (Frederick) Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, Mrs. Marchant, Mrs. Archibald Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Gwynne Lawrence, Mrs. Keal, Miss Waterhouse, Mrs. Macleod, Mrs. Compton, Mrs. Locker, Mr. and Mrs. Vardon, Miss Conyngham, Mr. Eaton Smith, Mrs. North, Mrs. Richard Raphael.

Major Sir John and Lady Birchall, Mrs. Peter Charrington, Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Buxton, Mrs. Norman Butler, Miss Olivia James, Mrs. Capel Cure, Miss B. Seligman, Mrs. Chetwynd Talbot, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Edward Pelham, Mrs. Crosland Mallam, Mr. Matthew Ponsonby, Mr. Roger Fulford, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Ronald Morgan, Mrs. Donaldson, Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Cowan, Mrs. Madocks, Major and Mrs. E. L. Barclay, Mrs. Mackenzie, Lady Ballance, Mrs. Yates, Mr. Style, Mrs. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Nowell Clark, Mrs. Swetenham, Mrs. Holford Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Hodder Williams, Mrs. Arthur Broke, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Commander and Mrs. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Barton-Mills, Mrs. George Hill, Mrs. Boles, Mrs. Benedict Fly, Mr. Charles Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrys, Miss Madocks, Mr. William Macmillan, Mrs. Leigh-Clare, Mrs. Richard Fetherstill, Mr. Robert Arbuthnot, Mrs. Berens, and Mrs. H. C. Berens.

The honeymoon is being spent in Scotland. The bride wore a going-away dress of red crêpe de Chine and a three-quarter cloth coat of the same shade collared with Astrakhan under a black Astrakhan coat, and a red silk straw hat.

MR. V. V. GILBART-DENHAM AND MISS BEAUMONT

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon in the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, of Mr. Vivian Vandeleur Gilbart-Denham, Irish Guards, younger son of the late Sir James Denham and of Lady Denham, of 28, Hans-crescent, S.W., and Miss Diana Mary Beaumont, elder twin daughter of Captain H. R. Beaumont and Mrs. Beaumont, of Tetworth, Ascot. The Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, Chaplain to the Brigade of Guards, officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. Pennyman and the Rev. A. R. Ingram.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved, ankle-length gown of cream panne velvet with a train of Brussels point lace lined with gold tissue falling from the shoulders. A wreath of orange-blossom held her tulle veil in place and she carried a sheaf of arum lilies. Master Michael Goddard and Miss Anne Micklem were the train-bearers, the page wearing a Kate Greenaway suit of white satin and the little girl a frock of the same style with a lace cap on her head. There were also four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Dulcie and Miss Bridget Beaumont, Miss Dorothy Denham, and Miss Lucy Archer Shee. They wore long-sleeved dresses of pale reseda-green georgette, with turbans of gold and green gauze, and they carried bouquets of yellow daffodils and freesias. Mr. J. Vandeleur was best man. Four pipers of the Irish Guards piped the bride and bridegroom from the church and N.C.O.s formed a guard of honour. A reception was held afterwards at 21, Belgrave-square, and among those present were:—

Mrs. Beaumont, Lady Denham, Miss Beaumont, the Hon. Eric and Mrs. Thesiger, Lady Carmichael, Mrs. Wheeler Carmichael, Lady Dolby, Miss Dolby, Mrs. G. R. Dolby, Lady Alexander Kennedy, Lady John Kennedy, Lady Henry, Miss Henry, Major-General Sir Alfred and Lady Knox, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Admiral Sir Richard and Lady Webb, Colonel Sir William and Lady Foster, Miss Foster, the Hon. Ursula Vivian, Lady Wigram, the Hon. Mrs. Tryon, the Hon. Mrs. Gilliland, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Thellusson, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lambton, Sir Rhys and Lady Williams, Mr. Blydor Williams, Lady Keppel, Major-General and Mrs. Geoffrey White, Major and Mrs. Cracroft Jarvis, the Misses Villiers, Count and Countess Gurowski, Colonel Pennyman, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Butler, Major and Mrs. Coates, Mr. Cecil St. Quintin, Mrs. George Hunt, Mrs. John Greig, Mr. Wilfred Loyd, Mr. Rodney Sebright, Mrs. C. Cary, Mrs. E. G. Fellows, Mrs. G. F. Phillips.

Mrs. James Renton, Mr. Edward Loyd, Mrs. Clive Bayley, Mrs. Edward Villiers, Mrs. Crofton Vandeleur, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cradock Hartop, Miss Archer Shee, Colonel and Mrs. Courtney, the Misses Graham Toler, Mrs. Graham Loyd, Miss D'Oyly, Major Darby Griffith, Mrs. Barnes Gorrell, Mr. Bromley Davenport, Mrs. J. W. Pennyman, Major and Mrs. J. B. Pennyman, the Misses de Saumarez, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Claude Hawker, Mrs. Anthony de Worms, Mr. R. Archer Shee, Surgeon Captain and Mrs. Robley Brown, Major F. A. Magnay, Mrs. Magnay, Mr. R. Barnes Gorrell, Colonel and Mrs. Aubrey Maude, Captain Hogg, Captain Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Otway Graham Toler, Mrs. Ronald Walker, Captain A. W. Goddard, Miss Jean Craig, Mr. H. Atkinson Clark, Miss J. Farquhar, Mrs. Reginald Turnor, Mrs. Jerry Watson, Mrs. Wavell Paxman, Mrs. Charles Seymour, Colonel and Mrs. R. V. Pollok, Major Jarvis, Mrs. Whitaker Maitland, Mrs. James Paxman, Mrs. Peter Carlos Clark, Mrs. Dudgeon, Mrs. Heywood, Miss D. Jenkinson, Mrs. Langhorne, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sanderman, Captain Faulkner, Captain R. C. Cornell, Captain and Mrs. Heydon, Captain Bowen, Mr. T. G. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Skinner, Mrs. Whitham, Mr. F. H. D. Courtney, Mrs. D. A. Gaillan Brown, Mrs. A. W. Bake, Mr. and Mrs. Stoddart, Miss Alice Law, Mrs. Herbert Flower, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Currie, Mr. Mellowney, Mrs. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. I. Peyton, Mr. J. Wedderburn Wilson, Miss Wedderburn Wilson, Mr. J. K. Mathew, Mrs. Champain, Miss Goldney, Mrs. Reaves, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Williams, Mrs. Cassels, Mr. Eastwood, Mrs. Luxmoore, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. Louard, Mr. G. A. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Outram, Mrs. Cunliffe, Mrs. Luke Robinson, Mr. E. J. Henry, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Prior, Miss Bannatine, Mr. and Mrs. Rechfort, Miss N. Berrington, Mrs. Mathews Dungan, Mrs. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Grayson, Mr. and Mrs. Waldam Hare, Mrs. Cameron, and Mr. R. F. B. O'Callaghan.

The honeymoon is being spent in Paris, and the bride travelled in a dress of green wool georgette with a coat and hat to match.

MR. I. STRONG AND MISS J. BAKEWELL

The marriage took place yesterday at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Mr. Ian Strong, Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Mr. Ernest Strong, of Rawalpindi, and Mrs. Ernest Strong, of Highgate, and Miss J. Bakewell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bakewell, of Eton Lodge, Bexhill-on-Sea. The Rev. Lester Pinchard officiated, assisted by Prebendary Gough.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a simple gown of parchment-coloured satin. Her veil was of cream Brussels lace, and was fastened by a wreath of orange blossom. She carried a bouquet of white lilies. There were two bridesmaids, Miss Enid Lawley and Miss Mollie Jacob. They wore dresses of deep parchment-coloured satin with coatees of

(Continued at foot of next column)

FUNERALS

SIR HERBERT HUNTER

A funeral service for Sir Herbert Hunter was held yesterday morning at St. James's, Sussex-gardens. The Archdeacon of London officiated, and the chief mourners were:—Lady Hunter (widow), Miss Vera and Miss Doris Hunter (daughters), Mr. and Mrs. John C. Harrison (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Hunter (sister), Mr. Lewis Hunter (brother), Mrs. Munyard (sister-in-law), Mr. Edwin and Mr. Gerard Bicker Caarten (brothers-in-law), Miss Bicker Caarten (sister-in-law), Mr. Albert and Mr. Arthur Hunter (cousins), and Mr. Adrian and Miss Nora Bicker Caarten. In addition to the Mayor and Corporation of Paddington those present included:—

Colonel Sir Stuart Sankey (representing the Paddington Bench of Magistrates), Sir Oscar Warburg, Sir William Ray, the Earl of Haddo, Sir William Wells, Sir Henry Gooch, Major and Lady Cecilie Goff, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Cecil Levita, Dame Beatrix Lyall, Sir George Hume, Sir Henry and Lady Harris, Sir Percy Simmons, Sir John Gilbert, Lieutenant-General Sir Travers and Lady Clarke, Brigadier-General L. J. Wyatt, Captain R. C. H. Baker, Colonel Lowry, Councillor and Mrs Dutch, Mrs. Henry Dutch, Colonel W. B. Edwards, Miss D. M. Edwards, Dr. Steen, Dr. G. E. Oates, Major Isidore Salmon, M.P., Captain Chandler, Captain Swinton, Captain Stewart Bradley, Commodore King, M.P., Mrs. King, Captain H. C. Ellis, the Rev. Paul Nicholls, Mr. Rawley Cross, Mrs. Seal, Mr. L. F. Thurlow, Mr. L. S. Deacon, Colonel Perring, Dr. Lionel Whitby, Councillor Mellor.

Mr. G. W. Edwards (Chief Conservative Agent for London), Mr. Ernest Sanger (Vice-Chairman of the L.C.C.), Mr. L. H. Hartland-Swann, Mr. R. C. Finch, Mr. A. Copper, Mr. Charles Gilby, Miss May Gilby, Mr. Edmund Lawson, Mr. Percy Freyberg, Mr. F. A. J. Sturt, Mr. C. W. Scantlebury, Miss Bickerton, Mr. A. Loaderman, Mrs. Osgood, Mr. D. J. Arrol, Mr. J. Rosedale Cavallero, D. Piperno, Mr. S. A. Williamson, Mr. A. W. Ware, Mr. Corry Ware, Mr. Theobillus Sanderman, Mr. S. Lane, Mr. M. J. Angel, Miss S. Strait Carvil, Mr. C. Collier, Mr. S. J. Chesterton, Mrs. Dollar, Mrs. George Lea, Mrs. Sidney Johnson, Mr. L. W. Johnson, Mr. H. L. Stileman, Mr. A. R. Topping, Mr. L. A. Archer, Mr. Gordon Scantlebury, Mrs. Croker, Miss Croker, Mrs. Parrott, Mr. W. J. Norris, Mr. Edward Fagg, Mr. H. G. Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. Flannery, Mr. J. Goodey, Mr. Arthur Baker, Mr. W. H. Vincent, Dr. Christie, Mr. C. R. Enever, Miss Scantlebury, Mr. H. A. Healey, Mr. G. H. Baker, Miss Adler, Mr. Charles D. Jones, Mr. D. C. Castell, Major R. Rizz, Mr. L. Monk Smith, Mr. J. Tuplin, Mrs. Widrow Cross, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cross, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Crouch Satchell, Mrs. Ernest Alexander, Mrs. Mathews, sen., Mrs. Ariel, Mr. Stanley Henwood, Mr. Percy G. Edwards, Mr. Herbert Shepherd, Mr. C. W. G. Wood, Mrs. Goddard, and representatives of the 36th West London Scouts.

LADY CAROLINE BERTIE

The funeral of Lady Caroline Bertie, the eldest daughter of the 10th Earl of Antrim and widow of the Rev. the Hon. Alberic Bertie, took place at St. Margaret's Church, Oxford, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. E. W. Pullan (the vicar) officiated. The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hubbard (son-in-law and daughter), Lady Mabel Howard, Lady Evelyn McDonnell, and Lady Nina Balfour (sisters), Colonel the Hon. R. H. Bertie, Miss O. B. Bertie, Mr. A. Bertie, and Miss Lucy Palmer. Among others present were:—

The Earl of Antrim, Lord Clifton, the Dowager Countess of Abingdon, Lady Tolmounth, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Balfour, Lady Margaret Shelley, Miss Shelley, Lady Evelyn Parker, Lady Furley, Mr. and Mrs. Somerset, Mrs. Hart Synott, Mr. and Mrs. George Brewis, Mrs. Gamlen, and Mrs. Ransome.

LIEUTENANT R. J. A. CUMING GIBSON CRAIG, R.N.

The funeral of Lieutenant Robert Julian Archibald Cuming Gibson Craig, R.N., of Riccarton, Mid Lothian, who was killed in a motor-car accident at Portsmouth Dockyard on February 19, took place at Riccarton on Tuesday. The service was conducted by the Rev. R. Anson Ford, and the committal service at the graveside was taken by the Rev. D. Stewart. The chief mourners were Admiral and Mrs. Cuming (parents), Mrs. R. S. Lucy (sister), Lady Gibson-Craig, Mrs. Kirke, Mr. and Mrs. Sholto J. Douglas, and Mr. P. U. Kirke. Among others present were:—

Captain G. N. Knox, R.N., Vice-Admiral Sir John Green, Mr. Neville Douch, Mr. Hamilton Moore Nisbet, Mr. Shairp, Mrs. Maconochie Welwood, Mrs. Graham Watson, Mrs. Blackwood, and a large gathering of tenants and friends on the estate.

Squadron-Leader R. S.

PLOUGHING IN WILTSHIRE

SPRING PLOUGHING.—Farmers have taken advantage of the better weather of the last few days to get the land ready for the sowing of the spring root crops. Our photograph shows ploughing for mangolds in progress on a farm near Cherhill, Wiltshire. In the background is the Lansdowne Monument, which can be seen for many miles around. The White Horse on the slope of the hill on the extreme left was executed in 1780 by Dr. Alsop of Calne.

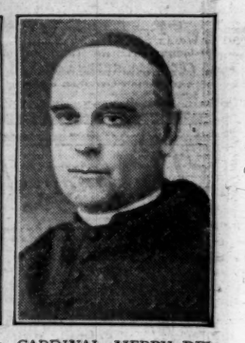
THE QUEEN IN THE EAST END

THE CHILDREN'S WELCOME.—The Queen yesterday visited the West Ham Central Mission in Barking-road. She is seen arriving at the Children's Church, where she was greeted by a number of children with flags.

INTERNATIONAL SKI COMPETITION.—The members of the Norwegian Royal Family watched the international ski-ing competition at Holmenkollen, near Oslo, on Sunday. The Queen of Norway is seen on the left and the Crown Princess Marthe on the right.

SIR ALFRED FRIPP, who has died aged 64. He was Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the King and formerly Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital.

MR. ERNEST LAW, who has died at the age of 75. He was a learned and entertaining writer on historical and antiquarian subjects.



CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL, Papal Secretary of State, 1903 to 1914, whose death is announced. He was a brother of the Marquis de Merry del Val.

OLD WILLIAMSBURG.—As explained in a letter on another page, it is hoped that a copper plate, discovered in the Bodleian Library, the upper sections of which are reproduced above, will prove useful in connexion with the scheme for rebuilding historic buildings of the town of Williamsburg, Virginia. In the top section of the picture are the first Indian school in America, the William and Mary College, and the house of the president of the College. Below are the Capitol, the William and Mary College from another aspect, and the Governor's Palace.

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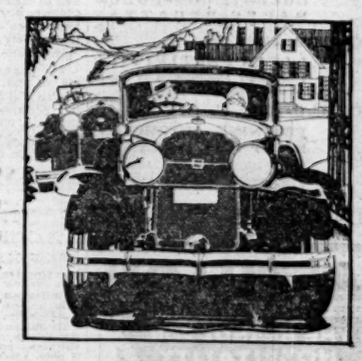

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G.D.

Obituary

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE VATICAN

Our Rome Correspondent announces the death, which took place in Rome yesterday, at the age of 64, of Cardinal Merry del Val, for many years Pontifical Secretary of State, and brother of the Marqués Merry del Val, Spanish Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Few Cardinals of recent times attracted more interest or were subjected to severer criticism than was Cardinal Merry del Val during the 11 years of his tenure of the office of Secretary of State. His youth—he was preconized Cardinal at the age of 38—his brilliant abilities, and the friendship and confidence bestowed upon him by Leo XIII. and Pius X., no doubt excited jealousies; but the chief cause of the attacks on him was the belief that he had on more than one occasion successfully advocated a line of action which unnecessarily exposed the foreign policy of the Vatican to the attacks of its professional enemies and to the criticisms of many Catholics. But it must not be forgotten that during the greater part of the period in which the Cardinal was reputed to be the Pope's Minister for Foreign Affairs, organized anti-Clericalism was more active and powerful in Southern and Western Europe than it has been since 1913, and that the theory that the Pontifical Secretary of State controlled the foreign policy of the Holy See was based upon the mistaken belief that the Secretary could sway the decisions of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, of which he was the junior member, and of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, which was quite independent.

On the other hand the publication by the Catholic *Figaro* of the "Montagnini Letters" in 1907 appeared to show that the Cardinal Secretary of State had not been a peacemaker in the relations between the Vatican and the French Republic, and that he had employed, encouraged, and commended an agent of mediocre intelligence in Mgr. Montagnini, who was expelled from France. In the same year Merry del Val was attacked by an anti-Clerical mob in Rome and rescued from a dangerous position by the police.

But the incident which gave rise to the most violent polemics occurred during ex-President Roosevelt's visit to Rome in April, 1910. The Vatican had been long annoyed by the aggressive methods of the American Methodist Church in Rome, which were described by a former Correspondent of *The Times* in Rome as "lira-giving . . . propaganda." On a previous occasion Vice-President Fairbanks, when asking for an audience with the Pope, incidentally mentioned that he intended to give an address in the Methodist Church. The Pope thereupon cancelled the audience. Mr. Roosevelt's request for an audience met with a reply which led the ex-President to believe that the Pope wished to impose conditions on his reception. He declined to submit to any limitation of his freedom of conduct, and on his arrival at Rome tactlessly accepted a dinner from the anti-Clerical Mayor, Signor Nathan and a high grade from the head of the Grand Orient of Italy. It was absurd to ascribe the incident, as many newspapers ascribed it, to the Spanish Cardinal-Secretary's alleged dislike of the former Colonel of the Roughriders in Cuba, but it was widely felt among Catholic statesmen that Merry del Val's reputation as an ecclesiastical diplomatist had suffered.

Otherwise the relations of Merry del Val with the English-speaking world were excellent. His perfect knowledge and command of English, his Irish descent on the father's side, an English maternal grandmother, his birth in London, and his education at Baylis House, near Slough, and at Ushaw College, Durham, made him a *persona grata* with English Catholics, and contributed to the remarkable success of his mission to Canada as Papal Delegate in 1897, when he settled the dispute over the schools question between the Catholic Bishops and the Government of Manitoba. His name, indeed, was one of those selected in 1903 by the English Chapter as a possible successor to Cardinal Vaughan as Archbishop of Westminster, though his "Ultramontanism" and, still more, his foreign origin led many Roman Catholics to follow the Duke of Norfolk in protesting against his appointment.

Raffaele Merry del Val was born in London on October 10, 1865, of an Irish family who had emigrated to Spain. His father was Secretary of the Spanish Embassy in London, and his mother had been educated in England. He went to Brussels with his father, who had been transferred there as Ambassador. He afterwards returned to England and continued his studies at Ushaw. In 1885 he went to Rome to study for the priesthood, and joined the College of the Ecclesiastical Nobility. Here he pursued the usual course in theology, philosophy, and canon law, and attended classes at the Gregorian University. He was ordained priest on October 30, 1888, and celebrated his first Mass at the Church of San Ignatius. In January, 1892, Leo XIII. appointed him a Private Chamberlain, and four years later he was given the post of the secretary to the Commission on Anglican Orders. In 1897 he was made one of the Consultors of the Index, and in 1899 was appointed President of the Academy of the Ecclesiastical Nobility. A year later he was appointed to the titular Archbishopric of Nicæa. After the death of Leo XIII. he was raised to the purple in Pope Pius X.'s first consistory, held on November 9, 1903, and in the second consistory was made Cardinal Secretary of State. On January 12, 1914, he was appointed to the post of Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica, and as such he received the Italian Sovereigns when recently they visited the Vatican and returned through St. Peter's, and in October, 1914, Secretary of the Holy Office. He was Apostolic delegate during the Franciscan celebrations in 1926.

In the early part of his career Merry del Val was entrusted with several important missions, and represented the Pope at Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebrations in 1887, and at the Coronation of King Edward VII. His Eminence was known as a stout opponent of "modernism," and is credited with having been largely instrumental in urging Pope Pius X. to the break with France. His rigid Catholicism was seen in the preface which he wrote quite recently to the latest edition of the Index. Since his retirement from the Secretaryship of State he had taken a comparatively modest part in the life of the Vatican, but he was actively interested in the upkeep and maintenance of St. Peter's, for the fabric of which he was primarily responsible. At the last Conclave, when the present Pope was elected, Cardinal Merry del Val received a certain number of votes which were given to him as a demonstration on the part of the non-Italian members of the Sacred College.

MR. E. B. TREDWEN

Mr. E. B. Tredwen died yesterday at his residence at Palmer's Green after a short illness. Mr. Tredwen was approaching his 78th birthday, but until a few days ago he was actively engaged in business in the City, where he was widely known and rendered many valuable services to British oversea commerce.

Mr. Tredwen joined the merchant firm of the late Mr. Gilbert J. McCaul in the seventies, and he became a partner a few years later. On Mr. McCaul's retirement in 1901, Mr. Tredwen was joined in partnership by Mr. H. C. Wood and Mr. G. Thornton Lambert, and a few years later by Mr. M. J. Weston Clayton. After the deaths of Mr. Lambert and Mr. Clayton the business of Gilbert J. McCaul and Co. was continued as before by Mr. Tredwen and Mr. Wood until the end of last year, when they were joined by Mr. Alexander Thomas Laing, and the business was converted into a private limited company, of which Mr. Tredwen became the first chairman. Originally concerned, mainly, with the trade with the Dominions, and notably Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, it has in recent years extended its activities in various directions, including the Far East and the Continent of Europe.

The important place which Mr. Tredwen held in the City was, however, by no means confined to his work for his own firm. He did an immense amount of work of a public and semi-public character. He had been for many years an active member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, and he was treasurer of the Chamber in 1923-26, and deputy-chairman in 1926-27. Until his death he was chairman of the Australian and New Zealand Section of the Chamber and chairman of the Merchants' Committee of the Chamber, and he was also chairman of the Australian and New Zealand Merchants' Association from its inception.

A passionate love of the sea found scope in both his business activities and his hobbies. He was a keen yachtsman and was for 51 years a member of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club. For very many years he was accustomed to spend his week-ends afloat, and his holidays were usually spent sailing round the British coasts. He was one of the oldest members of the Royal Canoe Club, and won the Veterans' Race only two years ago.

His fondness of the sea and his active association with Australian commerce, which dated to the days when sailing ships were supreme (of which he had many stories), fitted him extraordinarily well for negotiating on behalf of the various merchant bodies with the shipping lines on freight and other questions. Many years ago friction between shippers and shipowners was common, and Mr. Tredwen did at least as much as any man, if not more, to create a better atmosphere and to establish good relationships. He vigorously contended that the interests of both in developing commerce were really the same, and he set himself with success to overcome any difficulties which arose from time to time.

His singlemindedness earned him the trust of business men of all descriptions. He gave important evidence before the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings, conducted arbitrations, was frequently consulted on business questions of all kinds, and was a member of the Board of Referees for Income Tax in the City of London. His friends knew his generous nature and that they could always rely on his enthusiastic support and energy in promoting any good cause, and they recognized that he was intensely patriotic and absolutely fearless morally and physically. He was present when the offices of his firm were bombed on June 30, 1917, and although great damage was done, Mr. Tredwen maintained his usual cheery demeanour and at once continued his work in new premises that were secured. In spite of his age he seemed alert and young in mind. Lately he was active in helping to encourage the development of air mail services, and important meetings on Australian commerce, in which he was to have taken a prominent part, were only postponed a few days ago on account of his illness. He leaves a gap which it will be extremely hard, if it is at all practicable, for any one man to attempt to fill, but the task of his successors will be rendered easier by the results of much good work unselfishly done.

The funeral will be at Christ Church, Old Southgate, on Monday at 4 o'clock.

MISS EDITH BARROW

Miss Edith Barrow, who died on February 13 at Combe Martin, North Devon, after a long illness, was widely known as a flower painter. She received her artistic education from Mr. Terrick Williams, A.R.A., and held three silver and five other medals from South Kensington for painting and allied arts. Her first picture was hung in the Academy when she was 16, and her paintings were accepted for eight consecutive years. Early in her career she painted a series of interiors of Westminster Abbey, a branch of art at which she also excelled, and this collection was much admired by the late Empress Frederick, who ultimately acquired it. Her flower studies were chosen to represent English flower painting at the great Chicago Exhibition, and in 1918 the Queen bought her picture of white primulas, then being exhibited at the Academy. Her interiors, seascapes, and pictures of quaint little sea villages of the West Country were much sought after. She exhibited in many London and provincial galleries, and her exhibitions in North Devon, her home for 25 years, will be remembered by many. Her career was much interrupted by ill health, but in spite of this she continued her successes at the Academy, and was working in her Combe Martin studio until a short time before her death.

THE REV. M. F. WEBB

The Rev. Maxwell Frederick Webb died at Worthing last week at the age of 62. The son of Colonel Richard and the Hon. Isabel Webb and grandson of the 13th Lord Saye and Sele, he was born at Hereford on May 27, 1867. He was educated at Hawtrey's School, Windsor, and King's College, London, becoming an Associate in Theology. He was ordained in 1891 to the curacy of Altrincham, and was afterwards rector of Donnington, Herefordshire, and domestic chaplain to the 14th Lord Saye and Sele. In 1897 he was appointed rector of Attleborough, Norfolk, where he remained until his retirement, owing to ill-health, in 1929.

The parish church of Attleborough dates back to 1378, and during his tenure of the living much of the building and the magnificent 15th-century rood screen were restored. Mr. Webb was Rural Dean for many years, and was for some time chaplain to the High Sheriff and the Norfolk Regiment. He took an active interest in Freemasonry, and was chaplain to the Doric Lodge. He had travelled almost all over the world, and was elected F.R.G.S. in 1904. He had the distinction of taking part in the first Transatlantic telephone calls in January, 1927, when he spoke to the Mayor of Attleborough, U.S.A., and a link of friendship was formed between the two towns. He possessed a most lovable disposition, and had a kind and cheerful word for every one with whom he came in contact. In all his work he was greatly helped by his devoted wife, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Slipper, J.P., of Braydestone Hall, Norwich. She survives him, with two sons and a daughter.

COLONEL RADCLIFFE

Colonel Nathaniel Robert Radcliffe, C.I.E., D.S.O., died suddenly at Villa Rafallo, Malta, on Monday, in his 60th year.

He was born to General G. T. Radcliffe, of the Madras Cavalry, on June 22, 1870, and was educated at Leamington College. Commissioned to the Leicestershire Militia in 1889, he joined the 1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment, in 1891, and served in Egypt and India. In 1895 he was Brigade Signalling Officer to the Chitral Relief Force, receiving the medal with clasp. In the South African War he served with the 1st Mounted Infantry, and was at Stormberg, Sanna's Post, and Diamond Hill. He also served on the staff as Brigade Major and D.A.A.G., Mounted Infantry, and was Adjutant of the 4th Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and received the six clasps to the two medals and the D.S.O. in June, 1902, and retired in 1906. In 1913 he was appointed Brigade Major, Devon and Cornwall (T.F.) Infantry Brigade, and on the outbreak of the Great War was appointed to command the 6th Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment (T.F.). He took the battalion to India in October, 1914, and to Mesopotamia in December, 1915. He was again mentioned in dispatches, was gazetted C.I.E. in 1917, and was granted the Order of St. Stanislaus. On retirement he was made honorary colonel of the 6th Devonshires, and in 1928 he was given the T.D. He married in 1899 Doreen, daughter of the late Rev. A. W. Hamilton-Gell, of Winslade, near Exeter, and it was here that he spent his later years. There was one son of the union.

SIR ALFRED FRIPP

A MAN OF MANY FRIENDS

Sir Alfred Fripp, whose death at the age of 64 is announced on another page, was not only a skilled surgeon holding Court appointments, but had also gained a large number of friends in all classes by his generous and attractive personality. He was known, at least by name, to countless thousands, for he was the president and the most active member of the society known as the Ancient Order of Frothblowers. These, by their innocent mirth, assisted by a catchy tune, have contributed largely to charities, and have entertained and brightened the lives of innumerable children.

Alfred Downing Fripp was born at Blandford, Dorset, on September 12, 1865. He came of an artistic family, for his father, also named Alfred Downing, exhibited for more than 50 years, chiefly at the Old Water-Colour Society, of which his grandfather, Nicholas Pocock, was one of the founders. Mr. Fripp's brother, George Arthur, had also a long career as a painter of repute. The boy was sent to Merchant Taylors' School in 1879, when Dr. William Baker was headmaster, and the school had not long moved from Suffolk-lane to Charterhouse-square. He played in the cricket XI. in 1881, 1882, and 1883, when he left to be a student at Guy's Hospital, with which he was to be actively associated for many years. From Guy's he graduated at the University of London, gaining the degree of Master of Surgery, while he also took the F.R.C.S., the two highest surgical qualifications attainable in this country.

When in general practice at York Fripp was called in to attend the late Duke of Clarence, who was quartered there with his regiment, the 10th Hussars, and had dislocated his ankle. Fripp was also in attendance on King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, when he broke his kneecap in 1898. He received the honour of knighthood in 1903, being made K.C.V.O. in 1906, and was appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to King Edward and to the Duke of Connaught, and King George V. continued him in the office.

Coming to London on the occasion of a vacancy on the surgical staff of Guy's Hospital, Fripp was elected assistant surgeon in 1897, becoming in due course surgeon, lecturer on surgery in the Medical School, and in 1925 consulting surgeon and a governor of the hospital. He was a member of the Visiting Committee of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, and a member of the Councils of the Hospital Saturday and the Hospital Sunday Funds. In the South African War, which broke out in 1899, Fripp was chief civil medical officer with the Imperial Yeomanry, was mentioned in dispatches, and was created C.B. and a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John. In the Great War he was consulting surgeon to the Royal Navy; a member of the Advisory Board of the Army Medical Service; and a member of the Council of the National Red Cross Society. Many of the casualties in the first two North Sea battles and the Battle of Jutland passed through his hands.

Fripp wrote but little on professional subjects, his chief publications being "An Anatomy for Art Students" and "Letters from South Africa on Military Hospital Administration during the Boer War." He pointed out in these letters many of the conditions which were in urgent need of reform. But if he wrote little, his energy and personality counted for a great deal. He was a Rugby footballer and a magnificent swimmer, and a man of extraordinary kindliness. He was very fond of children, and when, some six years ago, the affairs of the Frothblowers were not going well, he took command and inspired the order with new life and vigour. He travelled thousands of miles and made hundreds of speeches on behalf of the movement, establishing "Vats" all over the country, and it was chiefly due to him that the order attained a membership of over 700,000 and raised more than £100,000 for children's charities all over the world.

Sir Alfred had been a lover of the drama from his student days at Guy's Hospital, when he would head a party of fellow-students to every important "first night" in London. As the years went by and fame came to him he remained a regular "first nighter," but no longer in the pit. He became the friend of the most noted actors and actresses, and his kindness and help to the profession were unfailing. He never lost his affection for his native county of Dorset. For many years he had a house near Lulworth Cove, and recently had a new house, designed for him by Sir Edwin Lutyens, erected on the top of the cliffs. This was his favourite retreat whenever he could spare a week-end from his busy life in London. He married, in 1898, Margaret Scott, daughter of the late Mr. T. B. Haywood, of Reigate. She was always a great help to him, and, like him, was much interested in works of benevolence and charity, more especially for the poorest members of the medical profession and their dependents. She accompanied him in the South African campaign, and for her services there received the R.R.C. She survives him with a family of two sons and three daughters. His elder son is orthopædic registrar of Guy's Hospital.

MR. E. S. H. CORBETT

Mr. H. Ramsbotham, M.P., writes:—

By the untimely death last week of Mr. E. S. H. Corbett, the City of London has lost a business mind of rare attainment and his many friends a wise counsellor and a delightful companion. He was a proof that the culture and classical learning to be acquired at the universities can be a great asset in commercial life as well as in ordinary social intercourse. Eric Corbett was born in 1887, and after leaving Harrow in 1906 obtained a classical scholarship at University College, Oxford. His work at the University had the literary grace and distinction that separates true scholarship from the plodding accuracy of the adept in examinations, but he never reaped at Oxford the full fruits of academic success, for the death of his father in 1908 made it necessary for him to leave his college and go straight into his father's firm.

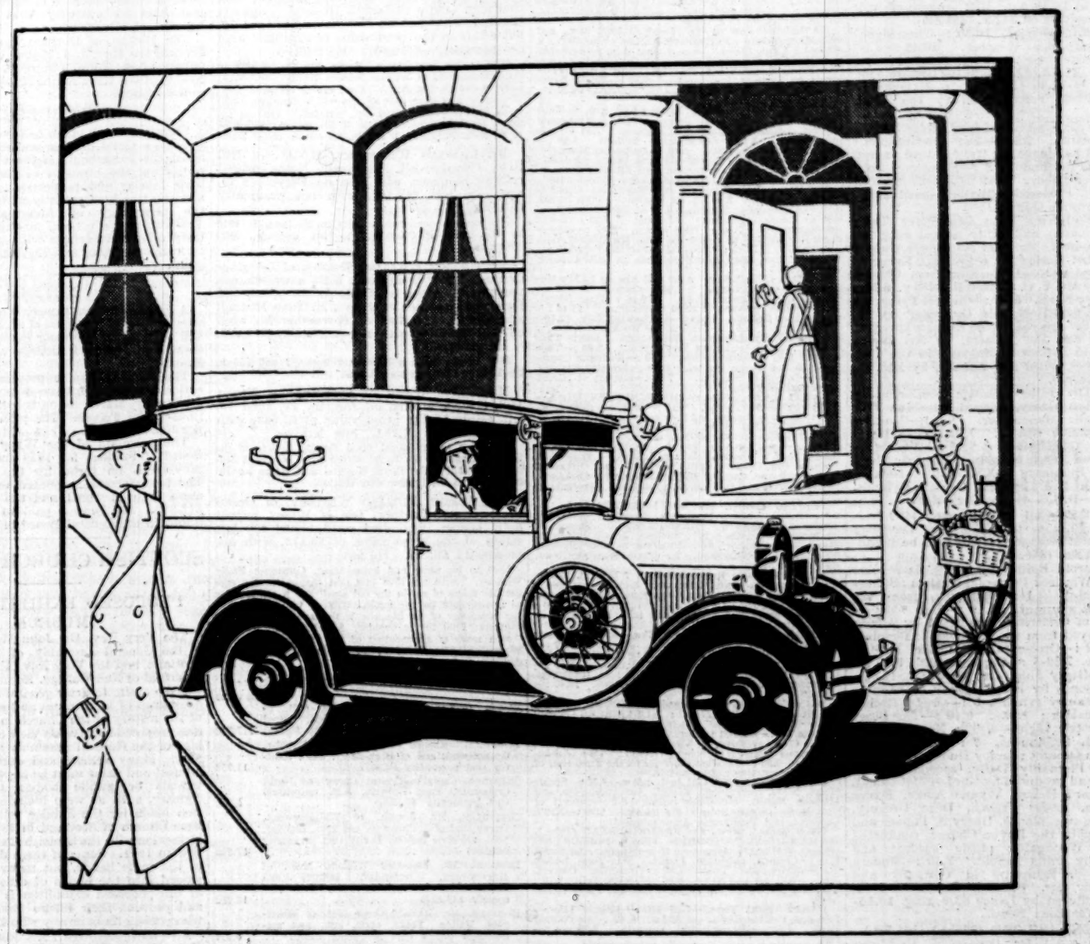
The City never had a more promising recruit. Endowed with extremely good looks, and with all the charm and courtesy of a highly-cultured gentleman, he possessed the carefulness, patience, and wisdom of a good man of business. Practically all his short life was spent in commerce except during his War service in the R.F.C., but his paramount interests were always in his home. He could shake off business cares and anxieties better than most men, and those who saw him in his home in Surrey, in his big library with his wife and children, learnt from his example that domestic happiness and the cultivation of the mind are of more importance than the making of money.

DR. ARCHIBALD FEE

Dr. Archibald R. Fee died at University College Hospital on Sunday of septicæmia and cellulitis, complicated by bronchial pneumonia. His home was in Vancouver. He was a graduate of the University of British Columbia, taking his degree in Zoology at a very early age. He carried out investigations for the Canadian Pacific Board, some of which took him into uncharted waters of the North-Western American Coast. He came to this country to work with the late Professor E. H. Starling, F.R.S., in 1925. In 1927 he was awarded a Beit Memorial Research Fellowship, and took the Ph.D. degree of the University of London in the same year. At the time of his death he was a member of the staff of the Department of Physiology and Biochemistry at University College, London.

He was a man of remarkably attractive personality, and was very popular with his fellow workers. An extremely hard worker, he had already made several valuable contributions to the physiology of the functions of the kidney. He was one of the most promising of the young physiologists.

WHY BRITISH FIRMS BUY FORD TRUCKS AND VANS



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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Sir Hamilton Harty will conduct the Hallé Orchestra in a concert to be relayed to-night from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and broadcast from 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. The programme will include Lalo's "Two Aubades" and Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Flight of the Bumble Bee." At 9 p.m. listeners to 5GB will hear a performance of *Exiles*, a radio play which has been specially written for the microphone with the intention of exploiting all the resources of wireless dramatic production so far known.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, February 27, are as follows :—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m. London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.).** From 6.40 p.m. to 12 midnight London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.).** From 6.40 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. **5GB** programme will also be broadcast on **842kc. (356.3m).**

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—Listeners' Recipes for Cooking Potatoes, also Pancakes. **11-12 (5XX** only):—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO** only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12 :—W. L. Trytel and his Octet. **1-2** :—Organ Recital. **2.30** :—For the Schools: Speech and Language, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. **2.50** :—An Interlude. **3** :—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. **3.45** :—Dorene Maretta (soprano); Frederick Taylor (baritone); Andrew Brown's Quintet.

5.15 :—Children: Four Cautionary Tales (Liza Lehmann) and other Songs, sung by Cuthbert Smith. Mumbles Madness, a Gnome Story (Mabel Marlowe). **6** :—Great Expectations, Chapter 37—A Reading from Charles Dickens, by Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—Haydn Quartets, op. 9, No. 5 in B flat, played by the Kutcher Quartet. **7** :—Plays and the Theatre, by Mr. James Agate. **7.15** :—Life in England in the 18th Century, 6—Capital and Labour, by Mrs. M. Dorothy George.

7.35 :—The Hallé Orchestra, conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty, relayed from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. **9.5** :—Reading from a London Studio. **9.20**:—The Hallé Orchestra (continued). **9.45** :—Weather; News; Local News; Shipping Forecast; Stock Exchange Summary (**5XX** only). **10.5** :—Reading in Bed, by Mr. George Rylands. **10.25-12** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

From 6.40 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Daventry Experimental programme will also be broadcast on **842kc. (356.3m.).**

12 :—Harold Bolter (tenor); Ada Walker (violin); Winifred Payne (contralto); Sidney Heard (flute). **1** :—Orchestra, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant. **1.15** :—The City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Adrian Boult, relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. **2** :—Orchestra, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant. **2.30-3** :—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—Children—Gipsy John, a play, by L. Du Garde Peach; Song by Harold Casey (baritone); Norris Stanley (violin). **6** :—Organ Recital. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Story of the Electric Light—6, The Nernst Lamp, by Mr. J. Swinburne. **7** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Lesley Dudley (soprano). **7.45** :—A Piccadilly Dally, second edition, compiled and produced by Gordon McConnell, with Leonard Henry, Wynne Ajello, Foster Richardson, Leslie French, Dora Gregory, Frank Denton; pianos, Harry S. Pepper and Doris Arnold; the Revue Chorus, conducted by Leslie Woodgate; music selected and arranged by Doris Arnold. **8.30** :—Modern Sculpture—6, Sculpture in Germany and America, by Mr. Stanley Casson. **9** :—Exiles, produced by Lance Sieveking. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **11-12** :—See Daventry. **2.30** :—See Glasgow. **3** :—See Glasgow. **3.30** :—See Glasgow. **5.35** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—See London. **6.35** :—See Glasgow. **6.40** :—See London. **7.35** :—See London. **8.35** :—See Glasgow. **8.45** :—See Manchester. **9.45-12** :—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **1-2** :—Organ Recital. **2.30** :—See London. **6** :—Mrs. W. Mountain-Bruges: a Suggestion for Easter. **6.15** :—See London. **6.35** :—Market Prices for South of England Farmers. **6.40** :—See London. **7.35** :—See Manchester. **8.35** :—See London. **8.45** :—See Manchester. **9.45-12** :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2.30** :—See London. **4.45** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Swansea. **6.15** :—See London. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—See London. **7.35** :—Hubert Penzelly (pianoforte). **7.45** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Jonia Jewell); conductor, Warwick Braithwaite; Melva Lucille Melva (violin), relayed from the Assembly Room, City Hall, Cardiff. **9** :—The Super Six in Hunting Time—Clifford Lincoln, Arthur Greenaway, Stanley Siese, David Evans, Sidney Evans. **9.45** :—See London. **10** :—West Regional News. **10.5-12** :—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Concert. **4** :—Gramophone Records. **5.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.10** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and French Lesson. **7.45** :—Talk on History. **8** :—Concert—Orchestral Selections by the Station Orchestra; Operatic Vocal Selections; the Station Orchestra; K. Byrne (contralto). **9.25** :—Modern Dance Music. **9.30** :—Time, News, and Weather Report.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.)(288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **10.45** :—See Glasgow. **11-12** :—See Glasgow. **2.30** :—See Glasgow. **3** :—See Glasgow. **3.20** :—See Glasgow. **3.35** :—See Glasgow. **4** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—See London. **6.35** :—See Glasgow. **6.40** :—See London. **7.35** :—See London. **8.35** :—See London. **8.45** :—See London. **9.45** :—See London. **10** :—See Glasgow. **10.5-12** :—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry **10.45** :—Miss Margaret Kidd: Everyday Legal Problems—2, A Husbands Liability for his Wife's Debts, from Edinburgh. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Mr. Robert McLeod: Music Making—7, The Postman's Knock, from Edinburgh. **3** :—Music. **3.5** :—A Talk about the League of Nations. **3.15** :—Music. **3.20** :—Miss F. Marion McNeill: Old Edinburgh Street Cries, from Edinburgh. **3.15** :—Music. **3.40** :—Mid-week Service, conducted by the Rev. J. Mitchell Kerr. **4** :—The Scottish Orchestra: John B. Lickley (violoncello). **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Special Talk for Scottish Farmers: Professor W. R. Paterson, Scottish Livestock: Dairy Breeds—2. **6.15** :—See London. **6.35** :—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers, from Edinburgh. **6.40** :—See London. **7.35** :—See London. **8.35** :—See London. **8.45** :—See London. **9.45** :—See London. **10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.5-12** :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—Winifred Alker (pianoforte); Robert Hunter (elocutionist). **1** :—Hallé Orchestra (continued). **2** :—Harold Davies (soprano). **4.30** :—Orchestral Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mrs. Geoffrey Dimmock: Varieties of Savoury Pie, from Leeds. **6.15** :—See London. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. **6.40** :—See London. **7.35** :—Hallé Concert: the Hallé Orchestra conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty, relayed from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. **9.5** :—See London. **9.20** :—Hallé Concert (continued). **9.45** :—See London. **10** :—North Regional News. **10.5-12** :—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—See Daventry. **2.30** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **6.35** :—See London. **7.35** :—See Manchester. **8.35** :—See London. **8.45** :—See Manchester. **9.45-12** :—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—Mr. W. H. Jones: The Old Shipyards of the Bristol Channel. **6.15** :—See London. **6.35** :—See Cardiff. **6.40** :—See London. **7.35** :—See Manchester. **8.35** :—See London. **8.45** :—See Manchester. **9.45** :—See London. **10** :—See Cardiff. **10.5-12** :—See London.

RELAY STATIONS :—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **2.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—See Manchester. **6.15** :—See London. **6.35** :—See Manchester. **6.40** :—See London. **7.35** :—See Manchester. **9.5** :—See London. **9.20** :—See Manchester. **9.45** :—See London. **10** :—See Manchester. **10.5-12** :—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—9 :—International Market Prices; Exchange Quotations and Programme for Children. **6.30** :—News and Trio Music. **8.30** :—Elementary English Lesson. **9** :—Chimes; Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5** :—Orchestral Selections. **9.30** :—Song Recital. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Organ Recital. **10.30** :—Orchestral Selections, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—5.30 :—Relay of an Opera from Vienna. **9** :—Time and News. **9.15** :—Concert from the Autoclub.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—3.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **4.30** :—Talk. **4.55** :—Music Talk. **5.20** :—Anecdotes of Musicians. **5.40** :—Advanced Spanish Lesson. **6.5** :—Talks. **7** :—Topical Programme. **7.40** :—Programme from Breslau. **8** :—See Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—3 :—Concert from Breslau. **4.30** :—Adventure Stories and Legends for Young People. **5** :—Medical Talk. **5.30** :—Talk. **6** :—See Choral Recital of Popular Songs. Sei getreu (Hiltmann); Chorgesang am Sonntag morgen (Schultz); Folk Song: All' mein Gedanken (arr. Scheck); Folk Song: Das stille Tal (arr. Wohlgemuth); Morgen müssen wir verreisen (Silcher); Heimliche Liebe (Vignau). **6.30** :—Concert of Wind Instrument Music.—Academic Festival Overture (Zimmer); (a) Intermezzo, Mignon (Ballin); Turnerlieder (arr. Becker); (a) Wem der Jugend Ideale; (b) Wohlauf, die Luft geht frisch und rein; (c) Turner, auf zum Streite, Kinderlieder-walzer (Becker); Fantasia on Clewing's Alle Tage ist kein Sonntag (Lindsay-Thelmer); Präsenlandtänze (arr. Becker); March, Unter Brief und Siegel (Becker); Einzug der Rosenkönigin (Rhode); Overture, Berliner Luft (Lincke); March, Zum Gipfel empor (Schattmann); March, Unser Deutschland (Pataky). **8** :—Von heute auf Morgen—Opera in one act (Arnold Schönberg); followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music Programme.

BERNE (403m.), 1.9kw.—6.30 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Literary Talk. **7** :—Legende eines Lebens—Play in three acts (Zweig). **9** :—News and Weather. **9.15** :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.). 12.5kw.—6 :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.)—6.15 :—Gramophone Concert of Viennese Operetta Music. **7.10** :—Weather. **7.15** :—Gedichte ansgesetzen—Radio Sequence (Anton Schnack). **8** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9.15** :—News. **9.35** :—Dance Music.

BRUNN (342m.). 2.4kw.—6 :—Orchestral Concert. **7** :—The Testament of the Lord of Lukavice, Comedy in one act (Vrchlicky). **8** :—Dance Music. **9** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Concert of Trio Music. **6** :—Flemish Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Colonial Report. **6.35** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parle. **8** :—Concert, relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam; Topical Talk in the interval. After the Concert, News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—4.40 :—Orchestral Concert. **5.45** :—English Language Lesson. **6.25** :—Talk. **7** :—Concert. **9.15** :—Military Band Concert. In the interval :—Time, Weather, and News. After the Programme :—Concert of Tziganc Music, from the Hotel Dunapalota.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—6 :—News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.16** :—Review of Politics for the Month of February; **6.45** :—Talk. **7.15** :—Concert from the Axelborg Studio—Part I., Programme from the Works of Schubert; Overture, Rosamunde; Symphony No. 6 in C major; Part II., Programme from the Works of Johann Strauss; Overture, A Thousand and One Nights; Waltz, Roses of the South; Song Waltz, Frühlingsstimmen; Overture, The Gipsy Baron; Waltz, Tales from The Vienna Woods; Song Waltz, The Blue Danube; Perpetuum mobile; Radetzky March. **9.15** :—News. **9.30** :—Dance Music. **11** (in the interval) :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Talk. **6.55** :—Time and Chimes. **7.15** :—Talk and Concert. **8.30** :—Literary Programme. **9.15** :—News from Warsaw. **10** :—Concert from the Pavilion Restaurant. **11** :—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (346m.)—6.5 :—French Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Song Recital by Condon Kerdik; Recitative and Aria, Della mia fiamma, Op. 528 (Mozart); Four Songs (Mahler), (a) Frühlingsmorgen; (b) Abloesung im Sommer; (c) Ich ging mit Lust; (d) Scheiden und meiden; Three Songs (Richard Strauss). **7** :—Strauss Concert. **8.30** :—See Langenberg. In the interval at **10** :—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.); FLENSBURG (218m.); HANOVER (560m.); KIEL (246m.).—6 :—Talks. **6.50** :—Exchange and Weather. **7** :—The Log Book of the Old Hulk, from The Young Days of Old Seafarers. **8.30** :—Concert of Music on Popular Instruments. **9.30** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.30** :—Relay of Foreign Stations.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m. :—Time Signal. **9.41** :—The Daily Service. **11.55** :—Orchestral Concert. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—Talk for Women. **3.10** :—Gramophone Records. **3.40** :—Programme for Hospitals. **5.10** :—Orchestral Concert—Ballet des Burgraves (Sachs); Rustic Dance (Godard); La Capricieuse (Gillet); Selection from Lucia di Lammermoor (Donizetti); Romance sans paroles (Tchaikovsky); Gross Wien (Joh. Strauss); Selection from Countess Maritza (Kalman). **5.40 (in the interval)** :—Time Signal. **6.10** :—Gramophone Records. **6.25** :—Agricultural Talk. **6.55** :—French Language Lesson. **7.25** :—Police Announcements. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Gramophone Records. **7.55** :—Concert from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam; Talk in the Interval. After the Programme; Weather, News, and Dance Music from La Gaîté Cabaret, Amsterdam.

HUIZEN (298m.), 5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.55 a.m. :—Time Signal. **7.56** :—Concert. **9.40** :—Concert by a Women's Choir. **10.10** :—Time Signal. **10.11** :—Short Service. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records. **11.25** :—Agricultural Talk. **12.10** :—Time Signal. **1.41** :—Gramophone Music and Talks for Schools. **2.25** :—Lesson in Handicrafts. **3.40** :—Time Signal. **3.41** :—Religious Programme. **5.40** :—Time Signal. **5.41** :—Organ Recital. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.20** :—Organ Recital. **6.50** :—Literary Reading. **7.20** :—Lesson in Malayan. **7.50** :—Concert of Sacred Music and Addresses.

LAHTI (1,800m., 40kw. and HELSINGFORS (221m.)—4.30 :—Pianoforte Recital. **5.15** :—Talk. **6** :—Concert. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m., 15kw. and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m.); COLOGNE (227m.); MUNSTER (240m.).—6 :—Economic Report, Weather and Sports Notes. **6.15** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.40** :—Talk. **7** :—An Old Cologne Carnival—Vocals and Orchestral Concert. **8** :—A Carnival Ball by the Station Orchestra, in the interval at **9.15** :—News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw. and DRESDEN (319m.)—6.5 :—Talk. **6.35** :—Mandoline Recital—Prelude, Die Heidepringsess (Schade); Märchen (Komzak); Pamphase on Santa Lucia (Wiedeke); Siellianc (Jessel); Hadaldo March (Novacek). **7.15** :—Programme from Breslau. **8** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio) Call EAJ 7 (424m.), 3kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations and Dance Music. **8.25** :—News. **10** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Opera Selection : La Traviata (Verdi). **12** (midnight) :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music from the Circulo de Bellas Artes.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert. **7** :—Government Announcements; Weather. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—Variety Items. **7.30** :—Choral Concert of Popular Songs. **7.45** :—Literary Review. **7.55** :—Choral Concert of Popular Songs. **8.15** :—A Humorous Programme. **8.45** :—Concert. **10.30** :—News. **10.40** :—Concert.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw. and AUGSBURG (560m.); KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.) : NUREMBERG (239m.).—6 :—Review of Local Affairs. **6.30** :—Variety Programme. **8** :—Konrad Dreher: Reminiscences of Life. **8.30** :—Chamber Music, for Violin, 'Cello, and Pianoforte; Passacaglia (Händel); Sonata (Ravel); Duo (Zoltan-Kodaly). **9.20** :—Taxation Calendar for the First Half of March. Programme Notices and News.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Concert of Folk Music. Sports Notes in the interval. **9.50** :—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (570m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—6.15 :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—German Language Lesson. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Agricultural Talk. **7.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **8.30** :—Weather and News. **8.50** :—Topical Talk. **9.10** : Trio in B flat major for Violin, 'Cello, and Piano (Schubert).

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal on 32.5m. **8.45** :—Le Journal Parle. **7.10** :—Meteorological Forecast. **7.20** :—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the interval at **1** :—Exchange Quotations and News, and at **1.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Dance Music. **4.15** :—Children's Hour. **4.55** :—News and Stock Exchange Quotations. **5** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Talk on New York. **7.40** :—Elementary Bookkeeping Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8** :—Concert. Variety Selections—Selections by M. Pisani and Mlle. Jane Stick; Ouverture and Scherzo for Piano (Prokofiev); Song from Dichterliebe (Schumann); Sonata for Piano and Violin (Delvincourt). In the intervals at **8.30** :—Sports Review and at **9.15** :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—6 :—Introductory Talk to the following transmission. **6.15** :—Relay of an Opera by Artists from the National Theatre. **9.5** :—Time, Weather, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—Organ Recital from the Beranek Hall. **9.55** :—Theatre Review and Programme Announcements. **10** :—Time Signal.

ROME—Call 1 RO (441m.), 50kw.—7.15 :—Announcements, Sports Notes, News, Exchange, Weather, and Press Review. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Symphonic Concert of Carnival Music—Carnival Overture (Dvorák); Le carnaval des animaux (Saint-Saëns); Art, Theatre, and Cinema Review; Carnival, op. 9 (schumann); Le furie di Arlecchino (Lualdi); Dance Music. **10.30** :—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw.; and MOTALA (1,345m.), 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6 :—Talk in German. **6.20** :—Humorous Dialogue, relayed from Götcborg. **6.30** :—Symphonic Concert—Symphony in E flat major, No. 4, for Orchestra (Beethoven); Concerto in D sharp major for Violin and Orchestra (Mozart); Selection from Rosamunde (Schubert). **7.45** :—Literary Talk, relayed from Upsala (453m.). **8.40** :—Topical Talk. **9** :—Cabaret and Gramophone Concert.

STUTTGART (360m., 1.7kw. and FREIBURG (570m.).—6 :—Time Signal. **6.5-8.30** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **8.30** :—See Langenberg. **10** :—News from Frankfurt, followed by Programme Announcements.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6 :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **6.25** :—Talk on French History. **6.55** :—Spanish Song Recital. **6.50** :—Exchange Quotations. **7** :—Mandoline Music. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Children. **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **8.25** :—Concert—Selection from La Bohème (Puccini); Five Selections from Lakme (Delibes); Selection from Mireille (Gounod). **9** :—Gramophone Concert. **10.15** :—North African News.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert of Light Music. **7** :—Esperanto Lesson. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—Variety Items. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Concert—Selection from Nabucco (Verdi); Suite in Five Movements, Venezia misteriosa (Travaglia); Chi sa il gioco non finsegni, comedy in one act (Martini); Prelude to The Mastersingers (Wagner); Soprano Solo from Mephistopheles (Boito); Baritone Solo from Rigoletto (Verdi); Selection from Falstaff (Giovanola); Prelude to I Rantzau (Mascagni). **10** :—Dance Music. **10.30-10.40** :—News.

VIENNA (516.3m., 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (452.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6.25 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Simone Boccanegra, opera in three acts (Verdi), relayed from the State Opera House. After the opera, Orchestral Concert of Light Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—10.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (298m., 1.5kw.—12 noon).
PITTSBURG, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 63m. and 25m. from 1 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m., 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m., 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m., 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF LORD NEWLANDS

The RIGHT HON. JAMES HENRY CECIL, second Baron Newlands, LL.D., D.L., J.P., of Mauldslie Castle, Carluke, Lanarkshire, of Barrowfield Lodge, Brighton, and of Grosvenor-square, W., who died on September 6, aged 78, left, in addition to real estate of considerable value, unsettled personal estate in his own disposition valued for probate at £403,775.

LADY MABEL EMILY LOUISE SIEVIER, of Abbotts Hotel, Regency-square, Brighton, who died in London on January 9, wife of Robert S. Sievier, daughter of the third Marquess of Ailesbury, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £2,067, with net personalty £1,151.

PAYMASTER REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY DAWSON, C.B.E., R.N. (retired), of The Upper Park, Queenstown, Co. Cork, during the Great War Chief Accountant Officer at the Naval Base at Great Yarmouth, who died on December 5, left personal property in England valued at £3,569.

DAME CONSTANCE FANNY BURROWS, of Latymers, Penshurst, Kent, who died on December 28, aged 81, widow of Sir Frederic Burrows, Bt., of Ennismore-gardens, S.W., left unsettled estate of the gross value of £5,931, with net personalty £3,554.

Mr. EDWARD WOOTTON, J.P., of Southfields, Longford, Coventry, hat manufacturer, head of Messrs. E. Wootton and Co., Limited, and chairman of the Bedworth Hosiery Company, Limited, who died on November 21, aged 76, left estate of the gross value of £221,830, with net personalty £190,607. He left :—

£500 to his housekeeper, Emily Nicholls, if still in his service; £500 to William Stanley Heatley, secretary; £500 to Joseph Mansfield, "if occupying the same position as he now (the date of the will is June 24, 1926) holds in E. Wootton and Co., Limited." £400 to his maid, Flora Englebert, if still in his service; and £250 to Kenneth Bosworth, if still in the service of his firm.

Mr. CHARLES WIBBERLEY, M.V.O., of Hill Rise, Private-road, Sherwood, Notts, retired railway manager, who died on December 22, aged 78, left £19,207, with net personalty £18,995. He gives :—

The scarf-pin presented to him in Rhodesia in 1910 by the Duke of Connaught to his daughter, Mrs. Yeomans.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAMS DODDS, of Longton-avenue, Upper Sydenham, S.E., a well-known personality in the tea trade for 50 years, and formerly a partner in Messrs. H. Tuke Mennell and Dodds, who died on November 21, aged 88, left £20,009, with net personalty £18,892. He gives :—

£100 to the London Missionary Society; and £50 to the London Congregational Union.

Miss JULIA WADE, of Brockley-rise, Forest Hill, S.E., who died on January 19, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £7,683, with net personalty £7,241. She left :—

£100 each to the Royal Blind Pension Society of the United Kingdom, the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institute, the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, and the London City Mission.

Mr. ALBERT EDWARD WHITNEY, of Ocean View-terrace, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, retired hotel keeper, who died on January 20, left estate of the gross value of £6,813, with net personalty £6,758. He left :—

£500 to his niece and housekeeper, Constance Emily Whitney, "with my love and best thanks for the care she has taken of me in my old age," and if she remains as housekeeper to her uncle, William Whitney, during the remainder of his life, she is to have his house and contents; £100 to his nephew, Albert Arthur Whitney, "as a mark of appreciation of the part he took in the War of 1914-18," and £100 to Florence Emily Burgess, draper's assistant.

Other latest wills include the following :—

	Gross value
BINKS, Councillor Thomas Coates (52), of Flixton, Cardigan-road, Bridlington, retired chemist and druggist (net personalty £1,402)	£17,786
BROWN, Mr. Herbert George (70), of Milsonby, Grange-road, and of High-street, Deal, solicitor (net personalty £8,847)	11,953
CHARTRES, Captain Richard Carew, of North Cross-road, East Dulwich, S.E. (unsettled) (net personalty £5,600)	5,320
CHOLERTON, Mr. Joseph, of Whitaker-road, Derby, and of J. Cholerton and Sons, Limited, boot and shoe factors, Derby (net personalty £44,209)	57,329
DOOTSON, Mr. Frederick William, M.A., of Harvey-road, Cambridge, lecturer and demonstrator in the University (net personalty £14,815)	15,082
HORSLEY, Mr. Richard Cross (56), of Wheelgate, Malton, Yorks, cycle, gun, and ammunition dealer (net personalty £2,397)	6,354
NAISMITH, Mr. James Henderson, M.B., Ch.M. (60), of Grove Lodge, Tow Law, Durham (net personalty £3,850)	4,959
NEWPORT, Mr. Abraham Taylor, of Kidlington, Oxford, builder (net personalty £4,484)	6,714
NOBLE, Mr. Harry (68), of The Cedars, Lamesley, Durham, engineer, chairman and managing director of Noble and Lund, Limited, machine tool manufacturers, of Felling, Gateshead (net personalty £38,978)	39,245
WALLINGTON, Miss Henrietta Maria, of Oriel House, Hilperton, Wilts (treasurer to H.M. the Queen) (net personalty £3 943) ...	4,038

PROPRIETARY CLUBS AND LICENSING LAWS

SOLICITOR ON REGISTRATION FORMALITY

At Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday DAVID CARTER and SAMUEL JOSEPH were summoned for selling intoxicating liquors without a licence and after permitted hours at the Old Vaudeville Club, New Compton-street, on five different dates in January.

Mr. Melville, prosecuting, said the club was registered on November 18, 1927, and Carter and Joseph were the proprietors. Observation was kept on four days, when an officer visited the club, and drink was being served on each occasion up to and after 1 a.m. Carter had been twice previously convicted in connexion with clubs in which he was a servant.

Mr. Edmond O'Connor, for Carter, said that Mr. Melville's description of the club as an unlicensed publichouse was perfectly accurate, as it would be if he applied it to 99 per cent. of the proprietary clubs of London. The licence they used from a police court was of no more use than a dog licence. Unfortunately that was not known, and people to a large extent held the view that if they went through the formality of registration with an initial 25 members at a police court and formed a wine committee to take charge of the liquor they might go on as individuals and take the profits. It was not so.

Mr. DUMMETT said the case showed an absence of objectionable features, which enabled him to deal with the matter less severely than he would otherwise have done. No licensee would possibly have done the sort of thing done here and retain his licence. It was impossible to treat Carter as a first offender. He fined him £50, including £25 costs, and Joseph £25, and disqualified the premises for use as a club for six months.

90th ISSUE OF DOD'S "PEERAGE"

The 90th issue of Dod's "Peerage" has just been published. Much information is contained in a small volume, and the contents are so far up-to-date as to include the biographies of the peers created in January, and also, as a new feature, the Scottish Lords of Session.

In the preface to the edition it is stated that since the autumn of 1928, 28 new peerages have been created, 50 peers have died, seven of whom have left no heirs to their title, and the number of representative Irish peers in the House of Lords has been further reduced by four to 18. In addition to a complete compilation of biographies of peers, and of peeresses in their own right, of whom there are now 22, the book contains a list of peers' widows, and a full list of those holding courtesy titles. The price of the volume is 7s. 6d.

BOURNEMOUTH LOAN INQUIRY

The Ministry of Health Inspector, Mr. J. W. Mason, held an inquiry at Bournemouth yesterday into the Bournemouth Corporation's application for sanction to borrow £73,885 in order to construct a further undercliff promenade, and for making good the damage done by recent storms to the existing promenade at Fisherman's Walk. The Town Clerk stated that since 1907 the Corporation had spent over £200,000 in building undercliff drive promenades and sea walls and in protecting the cliffs from erosion. The Borough Engineer, Mr. F. D. Dolamore, said that where unprotected the Bourgemouth cliffs were diminishing by erosion at an at rate of 1ft. to 2ft. per year. There was no opposition, and the inquiry was closed.

THE LORD MAYOR'S PLAYERS AND SINGERS

On Saturday, March 15, at 4 o'clock, the Lord Mayor's Players and Singers—the successors of a troupe of Boy Players which flourished from 1528 to 1609—will give a performance at the Mansion House. Thirty boys in costume will act a suitable prologue and will sing Tudor and modern songs and give a short musical programme.

Mr. R. F. Benton, borough treasurer of Middleton, Lancashire, was last night appointed borough treasurer of Southwark at a salary of £850, rising to £1,200.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

REOPENING SERVICES IN ST. PAUL'S

CANON ALEXANDER, addressing a meeting of Churchpeople at Highgate last night on the preservation of St. Paul's, announced that the following arrangements were being made for special services in connexion with the re-opening of the Cathedral in June :—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, at 12.—Thanksgiving Service for the preservation of the Cathedral (preacher, the Archbishop of Canterbury).

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, TO SATURDAY, JUNE 28. —Days for the three Archdeaconries of the Diocese of London (London, Hampstead, and Middlesex) : Services at 10 (Choral Communion), 4 (Evensong), and 8 (Special Service—preachers, the Bishops of Liverpool, Lichfield, and Southwark).

SUNDAY, JUNE 29.—Sermons by the Dean (morning) and the Bishop of London (evening). At 3.15 the Lord Mayor and Corporation and his Majesty's Judges will attend.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, at 6 p.m.—Organ Recital.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, at 6 p.m.—Special Musical Service (Bach's Mass in B Minor).

SATURDAY, JULY 5, at 6 p.m.—Organ Recital.

SUNDAY, JULY 6.—Opening Service of the Lambeth Conference.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, at 6 p.m.—Service for Young People (preacher, the Bishop of Sheffield).

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Exeter instituted the Rev. W. R. DUNSTAN, lately curate of South

A Copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The Subscription List will open on February 27th, 1930, and close on or before March 4th, 1930.

THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1893.)

SHARE CAPITAL - - £43,000,000

DIVIDED INTO

300,000 5 per cent. First Preference Shares of £10 each of which 200,000 are issued.

10,000,000 7 per cent. Second Preference Shares of £1 each of which 5,000,000 are issued and the remaining 5,000,000 are now offered for subscription.

30,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each of which 24,121,361 are issued.

THE COMPANY HAS NO DEBENTURES OUTSTANDING OR AUTHORISED but the Company has in conjunction with the Koninklijke Nederlandsche Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Petroleumbronnen in Nederlandsch Indie (the Royal Dutch Company) guaranteed the following Debentures, which have been issued by De Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij:—

25,000,000 Dollars 4½ per cent. Debentures. Redeemable 1st January, 1942.
72,000,000 Guilders 4½ per cent. ,, Redeemable 1st February, 1946.

ISSUE OF

5,000,000 Seven per cent. Second Preference Shares of £1 each at the price of £1 - 5 - 0 per share.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

2s. 6d. per Share on Application
2s. 6d. per share on Allotment
5s. 0d. per share on the 1st May, 1930
5s. 0d. per share on the 2nd June, 1930
10s. 0d. per share on the 1st August, 1930
(including 5s. premium)

Payment in full may be made on allotment, in which case interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the amount paid in advance of due date.

The First Preference Shares confer on the holders thereof the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up thereon and rank both as regards capital and dividend in priority to all other shares of the Company, but do not confer any further right to participate in profits or surplus assets.

The Second Preference Shares, subject only to the First Preference Shares, confer on the holders the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up thereon and rank both as regards capital and dividend in priority to all other shares of the Company, except the First Preference Shares, but do not confer any further right to participate in profits or surplus assets.

Dividend on the Second Preference Shares is payable half yearly on the 1st February and the 1st August in each year and as regards the shares now offered dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum calculated as from the due date of payment of each instalment will be paid on the 1st August, 1930.

The right of voting at Meetings of the Company conferred by the several classes of shares is as follows:—

(1) As to the First Preference Shares. Except when and so often as the said Cumulative Preferential Dividend of 5 per cent. per annum or any part thereof shall be in arrear the First Preference Shares shall not confer on the holders thereof the right to attend or vote either in person or by proxy at any General Meeting of the Company or to have notice of such meeting, unless the meeting is convened for reducing the Capital, or winding up, or sanctioning the sale of the undertaking, or altering the regulations of the Company, or when a proposition to be submitted to the meeting directly affects the rights and privileges of the holders of the First Preference Shares.

(2) As to the Second Preference Shares. Except when and so often as the said Cumulative Preferential Dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on the Second Preference Shares or any part thereof shall be in arrear for six calendar months, the Second Preference Shares shall not confer on the holders thereof the right to attend or vote either in person or by proxy at any General Meeting of the Company or to have notice of such meeting unless the meeting is convened for reducing the capital or winding up or sanctioning the sale of the undertaking or altering the regulations of the Company or where the proposition to be submitted to the meeting directly affects the rights and privileges of the holders of the Second Preference Shares.

(3) As to the Ordinary Shares. The Ordinary Shares numbered 761 to 1,000,700 inclusive shall during such period as hereinafter mentioned confer the following special right of voting, viz.: each of such shares so long as it continues to be held either by the original allottee of the share from the sub-division of which it shall have arisen, or by his executors or administrators or by the trustees of his Will or by any person deriving title through him or them by voluntary transfer or by bequest, or by any person being a member of the firm of M. Samuel and Co., as the case may be constituted, shall entitle the holder to five votes in respect thereof, provided that when and so soon as the total number of shares entitled to such special right of voting shall have been reduced below £500,000 (nominal) in all, such special right of voting shall cease as to all the said shares.

(4) In the case of shares represented by a Share Warrant to Bearer the Directors may determine and from time to time vary the conditions upon which the Bearer of a Share Warrant shall be entitled to attend and vote at General Meetings, and the Articles of Association provide that, until otherwise determined by the Directors, no bearer of a Share Warrant shall be entitled to attend or vote at any General Meeting unless at least three days before the day appointed for the Meeting he deposits the Share Warrant and receives a Certificate in exchange in manner therein provided.

(5) As to all classes of shares, subject to the above restrictions and special right, each member shall have one vote in respect of each share held by him.

Application will be made to the Committee of the London Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the Shares now offered and for an official quotation in due course.

PROSPECTUS

The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited, was founded in 1897 for the purpose of transporting, marketing and dealing in Petroleum and its products, and has since developed successfully in all branches of the Oil business.

The Company holds a 40 per cent. interest in the Royal Dutch-Shell group of Companies and is now entirely a holding Company.

The Group own or control producing fields in Egypt, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Sarawak, Mexico, Roumania, Venezuela, United States of America, &c., with a total production of over 25,000,000 tons per annum. The Group also own large reserves of developed and undeveloped territory in many parts of the world, and commensurate refining capacity. All the Oil thus produced can be and is being readily marketed through the Group's organization.

The Group own, manage or control over 2,000,000 tons of tank tonnage.

The distributing organization covers practically the whole world, and comprises over 200 main installations and many thousands of subsidiary installations and depôts.

The Group placed orders in the United Kingdom during 1929 for material of all kinds of a total value of £7,375,000.

This material includes Tinplates, tanks, line pipe and casing, drum sheets, pumps, valves and engineers' sundries, steel buildings and structural work, ship construction, ship repair, ships stores and machinery, kerbside pumps, lorries, cars, &c.

It is early to say what the total value of the material ordered during 1930 in this country will be, but the Directors have every reason to assume that it will come up to or even surpass the figure mentioned above for 1929.

Tens of thousands of workmen are being employed on these orders all the year round and this under the present conditions of unemployment is of the greatest importance to the country.

The Company has since 1897 paid to its Ordinary Shareholders over £66,000,000 Sterling in tax-free dividends. Since 1926 these have been at the rate of 25 per cent. free of tax per annum.

The following is a copy of the Auditors' report with respect to profits.

19, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.
21st February, 1930.

To The Chairman and Directors,
THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
St. Helen's Court, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with Schedule 4, Part 2, Section 1, of the Companies Act, 1929, we report that the Profits of your Company, after having made full provision for Income Tax, as shown by the Published Accounts for the three financial years immediately preceding this issue (the 1929 Accounts not yet having been made up) were as follows:—

Year ended 31st December,	1926	£5,361,515
" " "	1927	£5,369,694
" " "	1928	£5,447,804

Dividends have been paid in respect of each of these years on each class of shares in the Company, at the following rates, viz.:—

5% on 200,000 5% 1st Preference Shares of £10 each.
5% on 5,000,000 7% 2nd Preference Shares of £1 each.
25% free of tax on 19,854,274 Ordinary Shares of £1 each for 1926 and 1927 and
25% free of tax on 19,987,807 Ordinary Shares of £1 each for 1928.

We are, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
TURQUAND YOUNGS & CO., Auditors.

For the year 1929 the Company has already paid an interim dividend of 10 per cent. free of tax amounting to £2,412,136 2s. 0d. on its Ordinary Shares.

The whole of the present issue has been underwritten under an Underwriting Letter dated 18th February, 1930, addressed to the Company by Messrs. Panmure Gordon & Co., for a Commission of 3d. per share and an overriding commission of ½ per cent. on the nominal amount of the issue payable by the Company in cash.

The proceeds of the present issue are required for the future development of the Company's business, the Company's present cash resources being amply sufficient to meet all its outstanding obligations.

The above-mentioned commission will be re-imbursed either out of the proceeds of this issue or the present cash resources of the Company, but as such cash resources are amply sufficient to provide for payment of these commissions it will not in the opinion of the directors be necessary to raise any amount by the issue of the shares now offered in order to provide for the matters specified in paragraph 1 of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1929.

In October, 1928, 333,333 Ordinary Shares of £3 each were allotted for cash at a premium of £4 1s. 3d. per share, the total amount paid on the shares so allotted being £1,687,498 6s. 3d.

In January, 1929, one Ordinary Share of £1 each was offered for subscription at par to the holders of the then issued Ordinary capital (viz., £19,987,607) for every five Ordinary shares then held by them, fractions being disregarded. Of the shares so offered 3,983,754 were actually allotted, the total amount paid thereon being £3,983,754.

During September and October, 1929, 750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each were allotted for cash at a premium of £2 12s. 6d. per share, the total amount paid on the shares so allotted being £701,265 12s. 6d.

Copies of the above-mentioned underwriting letter of 18th February, 1930, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the Company's registered office at any time during business hours on any day while the list is open.

Applications for Shares should be made upon the Form accompanying this Prospectus, and should be sent to LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 39, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, or any of its Branches; or to Messrs. M. SAMUEL & CO., LTD., 25, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

Where no allotment is made the application money will be returned in full, and where the number of Shares allotted is less than that applied for, the balance of the application money will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment, and any surplus will be repaid to the Applicant.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be charged on instalments in arrear. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the allotment liable to cancellation and any previous payments to forfeiture.

A brokerage of 1½d. per share will be paid on allotments made in respect of applications bearing the stamp of Bankers, Brokers or other recognised agents.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Bankers and their Branches and from Messrs. Panmure Gordon & Co., 1, St. Michael's Alley, E.C.3.

Having regard to the number of Share Certificates to be prepared and sealed the Company shall not be under obligation to complete and have ready for delivery the Certificate for any Share or Shares within the period prescribed by the Companies Act, 1929.

Dated 24th February, 1930.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN:
The Rt. Hon. The VISCOUNT BEARSTED, M.C.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
THE CHAIRMAN. Sir ROBERT WALEY COHEN, K.B.E.
Sir WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, Kt., J.P. SAMUEL SAMUEL, M.P.

DIRECTORS:
ANDREW AGNEW, C.B.E.
A. S. DEBENHAM.
FREDERICK GODBER.
Sir REGINALD MacLEOD, K.C.B.
Sir THOMAS ROYDEN, Bart., C.H.
H. N. BENJAMIN.
Sir HENRY W. A. DETERDING, K.B.E.
J. B. AUG. KESSLER.
Sir HENRY McMAHON, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Col. BERTRAM ABEL SMITH, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., A.D.C.
ROBERT I. WATSON.

BANKERS:
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 39, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, and Branches.
M. SAMUEL & CO., LTD., 25-27, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS:
WALTONS and CO., 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BROKERS:
PANMURE GORDON and CO., 1, St. Michael's Alley, E.C.3.

AUDITORS:
TURQUAND YOUNGS and CO., 19, Coleman Street, E.C.2.

SECRETARY:
E. A. SMITH-REWSE.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
St. Helen's Court, 22, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.3.

THIS FORM OF APPLICATION MAY BE USED.

No.....

THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts.)

FORM OF APPLICATION

For Issue of 5,000,000 7% Second Preference Shares of £1 each AT £1 5s. 0d. PER SHARE

To the Directors of THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £..... being a deposit of 2s. 6d. per Share on .....SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES of £1 each in the above-named Company, I/we request you to allot to me/us that number of Shares at £1 5s. 0d. per Share, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot to me/us, upon the terms of the Prospectus dated the 25th February, 1930, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we authorise you to place my/our name(s) on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares so allotted to me/us.

USUAL SIGNATURE .....

SURNAME .....

CHRISTIAN NAME(S) .....

ADDRESS IN FULL .....

OCCUPATION .....
(If a lady state whether "Married," "Widow," or "Spinster.")

Date ..... 1930.

PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS.

This form must be filled up and sent paying to Lloyds Bank Limited, 39, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, or any of its Branches; or to M. Samuel and Co., Ltd., 25-27, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, with a cheque payable to "BEARER" for the amount of the Deposit. Cheques must be crossed, and any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the Drawer.

An acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Allotment Letter or return of the Deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

GOOD DEMAND FOR THE NEW LOAN

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE PROGRESS

A good response awaited the opening yesterday of the cash subscription lists for the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1940-44. Investment brokers reported that clients were eager to obtain the stock, the price of issue of which is 95, or slightly less than the price at which the stock can be bought in the market. Would-be subscribers for cash to the loan, who have not already done so, must lodge their applications to-day, for the list will be closed this afternoon. The list for conversion applications will, as stated in the prospectus, not be closed until March 8, but bankers and brokers should note that the commission payable on conversion applications will drop from 5s. per cent. to 2s. 6d. per cent. after Saturday next. Dealings will not begin in the scrip until after the closing of the list for conversion applications. The keen demand for the loan yesterday was attributed by brokers to the prospect of cheaper money, which on a long view, is likely to be realized. Hopes of a reduction in Bank rate caused a further general advance in Gilt-edged stocks yesterday, though, as explained in our review of the stock markets, the tone was a little easier in the afternoon, the expectation of a reduction to-day being less confident than it was earlier in the week owing to the weakness of the New York exchange.

The Great Western Meeting

An encouraging speech was delivered by Viscount Churchill, the chairman, at yesterday's meeting of the Great Western Railway. To begin with, he was able to hold out the hope that, though the deduction of 2½ per cent. from fees, salaries, and wages would come to an end in May next, this reduction in net revenue might be offset by improvements in other directions. Another gratifying statement was that the company was not contemplating any issue of new capital, because its liquid resources were ample to finance not only the present overdraft on capital account, amounting to £6,855,907, but also considerable projected expenditure. Discussing the origin of the Development (Loans, Guarantees, and Grants) Act, 1929, under which the railway companies in common with other authorities are eligible to receive financial assistance from the Government for a period not exceeding 15 years in respect of interest charges and expenditure incurred upon approved schemes, the chairman said the railway companies had intimated to the Government, when asked to assist to relieve unemployment, that they could undertake schemes involving a sum of at least £30,000,000 provided adequate financial assistance was forthcoming from the Government to safeguard the position of the stockholders.

Faith in the Future

The Great Western Company's schemes were the first to be considered by the Government Committee. So far the company had put forward 30 schemes, involving a capital outlay of £6,150,000. Most of them had been approved, and a beginning had been made on 18 of them. The largest and perhaps most important scheme in the company's programme was to spend about £2,000,000 on improving the facilities at the South Wales Docks, which it is intended to equip with appliances capable of dealing with 20-ton wagons. The company anticipates that in the near future the 20-ton wagons will be adopted as the standard for the export trade. The chairman spoke hopefully of the advantages to be derived from co-operation with road transport companies. He takes a reasonable view of the Coal Mines Bill, and does not believe that the price of coal to the railways will be unduly raised. In his general review of the outlook the chairman showed that he had a robust faith in the railway industry. He said that if the experience of the past was the best guide to the future, there was no reason to be other than optimistic. His speech made a very pleasant impression upon the stockholders present.

Cuban Railway's Traffic Loss

The directors of the United Railways of the Havana announce that owing to the serious and unexpected decrease in the traffic receipts the earnings will not be adequate to provide for the payment of the final dividend on the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock in respect of the year ending June 30 next. For the week ended February 23 there was a decrease in gross receipts of £25,664, bringing up the aggregate decrease for the year to date to £308,082. The announcement now made by the directors conforms with the view expressed by the chairman, Lord Ashfield, at the general meeting last November that it would be necessary for the company to exercise the utmost prudence and to conserve all its resources until conditions in Cuba were more stable and the company had been able to make up for the losses caused by a long period of adversity. The interim dividend on the Preference stock for the current year was paid on January 1.

Home and Colonial Report

As the accounts of the Home and Colonial Stores for the 53 weeks ended January 4 are the first to be issued since its acquisition of the greater part of the capital of the Meadow Dairy Company they show great expansion. Although the issued Ordinary capital has been increased from £1,000,000 to £1,580,976, the distribution on the Ordinary shares is again 25 per cent. Net profits were £576,264, while the sum required to pay the Preference and Ordinary dividends is £524,000. From £4,346,495 at the end of 1928 the total of the balance-sheet has increased to £6,759,990. A prominent feature is the increase in the total reserves from £1,306,320 to £3,050,000. Of this increase over £1,600,000 is due to the expansion in the share premium reserve, which now stands at £2,077,046, less expenses of issue and less goodwill (£374,240) written off. The great expansion in the premium reserve is explained by the fact that the shares in subsidiary companies acquired by purchase or in exchange for the company's shares appear in the balance-sheet "at cost or on the basis of market value at date of exchange, less amounts written off." With the exception of a dividend equalization reserve of £50,000 all the reserves are now combined to form a general reserve, the total of which is £3,000,000. This equals the amount of the nominal capital, and on this ground the directors seek to cancel the provisions for the transfer to reserve of a fixed proportion of profits and for the investment of a portion of the reserve in gilt-edged securities as being no longer necessary. It seems a pity that the latter provision should be abolished; for a reserve invested in high-class securities outside the business is the ideal reserve. Unlike an internally invested reserve it can be mobilized at any time in case of need.

The Nant-y-glo Iron Scheme

The secretary of the Nant-y-glo and Blaina Ironworks Company writes to defend the scheme of reconstruction to which reference was made in these Notes on Monday last. Under this scheme the Ordinary shareholders, who, owing to the absence of profits, have not received a dividend for 58 years, are to get a dividend at the expense of the Preference shareholders, while the Preference shareholders, in spite of the fact that the arrears of dividend amount to £498,958, or more than the total capital of the company, will lose some of the present dividend they receive, which is less than the amount to which they are entitled. The secretary defends the plan on the ground that while the Preference shareholders enjoy a preference in the distribution of profits, they have no preference in the event of a winding up. As winding up is not proposed, this point seems irrelevant. A Preference shareholder points out that if £15,000 was distributed, as was the case last year in Preference share dividends, the present holders would get only £13,760; the remaining £1,240 would go to the Ordinary shareholders, but the secretary contends that the scheme which would bring about this result represents a "real sacrifice" on the part of the Ordinary shareholders on the ground that as matters stand to-day the company has been advised by eminent counsel, following a protest by certain of the Ordinary shareholders, that in order to protect the interests of the Ordinary shareholders the company cannot legally continue to divide its profits among its Preference shareholders without making sufficient and adequate provision by way of depreciation reserve sufficient to keep the shareholders' capital intact.

It is a new doctrine that the board of a company is legally obliged to keep the shareholders' capital intact. Many cases could be cited of companies whose capital is not in that position. Directors are under a moral obligation to keep the capital intact, and there is nothing to prevent the Nant-y-glo and Blaina Ironworks Company maintaining their capital intact by adequate provision for depreciation without depriving the Preference shareholders of any of their rights.

Peter Robinson's Profits

Net profits of Peter Robinson, the well-known Oxford-circus firm of drapers, amounted for the year ended January 31, 1930, to £125,884. This figure is arrived at after charging Debenture interest and all expenses and making provision for depreciation of buildings, plant, machinery, fixtures, and fittings. It is nearly equal to the previous year's total—namely, £126,194—which was a record. The company now has to pay a full dividend on the new capital raised a year ago in connexion with the completion of its rebuilding scheme, but the final distribution is maintained at 7 per cent., making 12 per cent. for the year, the rate that was paid for each of the four preceding years.

Growth of the Prudential Funds

A further growth of the business and funds of the Prudential Assurance Company is indicated in the annual report. The total assets, at £228,569,538, represent an increase on the year of £9,358,770, and the total income, at £42,963,760, is higher by £1,172,239. In the ordinary department the number of policies issued was 80,532 assuring £17,606,949 and producing a new annual premium income of £1,091,089. The total premiums received in this department were £11,713,684, a decrease on the year of £65,163, which, it would seem, may be accounted for by a decline in the single premium income from £1,146,810 to £1,049,769. Probably the Prudential would have made no particular effort to transact this type of life assurance, but in common with other offices the company would have been ready to meet a certain demand for it. Claims amounted to £9,709,485, as compared with £9,739,956, and were in respect of 12,165 deaths, as against 11,089 in 1928, and 57,284 maturities of endowment assurances, as compared with 58,726.

Bonuses for Industrial Policies

Accounts of the industrial department again indicate the continuance of the marked improvements which have been effected in this class of business during recent years. Premiums received by the Prudential were £17,385,175, an increase on the year of £241,719, while the number of policies in force at the end of the year was 25,084,471, as compared with 24,912,119 12 months ago. Of a surplus in this department of £6,015,991, as much as £3,316,062 is allotted to the policyholders in the form of bonuses. The sum so allocated compares with only £200,000 in 1921, and the amount has been steadily growing year by year. The sum transferred to profit and loss for account of the shareholders at £651,529 is actually rather less than the amount allotted a year ago and has not increased in proportion to the share of the policyholders. The sum of £528,497 is set aside for bonuses to the outdoor staff, as compared with £520,408 last year. The large amounts available for distribution to the policy-holders have obviously been made practicable by the great savings in working costs and by the satisfactory rate of interest which the company is able to earn. Ten years ago the expense ratio was 40.50 per cent., but it has been steadily reduced, and while the decrease in the percentage last year was, quite naturally, small the present level of only 24.79 per cent. unquestionably reflects great credit on the work of the management since the War. The rate of interest earned on the life funds exclusive of reversions is £5 2s. 11d. per cent., and the good use made of the funds is clearly a strong contributory factor in the company's success. The reserves have been further strengthened, £500,000 having been allotted to the investment reserves funds in the ordinary and industrial departments respectively, as compared with £250,000 in each case a year ago. Another point is that the so-called mortuary bonuses on industrial policies, *i.e.*, on policies which were issued before 1923, have been improved and have been guaranteed for 15 years—an extension of one year. Industrial assurance as it is now conducted is, indeed, a very different thing from what it was more than a decade ago.

Friars Investment Trust Accounts

The current report of the Friars Investment Trust, one of the newer entrants into the trust company field, is of interest as showing how the directors have dealt with two items in the balance-sheet that needed attention—namely, the depreciation in investments and the discount at which the company raised £500,000 in Debenture stock. The balance shown on the assets side as discount on Debentures a year ago was £50,000. By drawing upon the capital reserve fund and share premium account—which accounts had first been reinforced by £10,000 from the past year's revenue, and £27,167 derived as profit upon the realization of investments—the board has been able to extinguish the whole of this discount, and in addition to apply £31,410 to writing down the investments. A valuation of the investments as on February 15 amounted to £1,177,469, as against the figure of £1,232,229, at which they appear in the balance-sheet, showing a depreciation of 4.4 per cent. It would have been possible to extinguish the whole of this depreciation had the directors decided to defer wiping off the balance of the discount on the Debentures. By taking the course they have the board have sensibly strengthened the position of the company. The trust is now possessed of £500,000 of Debenture stock having 50 years to run and carrying interest at only 4½ per cent. As this capital yields a return of 6 per cent., or 1½ per cent. more than its cost to the company, it earns 1 per cent. in dividend for the whole of the £750,000 of issued share capital. Revenue for the year was larger, and while the dividend is raised from 5 to 5½ per cent. the actual amount earned was nearly 6½ per cent.

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER RISE IN THE FUNDS

CABLES AND WIRELESS WEAK

The Stock Exchange passed another quiet day yesterday, the gilt-edged market alone showing any animation. British Funds made a further advance, and, though the tone at the close was a little less confident, prices closed higher almost without exception. New scrips also hardened, particularly the India issue. A notable feature was the renewed weakness of Cables and Wireless Ordinary stocks, which was accentuated after hours by the statement of the Postmaster-General regarding retention of the present system of international telephony. Home railway stocks failed to respond to good traffics and to the optimistic speech of the chairman of the Great Western at the annual meeting. While the industrial market had a heavy appearance generally, several of the better-known shares were higher, including Imperial Chemical and United Molasses, and Oil shares had a firmer appearance. There was an inquiry for Tea shares.

The Five per Cent. War Loan rose to 102¼ and closed at 102 1-16 (a rise of ¼), while Conversion Three-and-a-Half per Cents. hardened to 75 3-16, Consol Four per Cents. to 83¾, Consol Two-and-a-Half per Cents. to 54, and Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cents. to 95½. The Funding Loan rose to 87¼ and closed at 87¼. Conversion Five per Cents. rose to 101 1-16 for the "A" and 101 13-16 for the "B." Treasury Bonds showed a general fractional advance, the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. "C" bonds being 100 7-16, the Five per Cents. 101¼, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., due 1931, 100¼, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., due 1930-32 and 1932-34, 100 1-16 and 99¼ respectively, and the Four per Cents. 98¼. All the scrips were slightly better, India Six per Cents. rising to 1 5-16 premium, while both the India Four-and-a-Half per Cent. issues were in demand. The HOME RAILWAY traffics were good, showing increases ranging from £7,000 in the case of the Great Western to £58,000 in that of the London and North Eastern. The market, however, was little affected, the tone being only slightly firmer.

There was no change of importance in the FOREIGN market. Chinese 1895 Four per Cents. hardened to 98¼. Turkish Unified rose ½ to 14¼ on a French demand. The ARGENTINE RAILWAY traffics were poor, the four chief companies reporting decreases ranging from £15,000 in the case of the Buenos Ayres Western to £68,000 in that of the Central Argentine. The stocks were heavy, Buenos Ayres Western falling to 75 and Central Argentine to 79 or less. The Leopoldina traffic showed a small sterling decrease.

OIL shares remained a subdued market, but the tone was a little brighter, and Shell, which closed at over 4½, Anglo-Persian, and Burmah were slightly better.

TEA SHARES FIRMER

The tone in the TEA share market showed further improvement, there being inquiry for a number of well-known shares following the upward movement in prices at the Mincing-lane tea sales. Consolidated Tea and Lands rose ½ to 23, and others to advance included Dooars, Doom Dooma, Travancore, Imperial, Empire, and Moabund, the last-named being 1½. The RUBBER market was easier, the commodity sagging during the day. Rubber Trust, Anglo-Dutch, United Serdang, United Sua Betong, and other leading shares showed small falls.

The INDUSTRIAL market was very quiet, and in the absence of support the tone was inclined to dullness. Several of the better-known shares, however, were a little firmer, these including Imperial Chemical, United Molasses, and Margarine Unie and Union. Cables and Wireless stocks remained weak, and the announcement soon after 4 o'clock of a statement by the Postmaster-General regarding the retention of existing arrangements for international telephony made the market a somewhat nominal one. After hours the "B" stock was quoted at 24-26—a fall of three points, the "A" being about 57 (a fall of 2½); the Preference stock closed in the "House" at 95½, showing a fall of ½. Courtaulds and other shares in the textile group were steady, but one or two coal and engineering shares declined. The American group was firmer, Brazilian Traction rising to $38¼ and Nickel to $38¼. Harrods fell to 66s., and Harrods (B.A.) to 18s. 3d. Insurance shares remained dull, Commercial Union falling ½ to 22½.

In the MINING market Mozambique advanced to 11s. 6d. bid on London support, while there was a little support for Rand Mines, Gold Fields, Randfontein Estates and De Beers. Congo Border were in turn 15, 14½ offered and 14¾ bid, but Rhodesian shares generally underwent little change. The tin group also had a steady appearance; the metal showed a small rally. Rio Tinto advanced to 44½. Zinc Corporation fell ½ to 1 7-16, and Broken Hill North were lower at 3½.

AUSTIN MOTOR DIVIDENDS

ORDINARY PAYMENTS RESUMED

At a meeting yesterday the directors of Austin Motors, Limited, decided to pay on March 1 the arrears of dividend—namely, 3½ years to December 31 last—on the Six per Cent. "B" Preference shares, amounting to £262,500 gross and £210,000 net, and on June 30 a dividend of 20 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary shares (£150,000 gross and £120,000 net). They also decided to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, amounting to £30,000 gross and £24,000 net, this dividend being also payable on June 30.

The last cash dividend on the Ordinary shares was at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the 13 months to December 31, 1918, on a capital of £400,000. The Ordinary share dividend now announced is on a capital of £150,000.

The annual general meeting will be held on March 17.

COURTAULDS' REPORT

DIFFICULT TRADING CONDITIONS

In the annual report of Courtaulds, the principal figures of which have already been published, the directors state that the company's business in England, which was not very satisfactory at the end of 1928, became a great deal worse before the end of 1929. Any hopes of possible improvement were completely upset by the uncertainty as to the retention of the artificial silk duties. Production was restricted for the greater part of the year, and even so, stocks increased. The second unit at Wolverhampton has not been started.

Trade at the moment, the directors state, is more difficult than ever. Production is being still further reduced, and no possibility of improvement can be seen while uncertainty remains. They point out that if the duties are removed, in their opinion, there will be a flood of imports from the Continent. Business in the United States of America progressed steadily for the first 10 months of the year, with gradually increasing production and falling stocks, but the Stock Exchange collapse at the end of October seriously affected sales. Trading conditions in that country show signs of improvement, but domestic competition is growing.

The balance-sheet includes the following items:—Capital reserve, £766,425; special reserve, £2,061,349; general reserve, £6,000,000; and current liabilities and credits, £3,750,379. Investments in and advances to subsidiary companies, at values placed thereon by the board, £18,363,758; investments in and advances to industrial companies, £4,879,566; British Government and other marketable securities, £9,810,852; stock-in-trade and sundry stores, £2,340,280; debtors, bills receivable, and payments in advance, less reserve, £730,119; and cash at bankers and in hand, £3,766,148.

City News in Brief

Underwriters of the 450,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of Olympia, Limited, have been left with 40 per cent.

Brigadier-General G. H. Harrisson has been appointed a director of the Cordoba Central Railway Company in place of the late Mr. J. Percy Clarke.

Arising out of the inquiry into speculation in exchange, a fine of 25,000 contos (£625,000) has been imposed on the Sao Paulo branch of the National City Bank of New York.

Mr. William H. Fenwick, secretary of the Incorporated Oil Seed Association, is retiring as from March 26, after over 57 years' service with the association, and Mr. Ernest E. Fenwick has been appointed secretary in his place.

The prospectus of the issue by the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company of 5,000,000 Seven per Cent. Second Preference shares of £1 at the price of £1 5s. per share will be found in our columns; the issue was fully dealt with in our City Notes yesterday.

A Reuter message from Cologne states that the International Atlantic Conference, in which all the Transatlantic shipping companies are interested, is to meet this year at Wiesbaden. The meetings are to open on March 18, and are to continue for eight days.

Our Melbourne Correspondent telegraphs that the subscriptions to the Australian internal conversion loan include £400,000 by the Mutual Life Association of Australasia, this being the largest single amount. Yesterday's applications totalled £1,774,940.

The following appointments are announced by the Westinghouse Brake and Saxby Signal Co.:—Mr. H. G. Brown, managing director, to be deputy chairman; Captain B. H. Peter, general manager, to be managing director; Mr. W. H. Powell, general business manager, to be general manager, and Mr. J. Griffith Hall to be secretary in place of the late Mr. R. Payne.

HOME AND COLONIAL STORES RESULTS

EFFECT OF MEADOW DAIRY ACQUISITION

The accounts of the Home and Colonial Stores, owners of tea and provision stores, covering the 53 weeks ended January 4 last show a net profit, including dividends on the company's investment in the Meadow Dairy Company, of £576,264. The net profit shown by the accounts covering the preceding year was £454,092. It will be remembered that early last year the company acquired by share exchange the greater part of the Ordinary and Preferred Ordinary shares of Meadow Dairy Company. Adding to the profit now announced the amount received from Meadow Dairy Company in respect of the final dividend for the year 1928, £87,918, and also the amount brought forward, £131,942, there is an available total of £796,124. Quarterly dividends paid for the year on both classes of Preference shares and on the Fifteen per Cent. Cumulative Ordinary shares took £129,000, the interim dividend of 10 per cent. paid on the Ordinary shares absorbed £158,098, while allocations have been made of £105,369 (against £45,409) to general reserve and £10,000 to staff sick fund, and £16,000 (against £18,000) has been provided for income-tax. A final dividend of 15 per cent. is now proposed on the Ordinary shares, making 25 per cent. (the same, including 10 per cent. as special bonus), leaving £140,511 to be carried forward. The amount absorbed by the total distribution on the Ordinary shares is £395,244 (against £250,000).

The report states that as a result of the working arrangements rendered possible by the fusion of interests of the company and the Meadow Dairy Company steps have been taken to combine the warehouses and offices with a view to the reduction of overhead and administrative expenses, whilst arrangements with associated companies for purchasing on joint account the commodities required in the company's branches have also been put into force. Since the close of the year the company has also acquired the whole of the issued shares of two other companies carrying on businesses similar to its own.

The balance-sheet shows a balance of share premium reserve of £2,451,285 in respect of Ordinary shares issued for cash or in exchange for investments acquired, less expenses of issue, &c. Against this the goodwill item £374,240, is written off, and the remaining sum of £2,077,046 is added to general reserve, bringing it up to £3,000,000. As this sum is equal to the amount of the nominal capital of the company, the directors consider that the provisions in the articles of association for the compulsory transfer to reserve of a fixed proportion of the profits in each year, and for the investment of a portion of the reserve fund in gilt-edged securities, are no longer necessary and that this reserve might be used to greater advantage in the business. A meeting has, therefore, been convened for March 21 to alter the articles of association to carry out this proposal and also to bring them into line with the Companies' Act, 1929. The general meeting will be held on March 7.

HOME RAILWAY TRAFFICS

L. AND N.E. RECEIPTS AGAIN HIGHER

Company		Passengers	Merchandise	Coal and Coke	Total
		£	£	£	£
Gt. Western		180,000	217,000	132,000	529,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929		+ 1,000	+ 18,000	+ 12,000	+ 7,000
L.M. & S.		425,000	558,800	310,200	1,294,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929		+ 14,000	+ 35,000	+ 28,800	+ 21,000
L. & N. Easts.		288,000	424,000	293,000	1,005,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929		+ 18,000	+ 60,000	+ 20,000	+ 58,000
Southern		256,000	74,000	38,000	368,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929		+ 20,000	+ 6,000	+ 5,000	+ 21,000

RECEIPTS FOR EIGHT WEEKS TO FEB. 22-23
(000's omitted)

Gt. Western	1,505	1,718	1,075	4,298
Inc. or Dec. on 1929	+ 2	+ 50	+ 11	+ 63
L.M. & S.	3,388	4,320	2,350	10,058
Inc. or Dec. on 1929	+ 16	+ 70	+ 155	+ 89
L. & N. Easts.	2,328	3,210	2,251	7,789
Inc. or Dec. on 1929	+ 34	+ 119	+ 21	+ 132
Southern	2,088	576	266	2,930
Inc. or Dec. on 1929	+ 90	+ 14	+ 37	+ 67

OTHER HOME RAILWAYS

Company	Past week	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1	Aggregate Inc. or Dec.
Belfast & C. Down	£2,477	+ 63	— 557
Gt. N. (Ireland)	£24,550	— 150	— 8,550
Gt. S. (Ireland)	£66,852	+

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS AGAIN LOWER

FURTHER DECLINE IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE

Discount rates continued to decline in Lombard-street yesterday, though expectations of an immediate reduction in Bank rate were less general in the afternoon in view of a further fall in the New York exchange, which closed below $4.86. Bills were nevertheless bid for from all directions, the Continent being a strong buyer of three months fine bank bills at $3^{7}/_{16}$ per cent. in the afternoon. Brokers finally quoted $3\frac{1}{2}$-$3^{7}/_{16}$ per cent. as their buying rate. A further line of New Zealand bills was reported to have been placed in the market. Home banks were buyers of short bills, one obtaining April maturities at $3^{7}/_{16}$ per cent., and another March bills at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Money was rather tighter in the afternoon than in the morning, the rate for fresh accommodation for the night rising from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Old loans were generally continued at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent. to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rates is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
$2^{15}/_{16}$-3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3^{3}/_{16}$-$3^{1}/_{8}$	$3^{1}/_{16}$-$2^{15}/_{16}$	$3^{1}/_{16}$	$3^{1}/_{16}$-$3^{1}/_{8}$

Discount (Treasury Bills).				(Fine Trade Bills).	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
%	%	%	%	%	
$2^{15}/_{16}$-3	$3^{1}/_{16}$-$2^{15}/_{16}$	$4^{1}/_{32}$-5	$4^{3}/_{4}$-5	5-$5^{1}/_{4}$	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Apart from a rise in the French rate, which closed 5c. higher at 124.27f., the leading foreign exchanges were inclined to move against sterling under the lead of the New York rate, which declined persistently, and finished at $4.85^{31}/_{32}$, against $4.86^{7}/_{32}$ on Tuesday. The sharp fall in the New York spot rate caused forward dollars to be offered freely, and discounts of $^{1}/_{32}$c. and $^{1}/_{16}$c. respectively were quoted for one month and three months. Italian lire were strongly bid for, and the Milan rate was finally 92.75½, compared with 92.83½. Dutch florins also appreciated, the Amsterdam rate being 12.12½fl., against 12.12$^{17}/_{16}$fl. Swiss and Swedish currencies were likewise dearer. There was a slight setback in Spanish pesetas, the Madrid rate closing at 39.27½p. The Shanghai rate was again lower, being quoted at 1s. $11^{9}/_{16}$d. A recovery occurred in Indian rupees, the Bombay rate rising $^{1}/_{32}$d. to 1s. 5$^{7}/_{32}$d. The Buenos Aires exchange moved against Argentina, falling to 42$^{1}/_{16}$d., but closing at 42$^{3}/_{32}$d. At 5$^{17}/_{32}$d. the Rio exchange was slightly lower.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Feb. 26	Feb. 25
New York	S to £	4.86^{2}	4.85$^{15}/_{16}$-86$^{1}/_{32}$	4.85$^{31}/_{32}$-86$^{1}/_{32}$
Montreal	S to £	4.86^{2}	4.88$^{7}/_{32}$-$^{9}/_{32}$	4.88$^{1}/_{32}$-$^{9}/_{32}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.21-124.27	124.20-124.25
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88-34.89	34.88-34.89
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.74-92.84	92.80-92.86
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.18$^{1}/_{2}$-19$^{3}/_{4}$	25.19$^{3}/_{4}$-19$^{7}/_{8}$
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374$^{7}/_{8}$-375$^{1}/_{4}$	374$^{7}/_{8}$-375$^{1}/_{4}$
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.28	193.50-93.35	193$^{1}/_{2}$-193$^{3}/_{4}$
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.00-39.37	38.80-39.20
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108$^{1}/_{2}$-108$^{3}/_{4}$	108$^{1}/_{2}$-108$^{3}/_{4}$
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12-12.12$^{3}/_{8}$	12.12$^{1}/_{4}$-12$^{3}/_{8}$
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36-20.37	20.36$^{1}/_{2}$-37
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.50-34.54	34.50-34.54
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80-27.84	27.80-27.84
Prague	Kr. to £	164.65	164-164$^{1}/_{4}$	164$^{1}/_{4}$-164$^{3}/_{4}$
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.35-43.40	43.35-43.41
Riga	Lats to £	25.215	25.20-25.30	25.20-25.30
Bucharest	Lei to £	815.5	817-820	817-820
Constan'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,040-1,070	1,040-1,070
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	275$^{1}/_{2}$-276$^{1}/_{4}$	275$^{1}/_{2}$-276$^{1}/_{4}$
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48$^{1}/_{2}$-49	48$^{1}/_{2}$-49
Sofia	Lv. to £	673.650	668-675	668-675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.18-18.18$^{1}/_{2}$	18.18-18.18$^{1}/_{2}$
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.18-18.18$^{1}/_{2}$	18.18-18.18$^{1}/_{2}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.31-18.11$^{1}/_{2}$	18.11$^{1}/_{2}$-18.12
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15$^{1}/_{2}$-18.16	18.15$^{1}/_{2}$-18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97$^{1}/_{16}$	97$^{1}/_{16}$-97$^{3}/_{16}$	97$^{1}/_{16}$-97$^{3}/_{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{7}/_{32}$-5$^{9}/_{32}$	1/5$^{7}/_{32}$-5$^{9}/_{32}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{7}/_{32}$-5$^{9}/_{32}$	1/5$^{7}/_{32}$-5$^{9}/_{32}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{7}/_{32}$-5$^{9}/_{32}$	1/5$^{7}/_{32}$-5$^{9}/_{32}$
Hong Kong	Per dol.	—	1/6$^{1}/_{4}$-1/7	1/6$^{1}/_{4}$-1/7
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0$^{1}/_{4}$-2/0$^{3}/_{4}$	2/0$^{1}/_{4}$-2/0$^{3}/_{4}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/11$^{1}/_{4}$-1/11$^{3}/_{4}$	1/11$^{1}/_{4}$-1/11$^{3}/_{4}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3$^{15}/_{32}$-3$^{1}/_{16}$	2/3$^{15}/_{32}$-3$^{1}/_{16}$
Batavia	Pr. to £	12.107	12.12$^{3}/_{8}$-13$^{3}/_{8}$	12.12$^{3}/_{8}$-13$^{3}/_{8}$
Manila	Per dol.	24.06d.	2/0$^{7}/_{8}$	2/0$^{7}/_{8}$
Rio de Jan	Per mil.	5.899d.	5$^{17}/_{32}$-$^{19}/_{32}$d.	5$^{17}/_{32}$-$^{19}/_{32}$d.
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42$^{1}/_{16}$-42$^{3}/_{16}$	42$^{1}/_{16}$-42$^{3}/_{16}$
Valp'raiso	Pr. to £	40	39.76	39.75
M'video	Per dol.	53d.	43$^{3}/_{4}$-43$^{7}/_{8}$	43$^{3}/_{4}$-43$^{7}/_{8}$
Lima	£r. to £r	Par	271$^{1}/_{2}$ prem	272$^{1}/_{2}$ prem.
Mexico	Pesoto £	9.76	10.10-10.30	10.10-10.30

† 90 days. § Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 6 0	99 5 8	99 4 17	99 4 6
New Zealand	99 6 0	99 5 8	99 4 17	99 4 6
Africa and Rhodesia	99 8 15	99 8 2	99 7 10	99 6 17

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 7 10	99 7 2
New Zealand	99 7 10	99 7 2
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 13 6	99 13 0

The Bank of England yesterday announced the release of £100,000 in SOVEREIGNS and the purchase of £1,656 in BAR GOLD. For the week ended February 26 there has been a net influx of £347,661, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		£	WITHDRAWALS		£
Feb. 20	..	Nil	Feb. 20	..	Nil
Feb. 21—			Feb. 21—		
Bar gold	..	5	Sovs.	..	2,000
Feb. 22	..	Nil	Feb. 22—		
			Sovs.	..	2,000
Feb. 24—			Feb. 24	..	Nil
Sovs.	..	250,000	Feb. 25	..	Nil
Feb. 25	..	Nil	Feb. 26	..	Nil
Feb. 26—					
Sovs. released		100,000			
Bar gold		1,656			
			Net influx	..	£347,661
Total	..	£351,661	Total	..	£351,661

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,993,209; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market a small amount of bar gold was available, and the price was raised 1d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.

SILVER fell $^{1}/_{16}$d. to a new low record—namely, 19¾d. per oz. for cash and 19½d. for forward delivery. China both bought and sold, but there was also a little Continental selling, and the market closed with a dull appearance.

PERSIAN CURRENCY BILL PASSED

STATE CONTROL OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TEHERAN, FEB. 26

After prolonged deliberations by the Economic Commission, consisting of Ministers and European experts, which was appointed to consider measures for stabilizing the Persian exchange, a Bill was introduced in the Mejliss and passed yesterday. The new law forbids all foreign exchange transactions except under Government control, the export and import of silver, and the export of gold. A commission, on which the banks will be represented, is set up to fix the buying and selling rates, and another commission will control applications to deal in exchange. The law comes into immediate operation, and heavy penalties are laid down for violation of its provisions. In effect, the law practically means a Government monopoly, and appears to be an infringement of the Imperial Bank's concession, which allows all kinds of financial and banking business.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

NATIONAL BREWERIES' DIVIDEND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—Although trading remained quiet throughout the session the market had a firm undertone and the list closed fractionally higher, the fact that money for market purposes continued plentiful creating a certain amount of optimism. One or two consolidations in the newspaper field are expected shortly. The report of the Hamilton Bridge Company shows that the company earned $4.07 for the Common shares in the past year. The National Breweries Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 40c. on the recently split stock.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Feb. 26	Feb. 25		Feb. 26	Feb. 25
Abitibi	29⅜	28½	Cons. Mining	232	232
Alberta Pac. Grain	20	19	Dom. Bridge	74¾	74½
Asbestos	21½	22	Dom. Textile	65½	No bid
Do., Pref.	No bid	No bid	Fam. Players	47¾	47
B.C. Packers	7	7	Fraser Cos.	15½	15⅞
Brnz. Tmct.	37¼	36¼	Hollinger	No bid	5
B.C. Pwr., A	37½	37½	Int. Nickel	37½	36⅞
Do., B	16⅞	No bid	Int. Utilities	34½	34½
Brit. Emp. Steel	13¼	13¼	Montreal L'gt	136⅞	135
Do., 1st Pref	20¼	20¼	Nat. Brew.	27½	27½
Do., 2nd Pf.	4¾	4⅞	Nat. Steel Car	69	68
Brompton	25¼	25	Ont. Alfred Pulp, Pref.	80	No bid
Calgary	155	155	Power Corp.	72	70
Can. Car	28¾	25¼	Price Bros.	79	No bid
Can. Cem.	98¼	98¼	Quebec Pwr.	63	64
C. Cement	17¾	No bid	Shawinigan	75	75
Do., Pref.	93¼	93¼	Canada Power	34	33
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada	45½	46
C. Indust. Alcohol, A	9½	9½	Wayagamack	42½	42
Do., B	7¾	7¾	Bk. Montreal	308	307
C. Power	13¼	12¾	Can. Bank		
C. Steamship	17½	17	Com.	264½	266½
Do., Pref.	No bid	71	Royal Bank	308	305
Cockshutt	19¼	19¾			

* Ex dividend.

TIN RESTRICTION

DUTCH COMPANY'S ACTION

THE HAGUE, Feb. 26.—The board of the Billiton Tin Mines, Limited, have issued a statement on the situation in the tin-mining industry throughout the world, in the course of which they say that though Dutch East Indian tin producers have been maintaining a fairly stabilized rate of production during the last few years, the company is disposed in the general interest to fix its production for the next, working year on the basis of the mean production in the last three years. That means a fairly substantial reduction as compared with last year.—*Reuter.*

New branches of the Midland Bank have been opened at 132, Victoria-street, Bristol, and at 9, Walnut-road, Chelston, near Torquay, Devon.

The
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Assurance—Incorporated A.D. 1720.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MORE ACTIVE TRADING

SOME SHARP RALLIES

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Owing to the improvement in most of the commodity markets to-day, the feeling on the Stock Exchange was better and sharp rallies occurred in individual issues, chiefly on bears covering. The volume of trading showed some expansion, sales being returned at 3,011,000 shares.

Better support was evident at the opening to-day and the tone of the market was steady. Despite weakness in the main body of stocks during various stages of the market yesterday both industrial and public utility stock averages closed at a net advance. This evidence of the strong character of underlying support, together with the improvement in the wheat and cotton markets encouraged outside buying and led to a good deal of bear covering besides stimulating fresh pool activity in special stocks. Easier money rates with call loans available outside the Exchange at 4 per cent. gave further impetus to the improvement during the morning, when the activity and firmness of Radio Corporation was among the outstanding features. Towards noon, however, the market showed a tendency to ease, the higher prices attracting a larger volume of realizing orders.

After a period of quietness in the early afternoon there was a renewal of the early recovery, the feature being the drives against the short interest in issues with relatively small capitalizations and a limited floating supply of stock. The improved feeling was indicated especially by the support given to steel issues, notwithstanding the weekly trade reviews reporting a falling off in the number of specifications. Tobacco stocks were prominently firm, reports of increasing earnings attracting investment buying. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 26	Feb. 25
MONTREAL on:—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86^{2}	4.88$^{7}/_{8}$	4.89
NEW YORK on:—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85$^{11}/_{16}$	4.85$^{3}/_{4}$
Cables	£1	4.86^{2}	4.86$^{1}/_{16}$	4.86$^{3}/_{16}$
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82$^{1}/_{2}$	4.82$^{3}/_{16}$
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.85$^{3}/_{4}$	4.85$^{11}/_{16}$
Seven days	£1	—	4.84$^{5}/_{8}$	4.84$^{1}/_{16}$
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91$^{4}/_{3}$	3.91$^{1}/_{8}$	3.91$^{3}/_{8}$
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24$^{1}/_{8}$	5.23$^{3}/_{4}$
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.04$^{3}/_{8}$	40.04$^{3}/_{4}$
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.74
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77$^{1}/_{2}$	26.78
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96$^{1}/_{4}$	2.96$^{1}/_{4}$
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86$^{1}/_{4}$	23.87$^{1}/_{4}$
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94	13.94
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.29$^{1}/_{2}$	19.29$^{7}/_{8}$
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	12.34	12.43
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09$^{1}/_{4}$	14.09$^{1}/_{4}$
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48$^{1}/_{4}$	17.48$^{1}/_{4}$
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76$^{3}/_{8}$	1.76$^{3}/_{8}$
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29$^{1}/_{4}$	1.29$^{7}/_{8}$
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	Cents 37.60	Cents 37.80
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.30	11.30

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices		
—	Feb. 26	Feb. 25	—	Feb. 26	Feb. 25
Atchison	230	227	Int.C.Amer	28⅜	29⅝
Atl. Coast Line	170	170	Kansas.ity	77½	77½
B. & O.	116¼	116	Louisville	132	132
Do., Pref.	80¼	80¼	Minn. & St. P.	50	50
Brooklyn M.Trst	71	70⅞	Miss. Pac.	90	91
Can. Pac.	209¼	206½	Do., Pref.	139⅞	139½
Cent. N.	275	277	N.Mex.I.Pf.	1½	1½
Ches. & O.	229	227	N.Y. Cent.	182¾	179½
Ch. G.W.	13	13	N.Hk. & W.	260	258
Do., Pref.	36	34½	N. Pacific	93	92
Ch. & N.W.	87	86	Pennsylv'a	82	81½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	23⅞	23¼	Reading	125¼	126
Ch.Rock Is.	120¼	119½	S.L. & S.F.	111	111
Del.& Hud.	167¾	170	St.L.& S.W.	65	64
Del., Lack.	142½	143	S. Pacific	124	123
Erie	59⅜	58¾	Southern	128¼	126¼
Do., 1st Pf.	66	66	Do. Pref.	98½	98½
G.N., Pref.	99	98	U. Pacific	226	225
Ill. Cent.	128½	128	Do., Pref.	83½	83½
Interboro' Rapid Tr	30	29½	Wabash ..	54½	53
			Do.,Pf. A.	85½	85½

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	130	126	Int. Nickel	37¼	36⅝
Allied Chem.	275½	265	Int. Paper	29	28½
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	27	26	Int. Tele.	68¾	67⅜
Am. Bank Note			Kennecott	57	57
Am. Can	141⅜	135	Kresge S. S.	31⅜	31⅜
Am. Loco.	99¾	98⅜	K'ger, 5%	29	28⅝
Am. Rolling Mills	94	92¼	Liggett & M.	95½	95½
Am. Smelt.	98¾	97¾	Loew's Inc.	65¾	65⅛
Am. Sug. R.	61½	62	Mack Trks.	81	78½
Am. Tel.	234¼	231	Monts'y W.	45¾	44
Am. Tob.	235	226	Nash M'trs.	50⅜	51¼
Am. Woo'n	18¾	18⅜	Nat. Biscu.	205	205
Anaconda	73½	72⅞	Nat. Cash R.	74⅛	73½
Armour, D.	7⅝	7⅝	Nat. Dairy	50⅛	48¼
As. Dry Gds.	32	30½	N. Amer.	109	106
At'ntic Ref.	39⅞	38	Packard ..	19⅜	19⅜
Baldwin	35¼	34⅜	Pan. A. Pet.	52½	51⅝
Barnsdall A	20¾	20¾	Pub. Ser. N.J.	96	95
Beth. Steel	99⅜	98	Pullman ..	82½	82¼
C. de Pasco	61	60½	Radio Corp.	47⅜	44¼
Chile Copp.	56⅛	56⅛	R'm'g'n Rd.	56	54⅜
Chrysler	35⅞	37⅝	Ryl. Dutch	50¾	50¼
Col. Fuel	52¾	52	Sears R'b'k	89½	87¼
Colum. Gas	91¼	89	Shell Tran.	42	42
Col. Graph.	28⅜	27½	Shell U.	21⅜	21¼
Cons. Gas	117⅜	117⅜	Sloss S. St.	55	55
Cont. Can	96¼	93⅝	Std. Brands	26⅜	25¾
Cont. Oil	20¾	19¾	Std. Gas ..	118½	117
Corn. Prod	95	92	Std. Oil of Cal.	60	58¼
Crucible ..	85	80¼	Do., N.J.	60	58¼
Cuban Am. Sug.	37¾	37	Do., N.Y.	33	32⅜
Drug. Inc.	57¾	57	Studebaker	42⅞	42¼
Du Pont	124½	123	Texas Corp.	52⅛	51
Eastman K.	216½	210⅜	Tex. G. Sul.	61⅜	60½
Elec. P. & L.	65⅜	65	Tidewater	11⅜	11⅜
Electric Storage	75½	75	Un. Carbide	91	89
Fox Films	34	32¼	Un. Fruit	90¼	88¼
Gen. Elec.	75	72¼	United Gas	39⅜	37¾
Gen. Food	82⅛	80⅝	U.S.L.'ther	8¾	8¼
Gen. Motors	42⅜	42	U.S. Rbr.	26⅛	25¾
Gillette ..	98¼	97	U.S. Steel	182¼	179⅞
Goodrich	48¼	46¼	Do. Pref.	142¼	142¾
Goodyear	81½	79½	W. Un. Tel.	213	210¼
Hou. Oil "A"	63¼	61¼	Whse. Mfg.	182	171½
Hud. Mtrs.	55⅝	55⅝	Woolworth	63½	62¼
Ind. Rayon	90	90	Worth'n Pump	82	80¼
Int. Harv'r	90¾	88¼	Youngst'n Sheet	131	128
Int. Match	77⅞	76¼			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am. Oil	15½	16	Mid. West Utilities	33	32¼
Anglo. Gas	41	41⅛	Pennroad	15¾	14⅞
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27	27⅛	Silica Gel.	27	27
Celanese ..	26½	26½	Stand. Oil of Indiana	50⅛	50¼
Elec. Bond	98⅜	98	Swift Int.	32½	—
Gulf Oil	134	132	Vacuum Oil	95	90¼
Hydro Elec.	42⅛	41¾			
Int. Pet. ..	18½	18¼			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	99$^{14}/_{32}$	99$^{17}/_{32}$	Finl., 6% 1945 ..	96	96¼
Do., 4½%	100$^{31}/_{32}$	100$^{29}/_{32}$	Fren. 7½% 1941	120⅞	120⅝
Do. (4th) 4½%	101$^{6}/_{32}$	101$^{6}/_{32}$	Do., 7.'49	114¾	114⅝
U.K. 5½% 1937 ..	104	104⅛	Ger., 7.'49	107	107
Do., 4½% 1960-90	83½	83½	Greek, 7% 1964 ..	99⅛	99⅛
Arg., 6% 1959 ..	96½	96½	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	96⅜	96⅜
Aust., 6% 1957 ..	88½	88	Hungary, 7½% '44	101½	101⅜
A'tria, 7% 1943 ..	104	103¾	Ital., 7% 1951	98⅞	98⅞
Belg., 6% 1955 ..	102¾	102¾	Jap., 6½% 1954	103¼	103⅛
Do., 7% 1955 ..	111	110⅞	Nord. Rlc., 6½% '50	104⅜	104¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103½	103⅛	Norway 6% P.L.M., 6% 1952 ..	102¼	102¼
Brazil, 7½% 1952 ..	100	100	Pol., 8% 1958 ..	103¼	103¼
Bulg., 7.'67	78	78	Do., 7% 1958	105¼	105⅛
Canada, 5% 1931	100	100	Poland, 7% 1947 ..	83	83
Chile, 7.'42	101	101	Do., 8% 1950 ..	94	94
Do., 5.'60	89½	89⅛	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	96	96
Czech, 8% 1951 ..	109¼	110¼	San P., 8% 1950 ..	91¼	91½
Denm'k 6% -1942 ..	104⅜	104½	Seine, 7% 1942 ..	107¼	108
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102	101¾	Swed., 5½% 1954 ..	104¼	104¼
Do., 5½% 1953 ..	101⅝	101⅝	Tokio City, 5½% '61	90	90
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105	105			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Feb. 26	Feb. 25
Atchison Pref.	102⅜	102¾
Lehigh Valley	72	72½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	5⅜	5⅜
New York, Ontario and Western ..	13¾	13⅝
Reading, 1st Pref.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	118	120
National Lead	175	172

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Ex dividend and ex rights.

Call money was available throughout the day at 4½ per cent. Commercial paper remained at 4½ to 5 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted 3½ to 3¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 4 per cent. to 3¾ per cent. for six-months' bills.

Sterling exchange showed renewed easiness, cable transfers declining 1c. to 4.86 1-16.

Silver fell 1c. to 42½c. for foreign bullion.

The Pere Marquette Railway has applied for authority to issue $14,000,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds to cancel a like amount of Five per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds nominally held in the company's treasury.

It is announced that the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway will offer its Preferred and Common stockholders "rights" to subscribe for $32,228,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Convertible Bonds at 95 to the extent of 25 per cent. of their holdings.

BONDS.—The market remained quiet but showed a steadier tendency. Sales reached $8,756,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady at 1½c. to 2½c. advance. No. 2 red winter, 130½c.; No. 2 amber durum, nominal; No. 2 hard winter, 109½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 123½c. MAIZE barely steady at ½c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 95c., f.o.b. New York. OATS barely steady, but ½c. higher. White clipped, 50½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy at 1½c. decline. No. 2 Western, 85c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady. Spring clears and Kansas straights, 5c. higher at $5.65 and $5.90 respectively. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unaltered at $6.15 and $5.15.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels):—					
Receipts, New York	1,043	960	4,912	356,858	424,895
Do., Atlantic	218	220	558	64,428	95,925
*Exports, ditto	136	672	617	56,230	77,389
Maize (bushels):—					
Receipts, Westn.	999	1,170	4,240	174,909	216,872
Do., Atlantic	59	64	3,301	18,396	13,267
*Exports, ditto	—	273	—	0	13,967
Flour (barrels):—					
Shipmts., Westn.	103	91	324	17,460	18,651
Receipts, At'tic	82	84	280	13,994	15,796
*Exports, ditto	18	31	75	2,588	3,655
Oats (bushels):—					
Receipts, Westn.	258	315	1,098	101,482	160,214
Do., Atlantic	34	67	80	4,572	9,294
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	109	3,639

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD firm at 20c. advance. Prime Western steam, $11.15; Middle West, spot, $11.05.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed easy at losses ranging from 13 to 23 points. Sales were estimated at 34,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 8.67c.; May, 8.28c.; July, 7.92c.; Sept., 7.75c.; Dec., 7.57c.; Jan., 7.60c. Santos No. 4 futures easy at 15 to 23 points decline. Sales, 33,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 13.35c.; May, 12.62c.; July, 11.90c.; Sept., 11.45c.; Dec., 11.10c. Cash coffee steady and unchanged. Rio No. 7, 10½c.; Santos No. 4, 14c. to 14½c.

COCOA.—Futures closed steady and 9 to 4 points up. Sales, 43,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 8.54c.; May, 8.83c.; July, 9.17c.; Sept., 9.45c.; Dec., 9.39c.; Jan., 9.43c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed easy at 4 to 7 points loss. Sales, 114,000 tons. Closing prices:—March, 1.60c.; May, 1.67c.; July, 1.76c.; Sept., 1.83c.; Dec., 1.93c.; Jan., 1.94c.

The spot quotation for Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, was nominal. The decline in futures to-day was due to liquidation resulting from the unsettled conditions in Cuba.

COTTON on the spot closed 5 points higher at 15.15c. The futures market opened with a general rise of 10 points on shorts covering and steadiness of Liverpool, but afterwards fell back owing to realizing, disappointing advices regarding textiles, and favourable weekly weather report. In the afternoon buying by local operators and the firmness of wheat made the final tone steady at values ranging from 11 points to 1 point higher on the day. New Orleans spot middling advanced 15 points to 14.98c., and the futures market ended steady at 5 points advance to unchanged compared with previous closing values.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day		Prev. day	
March	15.05	15.05	14.99	14.99
April	15.19	15.19	15.13	15.13
May	15.33	15.33	15.30	15.28
June	15.44	15.44	15.39	15.39
July	15.57	15.58	15.51	15.50
August	15.63	15.65	15.57	15.57
September	15.09	15.09	15.64	15.64
October	15.78	15.78	15.75	15.73
November	15.88	15.88	15.77	15.77
December	15.97

COMPANY MEETINGS

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

YEAR OF PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

HIGHER DIVIDEND

LARGE IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

INCREASED TRAFFICS

EXTENSION OF RAIL AND ROAD FACILITIES

VISCOUNT CHURCHILL'S REVIEW

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Great Western Railway Company was held yesterday at Paddington Station.

The RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CHURCHILL, G.C.V.O. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. R. E. Davis) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's certificate,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I very deeply regret having to preface our proceedings to-day by referring to the loss during the past year of no fewer than four of our colleagues on the board, as you will have seen in the report. To fill the vacancies caused by these losses the following gentlemen have been elected to the board: The Hon. Edward C. G. Cadogan, C.B., M.P., Major the Hon. John J. Astor, M.P., Sir Percy E. Bates, Bart., G.B.E., and Captain Harold Macmillan, M.C. These gentlemen are all prominent in business or political circles, and I am sure we shall find their assistance of great value in dealing with the variety of fresh problems which daily confront those engaged in the direction of our great railway undertakings.

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT

I have now to submit to you the report and accounts for the year 1929. With regard to receipts and expenditure on capital account, the receipts of £1,007 16s. are in respect of Five per Cent. Debenture stock issued to our savings bank depositors. The expenditure during the year amounted to £823,841. The main items of expenditure are on additions and improvements to our rolling stock, additional motor-vehicles for cartage work, and subscriptions to road transport undertakings. The total debit balance on capital account now amounts to £8,855,907.

A large portion of the estimated further expenditure on capital account relates to expenditure on works approved by H.M. Government for grants under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, upon which I shall have something to say later. In the meantime I am pleased to be able to assure the proprietors that our liquid resources are ample to finance not only the present overdraft on capital account, but also our projected expenditure, so that we are not contemplating the issue of any new capital.

INCREASED RECEIPTS

The receipts from railway and ancillary businesses amounted to £36,184,053, as compared with £35,527,544 for the year 1928, an increase of £656,509. This increase is accounted for by our railway and dock receipts from the additional merchandise and coal traffic dealt with. During the year we carried, in excess of the previous year, approximately 1,250,000 tons of merchandise traffic and about 3,250,000 tons of coal and coke.

Passenger train receipts, on the other hand, show a drop of £278,000, although we carried 1,300,000 more passengers than in 1928. While the decrease in passenger revenue is to be regretted, I think we must feel satisfied that it is not due to a decline in business but to our policy of extending cheap fare facilities to stimulate the development of passenger travel. The gross expenditure on railway and ancillary businesses amounted to £29,208,791, as compared with £29,408,172, a decrease of approximately £200,000, excluding the 2½ per cent. deduction from salaries and wages.

NET REVENUE AND DIVIDEND

The net revenue for the year amounted to £8,198,644, compared with £7,057,123, an increase of £1,141,521. With the amount brought forward from last year's account there is a total of £8,303,274 available. After meeting all prior charges, a balance remains available for the dividend on the Ordinary stock of £3,405,957. The interim dividend of 2½ per cent. which was paid for the June half-year absorbed £1,180,568, and the balance of £2,225,389 enables us to pay a dividend of 4½ per cent. for the past half-year, making 7½ per cent. for the whole year, and leaving a balance of £186,227 to be carried forward.

This result has been contributed to materially by the deduction of 2½ per cent. from fees, salaries, and wages, which, as you are aware, was continued by agreement to May next, on the understanding that no general proposals for variations in wages or conditions of service are to be put forward by either side during the six months after that date. In all the circumstances I am sure you will agree that the position is a matter for congratulation, and, given a continuance of our present traffics, we are very hopeful that the reduction in net revenue, which will follow upon the cessation of the 2½ per cent. deduction, will be offset by improvements in other directions.

RAILWAY FREIGHT REBATES

Paragraph 4 in the report relates to the Railway Freight Rebates Scheme which came into operation on October 1 last on the termination of the Anticipatory Scheme to which I referred when I addressed you a year ago.

The rebates from railway rates for which the Anticipatory Scheme provided were continued by the permanent scheme made under the Local Government Act, 1929. Under that Act the railway companies are relieved of a substantial part of the burden of contributing to local taxation, the amount in the case of the Great Western Company being approximately £700,000 per annum, and the money which this relief represents in the case of all the railway companies is paid into a central fund, out of which rebates, to certain selected traffics, are given from the charges made for the carriage of those traffics over the railway. In the case of export coal the average rebate allowed is equivalent to about 6½d. per ton, a reduction of about 30 per cent. off the railway rate, and there is no doubt that this has been of material assistance to the coal industry in its efforts to regain lost markets.

Although we felt that we ourselves had a strong case for relief from the burden of local taxation, we recognized the urgent necessity of assisting a revival of trade in the basic industries of this country, and that the rebate scheme would enable our depressed industries to have the benefit of much lower railway rates than could otherwise be contemplated.

DOCK TRAFFIC REBATES

The Local Government Act of 1929 also provides for the derating of railway-owned docks, on a similar basis to that applying to railways, and the equivalent of the relief from local rates allowed to the companies is to be passed on in the shape of rebates on traffic handled at the docks.

So far as the Great Western Company is concerned it is estimated that the amount of this annual relief will be about £100,000, and in order to assist the export trade so far as possible we have practically limited the rebates to traffic shipped at our docks, but rebates have also been allowed on imported iron ore, pit props, and mining timber, as the result of representations made by the iron and steel and coal industries.

During the discussions which took place on the Local Government Bill the railway companies again took the opportunity of pressing the Government to introduce the Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill, which will put the rating of railways on a uniform footing. Their efforts have, at last, been rewarded, and the Bill recently introduced into Parliament provides that each railway undertaking will be valued as a whole by a central authority, who will make a cumulo valuation each five years, based on the average net receipts of the company. The central authority will also prepare a scheme for the apportionment of the total rateable value of each undertaking over the various parishes.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGER DUTY

The Railway Passenger Duty has at last been repealed by the Finance Act, 1929. At an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the late Government in the early part of last year we urged that the tax should be repealed, but the Chancellor would only agree to recommend Parliament to take this step conditionally on the railway companies undertaking to spend an amount equivalent to the capitalized value of the tax, on the development and modernization of railway transport.

We consider there was no justification for attaching this condition, which so far as the Great Western Company is concerned involved an expenditure of about £700,000, but in all the circumstances it was considered desirable to accept the Chancellor's offer, and on the Finance Act becoming law we obtained the approval of the Minister of Transport to the money being expended upon the renewal of 100 locomotives; the equipment of Roath Dock, Cardiff, with shipping appliances capable of dealing with 20-ton wagons; the provision of a concentration yard at Acton, where we exchange a very large volume of traffic with other railway companies; and of additional warehouse accommodation at our South Lambeth depôt.

I referred in my remarks dealing with the financial accounts to the large amount which we shall be spending on capital account during the next few years, and I mentioned that this expenditure relates principally to new works which are being undertaken with financial assistance from the Government under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929.

It has long been recognized that the railways of this country must continue to incur expenditure on capital account, if they are to keep pace with modern requirements and deal with the problems of transport in an efficient manner, but, as you know, the situation in recent years, as affecting the railways, has been one of abnormal difficulty, and with the unsettled outlook which has confronted us we have been reluctant to embark on capital expenditure on a large scale, as I have on more than one occasion told the proprietors at these annual meetings.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

When, however, the railway companies were asked by the Government, through the Lord Privy Seal, the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas—who, as no doubt many of you ladies and gentlemen know, is an old Great Western man—whether they could put forward any proposals for assisting the Government in their schemes for the relief of unemployment, the companies intimated that, with adequate financial assistance from the Government to safeguard the position of the shareholders, schemes involving an expenditure of at least £30,000,000 could usefully be undertaken on new works, which ultimately should prove remunerative.

The outcome of the discussions was the passing of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, under which the railway companies in common with other authorities, are eligible to receive financial assistance from the Government for a period not exceeding 15 years, in respect of the interest charges on expenditure incurred on schemes approved by the Government.

You will, I am sure, be gratified when I tell you that ours were the first schemes to be considered by the Government Committee, and, so far, we have put before them 30 schemes, involving a capital expenditure of about £6,150,000. Most of them have been approved and 18 of them have been commenced.

ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT WORKS

As the discussions upon these schemes are still taking place, they embrace a number of further works in addition to those to which reference is made in the annual accounts.

The schemes approved provide for:—

(1) Extensive alterations at Paddington and Bishop's-road Station.
(2) Enlargement of Bristol (Temple Meads) Station.
(3) Enlargement of Cardiff Station and widening of line between Cardiff and Ely.
(4) Widening of line between Cogload Junction and Norton Fitzwarren and alterations at Taunton Station.
(5) Quadrupling of the line between Olton and Rowington Junction.
(6) Reconstruction and enlargement of Herbert-street goods depot at Wolverhampton, provision of new goods depôts at Paignton and St. Austell, and additional warehouses at Small Heath, Hockley, and Swansea.
(7) Modernization of locomotive repair works at Wolverhampton and a small extension at Swindon.
(8) Enlargement of marshalling yards at Banbury, Severn Tunnel Junction, and Rogerstone.
(9) Doubling of the line between Scorrier and Redruth and a portion of the Newquay line near Bugle.
(10) Deviation of line at Westbury and Frome.
(11) New or improved engine sheds at Pantyffynnon, Cardiff, Landore, Radyr, Treherbert, and Duffryn (Port Talbot).
(12) Conversion of semaphore system of signalling to light signalling between Paddington and Southall.

SCHEMES UNDER CONSIDERATION

The remaining schemes which are now under consideration by the Government Committee are for:—

(1) The provision of a new entrance to our docks at Swansea, an extension of the piers at Port Talbot, and the completion of our programme for providing shipping appliances capable of dealing with 20-ton wagons.
(2) An extension of our automatic train control system.
(3) An enlargement of our locomotive depôt at Laira.

It is hardly necessary for me to assure you that, in view of the exceptionally large outlay which the programme in question entails, the directors and officers have given earnest care and consideration to all aspects of the matter. We are satisfied that, by availing ourselves of the benefits now offered to us, we are not only assisting the Government in their endeavours to relieve unemployment, but are acting in the best interests of the shareholders. The improved facilities which we are providing should be of considerable benefit to our customers, both passengers and traders, and we are confident that they will lead to the more efficient and economical working of our railway.

SOUTH WALES DOCK FACILITIES

The largest and perhaps most important scheme which we have put forward to the Government is for additional and improved facilities at our South Wales docks. This scheme, which entails a capital expenditure of about £2,000,000, is now under consideration by the Government Committee, and it provides for the construction of a new entrance to our docks at Swansea, the extension of the North and South piers at Port Talbot, and the completion of our programme for fully equipping all our docks with appliances capable of dealing with 20-ton wagons.

Swansea is the only large port in South Wales dependent on a single entrance, and it is generally recognized that this drawback militates against the development of the port, which serves the anthracite coalfield, the metal trades, and the Anglo Persian oil refineries.

The completion of our programme for providing shipping appliances at all our ports capable of dealing with 20-ton wagons is in accordance with the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Mineral Transport. This Committee recommended, *inter alia*, that financial assistance should be accorded to all schemes designed to further the use of 20-ton wagons by providing improved terminal facilities at docks, and as their recommendations have recently been approved by the Government we anticipate that in the near future 20-ton wagons will be adopted as the standard for our export trade.

COOPERATION WITH ROAD TRANSPORT COMPANIES

Negotiations have taken place since the last annual meeting with the principal road transport companies operating in our territory. In my speech last year I indicated the policy which we decided to adopt, following upon the enlarged powers which Parliament gave to us in 1928, and in the numerous discussions which have taken place with the representatives of road transport concerns we have intimated to them that our aim is to give the best service to the public either by rail or by road, or by a combination of both methods of transport, and that in order to achieve this end we were willing to cooperate with them on fair and reasonable terms. I am happy to say that this spirit has been reciprocated, and during the past year we have taken a financial interest in some important companies.

The arrangements which we have made cover practically the whole of the Great Western system, and our officers are concentrating on the task of securing closer working. The question of through fares and facilities and other kindred subjects, including the inter-availability of rail and road tickets, is now being explored with the omnibus companies concerned, and we hope ultimately to be in a position to offer the public through-booking facilities, not only for passengers but also for parcels to all country districts in our territory.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK

You will probably expect me to say a word or two about the general outlook. I think we may fairly claim that last year was one of steady progress. As I have previously mentioned, the number of passengers carried again shows a satisfactory increase, and although up to the present our policy of extending cheap fare facilities has resulted in a loss of revenue, we believe that in future we can look forward not only to a further increase in our passenger carryings, but also to an increase in the receipts from this source.

The new trains which we have provided for the Cornish Riviera and Torbay Expresses have been much appreciated by the travelling public. The coaches are of new design, are wider than any other coaches in the country, and we are now able to provide luncheon for all our passengers in two sittings, instead of having to serve it at four or five sittings as previously.

With regard to train services, the Cornish Riviera train has been accelerated to perform the journey to Plymouth in four hours, and our 5.45 p.m. train from Swindon to London has established a world's record for the fastest start-to-stop publicly advertised service, the average speed being 66¼ miles an hour.

We are also experimenting with Pullman cars to Torquay and on our boat specials from Plymouth, but in the former case the patronage up to the present has been very disappointing.

MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC

On the goods side, although our general merchandise traffic is the most vulnerable to motor competition, the tonnage conveyed shows a substantial increase over last year and is only 200,000 tons, or 1.4 per cent., below our highest record—namely, 14,230,463 tons in 1927.

These are only a few of the developments which have taken place during the last year, and if time permitted I could also give you many examples of economies which have been effected in our working arrangements. You may have noticed from Account No. 10 that the ratio of railway expenditure to total railway receipts was reduced by practically 2 per cent. during the past year irrespective of the 2½ per cent. deduction from salaries and wages. Our train mileage last year was the highest in the history of the company. I think I have said sufficient to show you that we have confidence in the future of our railway, and that we are not content to rest on our laurels.

EFFECT OF COAL MINES BILL

Before concluding, I should just like to say a few words about the Coal Mines Bill which is now before Parliament. It is not my business to express any opinion as to the course which should be adopted to remedy the situation which has arisen in the coal industry, but there seems to be a general impression that the position of the railway companies will be seriously affected by the provisions of the present Bill, which, it is assumed, will result in a restriction of output and a large increase in the price of our coal.

It is extremely unfortunate that the encouraging signs of a trade revival which appeared during the past year should have been adversely affected by the political outlook. Apart from this, however, I see no reason for anticipating that the proposed scheme for regulating the output of coal in accordance with the demand should seriously affect our carryings, neither do I think it at all probable that the price of coal to the railway companies will be unduly raised.

For the current year we have already covered a considerable proportion of our coal requirements at satisfactory prices, and although I am not going to make any prophecy in regard to our financial results for the current year I think that if our traffics continue to show the improvement so far indicated by our weekly returns, and we accept the general view that the experience of the past is the best guide to the future, there is no reason to be other than optimistic. At any rate, I do know that whatever happens we can always rely upon our officers and staff to use every effort to secure a satisfactory result.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

SIR S. ERNEST PALMER, Bt. (deputy chairman), seconded the resolution.

SHAREHOLDERS' CONGRATULATIONS AND COMMENTS

Mr. TROLLOPE suggested that free passes should be given to the stockholders to enable them to attend the annual meetings.

Mr. JOHN PHELPS said that the report was very satisfactory, although he thought that many proprietors would rather have had a dividend of 7 per cent. and the 2½ per cent. voluntary reduction in fees, salaries, and wages terminated on January 1. He suggested that there were too many empty first-class carriages run on certain trains, and he also suggested that efforts should be made to avoid delays to express trains at intermediate stations.

Mr. FLEMING asked whether consideration could be given to the reduction of the nominal value of the consolidated stock from £100 to, say, £5 or £10. He thought this would encourage employees of the company to become shareholders and would render the stock more negotiable and give it a higher value.

Mr. ASHLEY BROWN drew attention to the situation regarding passenger fares. The primary cause of the loss they had suffered in passengers was road competition, and the answer to this, he thought, was to give reasonably priced tickets available by any train. The public would travel at a low rate, but would not travel in any numbers at high rates, and yet the railways obstinately adhered to high rates and surrounded their cheap tickets with obstacles. He thought that a penny a mile was a reasonable rate to charge, and at that rate, plus the advantage of speed which the railways had over the motors, he thought they could hold their own. Tickets at this rate should be available on any day of the week on any train.

Mr. ANTHONY congratulated the directors and the officials on the results achieved. He raised a number of points regarding the working of the railway and suggested that the canals at Monmouth, Brecon, and Swansea should be abandoned.

Mr. JOHN HEDGES said that they had had a splendid report. To have received a dividend of 7½ per cent. under existing industrial conditions was very good.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to these and other points raised by shareholders, said that the suggestion of providing stockholders with free travelling facilities to attend the annual meeting had often been considered. It was felt that the only proprietors who would benefit would be those who happened to live on the Great Western system, and it was therefore not deemed advisable that such facilities should be given. Mr. Phelps had to remember that the question of the 2½ per cent. deduction was a matter affecting the whole of the railways and could not be dealt with by any company alone. Mr. Phelps had also spoken of a "normal" dividend of 7 per cent. This was not so. Their standard revenue, fixed by the Railway Rates Tribunal, would enable a dividend, if earned, to be paid of over 8 per cent. With regard to the running of empty carriages, this was a matter which was always under the closest watch of the officials. The officials did all they could to ensure that trains got away from stations as quickly as possible—it was the passengers who often caused the delay.

He fully appreciated the point raised by Mr. Fleming, which had been carefully considered on previous occasions. It was felt that any advantages of a lower denomination for the company's stock would not outweigh the disadvantages. As to the suggestion of Mr. Brown, if the present basis of the ordinary fares was reduced a considerable loss of revenue would result. If reduced to a penny a mile it would mean a direct loss of £10,000,000 to the railways, of which £1,250,000 would fall on the Great Western. Those best able to judge did not think that the corresponding advantages would justify such a very heavy loss. The position with regard to canals was that so long as the railways possessed them they had, under Act of Parliament, to maintain them.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The dividends recommended were unanimously approved, and the retiring directors were re-elected.

At a Special General Meeting subsequently held a Bill conferring further powers on the company was unanimously approved.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, directors, and staff, and the proceedings terminated.

BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY

THE PROPOSED AMALGAMATION

SIR HENRY BIRCHENOUGH, presiding yesterday at the annual meeting of the Beira Railway Company, said that the good results shown for 1929 had been achieved in spite of interruptions to traffic during the year owing to floods, and also in spite of a strike lasting three weeks, which had affected the whole railway system. The profit for the year was £102,624, which was just over £2,000 in excess of the previous year's figure. They were recommending a dividend of 1s. 9d. per share, less tax at 2s. in the pound.

Every one was looking forward to an increase in transport arising out of the development of the great copper area of Northern Rhodesia. Arrangements had been made with the mining companies concerned to the effect that for a period of eight years all their import and export traffics should be transported over the Rhodesian system of railways. Negotiations were on foot for the prolongation of that contract to 15 years.

With regard to the proposed amalgamation of the Beira and Beira Junction Companies, it would be recognized that they ought to take any step which might improve and strengthen the position of the Beira route, and they believed that the proposed amalgamation would be mutually beneficial. The proposals were being formulated and would, he hoped, very shortly be placed before the shareholders at special meetings.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED

REVIEW OF A DIFFICULT PERIOD

CURRENT YEAR'S OUTLOOK

IMPROVING TENDENCY OF PRICES

NEW AVENUES OF CONSUMPTION

THE EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE'S ADDRESS

The THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Borax Consolidated, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C.

The RIGHT HON. the EARL of LEVEN AND MELVILLE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. R. Neate) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report, balance-sheet, and accounts for the year ended September, 1929, have been in your hands for some days, and I will therefore, with your permission, take them as read.

You will have gathered from them that we have had a bad year from the profit-making point of view, and as a consequence are, for the first time in 31 years, or since the formation of the company, not able to recommend the payment of a dividend on the Deferred Ordinary shares.

We have usually declared an interim dividend in November of each year, but in October last, although we had not then got together the figures relating to the financial year to September 30, we had sufficient information to show that we had not earned a dividend on the Deferred Ordinary shares, and therefore we considered it advisable to send you advance information to this effect, which was done by our letter to you dated October 18 last.

U.S.A. AND RESTRICTIVE AGREEMENTS

We were also led to this course owing to a number of unauthorized statements which were appearing in the Press as to impending agreements, which were causing us some embarrassment. I may here say that, owing to the laws of the United States, no agreements can be made which will in any way restrict trade, or set prices; nor can any concern acquire such percentage of the trade relating to its industry as can be held to constitute a monopoly. Therefore, so far as the domestic trade of the United States is concerned, no agreement can legally be made which would have that effect. But for foreign business it is allowable to form an export association under certain conditions which may deal solely with export business, but not in any way with the domestic trade of the United States, and this aspect of the situation has our attention. I give you this information to make the position clear and to show one of the difficulties with which we have had to contend.

Apart from this matter of agreements I am glad to say that competitive sellers have for the most part relieved the strain by quoting higher prices than those of the last six months of our financial year, when they were forced down to quite unprofitable figures. These advanced prices are being held by ourselves and the leading producers, and, while there are still some disturbing elements, there is a reasonable prospect that the improvement can be maintained.

RESULT OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

I will now refer to the balance-sheet. This, as you will have seen, is made out in a modified form, necessitated by the Companies Act of 1929.

The balance of profit and loss account is £160,624 2s., which is only about half that of the previous year. The reason for this you have heard. The First and Second Debenture stock interest amounted to £99,640 10s. 8d., the dividends on the Preference and Preferred Ordinary shares which we paid amounted to £80,000, and the sinking fund on the First Debenture stock to £5,825, a total of £185,465 10s. 8d. We carried forward from last year £23,516 14s. 10d., which, added to the balance of profit and loss account shown of £160,624 2s., gives us a total of £394,140 16s. 10d., and, deducting from this the payments shown of £185,465 10s. 8d., there is a balance of £208,675 6s. 2d., which we propose to carry forward to the next account. It is evident from these figures that, in paying all our prior charges, we have reduced the carry forward to the extent of £24,841 8s. 8d., or, in other words, we did not fully cover the prior charges.

We have not written off any sum from the profit and loss account to the depreciation reserve account, but we have brought into the latter the sum of £17,799 16s. 3d., the result of the sale of some freehold property in Chili which had been previously written down through allocations from our depreciation reserve account. From this account we have transferred £31,425 to the land, buildings and plant account, thus providing depreciation to about our usual extent, and leaving £86,774 16s. 3d. to the credit of the reserve. I would call your attention to the figures given in the land, plant and buildings account, by which you will see that, from a total cost of £1,958,223, we have written off at different times no less a sum than £831,025, leaving £1,127,198 as compared with the original figure.

BALANCE-SHEET CHANGES

The balance-sheet shows some differences owing to the new Act, as the amounts due to and from subsidiary companies have to be shown separately. The item creditors and reserves for accruing expenses and contingencies is much reduced from the previous account, as in that case there was included a large sum held in reserve by our American branch for a War-tax claim dating back to 1917 and subsequent years on business in the United States, a legacy from the War which has been in dispute for a number of years, but which was settled only last year. The claim has been paid, but it has meant a depletion of our liquid resources of about £135,000. It does not affect our present profits, but it does affect our resources. On the credit side of the balance-sheet reference is made to the reconstruction of capital under an Act of 1907. This is very old history, but the new Act, it appears, calls for its appearance. The investments have, in accordance with the Act, been split up into capital invested in subsidiary, mining, railway, and trading companies and in British, foreign, and Colonial Government securities. The former item; with the mines and deposits, and the freehold land, buildings, plant, &c., items, show the total of the fixed assets as £5,073,106 9s. 4d.

The item of debtors and prepaid expenses and expenditure in suspense shows a reduction from the debtor item of the previous year. This is due to the separation of advances to and current accounts with subsidiary companies.

EXPENDITURE ON PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

I think that that is all the information I can give as to these various items. You will see our cash at bankers is considerably lower than last year, and we have also realized gilt-edged securities. These reductions have been made necessary by the disbursement for taxes already referred to and by the very considerable amount of expenditure on plant for processing our new mineral, and for the equipment of our factories with a view to making new products or for the more economical production of our standard articles. These expenditures have been very large, but the advantages to be gained from them, while not yet fully realized, are very vital. We anticipate realizing at a satisfactory figure property which, in consequence of the reorganization, we no longer require for the purposes of our business.

HEALTHIER CONDITION OF THE INDUSTRY

As to the current year, the industry is in a much healthier condition, but it has had a bad time and cannot be expected to make a miraculously quick recovery. It is very much easier to knock prices down in any industry than it is to build them up again to a profitable figure. We have to clear off old contracts at unremunerative prices before we can benefit by the very moderate increase which has taken place. We hope for some further increase, but we realize that it is very desirable that it shall not be of such a character as to restrict consumption, and that prices should be kept at such a level as will best foster enlarged industrial uses, and there is a good prospect of borax finding new outlets as a consequence. It has been shown that it can be used with great advantage in the glass industry, where it facilitates manufacture and thereby reduces cost and also produces a glass of such quality that the loss in manufacture, handling, and distribution is reduced.

You will have gathered that our trouble has been a too large production of borax from various sources in comparison with the demand. The opening up of new outlets will therefore help to solve the difficulties consequent upon over-production leading to cut-throat competition, and consequently no reasonable margin of profit.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MINE

During the past year we have been in a state of reorganization. Our new mine has been developed to show a practically unlimited amount of borate ore, which has proved to be the most economical yet known for borax manufacture. We have erected special calcining and concentrating plant to deal with this, and our refinery at Wilmington, California, has been enlarged and equipped to refine ore and by mass production to produce borax at a figure which seems to offer but little room for further reduction. Unfortunately, there are costs over which we have little control, such as freight and other charges, after the goods leave our works, and these are in many cases so heavy that they absorb much of the margin of manufacturing profit at present selling prices. Every effort is being made to obtain a reduction in these, and there are satisfactory prospects of improvement in this direction.

INCREASING DEMAND

With the increasing demand which is certainly taking place (our sales of borax to date being ahead of last year), with a saving in distribution expenses and the cutting out of every expense capable of reduction, and a moderate recovery of prices, and with the advantages of low costs due to the new mineral, we look to being able to show again a satisfactory profit and loss account. But, as I have already said, you must not expect an immediate arrival at this desirable state of affairs.

SHARE VALUES

It would appear from the values set upon our shares that some undue pessimism must exist as to the position of the company. We should look back upon its record of 30 years, during which a large amount has been earned without a setback. We have had declining profits, it is true, for a year or two, and we have had a bad year in 1929; but the position does not appear to call for so drastic a decline in values. We still have a predominant position in a growing industry; we have enormous reserves of raw material in our mines; our works in various countries are up to date. That at Wilmington, California, is the largest borax refinery in the world, and is equipped with the most modern plant for economical production, and we have a very fine world-wide organization for the distribution of our goods. Also we have a freehold property on Searles Lake of large potential value, containing the brines from which potash and borax are being produced, and available should we at any time determine to proceed with its exploitation. I gave you my reasons last year why we had so far not developed this property for the production of potash and borax. We have had a setback and may take some time to recover, but it certainly does seem to us, in view of what I have stated, that the fall in values is overdone and that the prospects of our business are not as bad as the prices indicate.

OUTSIDE FACTORS

Our transfer-books do not show that there has been any considerable sale of shares which would warrant such low values, and presumably the disturbed state of the share market and the want of confidence displayed by investors generally is to some extent responsible for the position.

It has been a very strenuous and wearing time for us all, and I can assure you the management have had their hands very full of trouble and that they have done everything possible under most difficult conditions to protect the interests of the company.

I have already paid two visits to the United States with the managing director, and I am proposing to go out with him again next month to study conditions on the spot.

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors and the audited statements of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1929, now submitted to the meeting, be and the same are hereby adopted."

When this has been seconded I shall, before putting the resolution to the meeting, be pleased to answer any questions that appertain to the business before the meeting.

COLONEL J. W. REID (vice-chairman) seconded the resolution, and, the CHAIRMAN having replied to questions, it was duly carried.

The retiring directors (Mr. D. L. Howard and Mr. J. Gerstley) were re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. and Messrs. Hart Brothers, Drake and Co.) were reappointed.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, management, and staff concluded the proceedings.

BRITISH ASSETS TRUST

ANOTHER SHARE ISSUE ON BONUS TERMS

The THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British Assets Trust, Limited, was held in Edinburgh yesterday.

Mr. J. W. BOWHILL (the chairman of the company) presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—The accounts have been in your hands for some time now and with your permission I do not propose to deal with them in detail. The past year has been a trying one and very disappointing to anyone connected with the management of trust companies. So far, however, as income is concerned, it has been fairly normal. You will see that we are again able to report a material increase in the percentage earned on the Ordinary shares, notwithstanding the increase in the Ordinary capital. The balance for the Ordinary shares shows an increase of fully £18,000, after providing for income-tax, and you will see that after paying the dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. for the 11th year in succession we have added £47,000 to general reserve, bringing it up to £600,000, and have increased the carry-forward by over £11,000.

THE FINANCIAL DISTURBANCES

During the year there have been many difficult situations to deal with in connexion with the handling of our capital funds. After the very exceptional appreciation we had shown in the previous two years it seemed hardly possible that we could again show such abnormal results, but up to September it looked almost as if this might be possible. Towards the end of September, however, there was a series of financial disturbances—the Hatry crash, the raising of the Bank of England rate to 6½ per cent., and finally the panic in New York—which resulted in a heavy depreciation of values, so that by the end of our year the appreciation of the first nine months was more than wiped out. I need hardly say, however, that the depreciation for the year represented a comparatively small part of the previous year's appreciation, and we are still able to report a large surplus over the figure at which our investments stand in the balance-sheet. Fortunately, we had realized some very large profits before the serious troubles arose. Out of these profits you will see we have added to capital reserve, as appearing in the balance-sheet, the sum of £450,000, bringing it up to the substantial figure of £1,150,000, and making the total balance-sheet reserve £1,750,000. I am sure, therefore, that you will be satisfied with the results brought out.

FURTHER ISSUE OF ORDINARY SHARES

You will be interested to see from the report that, for the eighth consecutive year, we are making a further issue of new Ordinary shares to the shareholders. These are being allotted at par in the proportion of one new share for every 20 shares held, and will again mean a substantial bonus. At the beginning of the period, eight years ago, the issued Ordinary capital amounted to £150,000, as against £425,000 at the present time, and it is very satisfactory to be able to point out that, notwithstanding this large increase in the Ordinary capital, the market price of the shares is about 50 per cent. greater than it was at the beginning of the period. I may also add that the present price of the shares is well below the break-up value. During the same period we have issued £1,750,000 of Debenture stocks, £800,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference stock, and £850,000 of "A" Five per Cent. Preference stock, costing the company altogether, in discount, commission, and other expenses, over £250,000, which has been written off out of profits, while the reserve fund has been increased from £25,000 to £1,750,000.

The Chairman completed his remarks by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the dividend recommended therein.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

S.E. OFFICIAL LIST QUOTATIONS

Applications have been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to allow the following to be quoted in the Official List:—

BOAKE (A.), ROBERTS AND CO., LIMITED.—100,000 Five per Cent. Preference (Cumulative) Shares of £1 each fully-paid, Nos. 1 to 100,000.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.—857,066 Ordinary shares of no par value.

CABLES AND WIRELESS, LIMITED.—£32,736 Seven and-a-Half per Cent. Non-Cumulative "A" Ordinary stock; £27,412 "B" Ordinary stock; and £50,516 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock.

DORMAN, LONG AND CO., LIMITED.—£1,715,631 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Redeemable Debenture stock.

RUBBER SECURITIES, LTD.

THE ANGLO-DUTCH SCHEME

MR. ADDINSELL'S REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

The TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Rubber Securities, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices, 7, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

Mr. ARTHUR ADDINSELL (chairman of the company) presided.

Mr. C. H. SMALLWOOD, on behalf of the secretaries, Messrs. Bright and Galbraith, Limited, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I move:—"That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, as submitted to this meeting, be and they are hereby approved and adopted."

During the year under review, conditions generally were not at all favourable to producers. It is therefore gratifying to submit accounts which show that a net profit of £3,534 was earned. After adding the carry-forward from the previous year, there is a total available balance of £10,113.

In normal times the directors would have been in a position to declare a dividend of approximately 10 per cent. on the issued capital, but in view of the heavy depreciation on our investments, and the present condition of the industry, it would have been imprudent. We therefore recommend that £5,000 be transferred to general reserve account, and that the balance be carried forward to the current year.

The heavy fall in the market value of the investments represents approximately 39 per cent. on the book value, and is entirely due to the conditions of the share market.

A valuation of the shares at yesterday's prices shows a depreciation of £43,303—a recovery of £4,635 since December 31 last.

THE CEYLON PROPERTY

The income from investments being restricted, owing to the non-payment of dividends, made it necessary for us to dispose of certain investments in order to provide the cash required for the development of our property in Ceylon. I am pleased to say, however, that we were able to carry on without difficulty. The shares which were sold were standing in our books at a figure below the market price. Consequently we are able to show a profit of nearly £4,000 on these transactions, the proceeds providing the necessary funds for the maintenance and upkeep of 675 acres, and to open up a further 140 acres, making a total of 821 acres now being cultivated.

It is a pleasure to report that the work has been carried out in a thoroughly efficient manner, and the visiting agent is of the opinion that in time it will turn into a very valuable property, and, situated as it is in the heaviest yielding part of the Kelani Valley, should prove to be a heavy and cheap producer. In this connexion I would mention that only an area of approximately 5½ acres remains to be planted to complete the opening up of this property.

Since the restriction scheme was so ruthlessly destroyed by the late Government, with such disastrous results, conditions affecting the industry have been against producers. The outlook for the future is less problematical to-day than for several months past.

THE ANGLO-DUTCH PRODUCERS' AGREEMENT

During the last few days you will all have seen in the Press the agreement of the Anglo-Dutch Rubber Producers to stop tapping during the whole of the month of May next. I really think that all who have been negotiating for collaboration are to be congratulated on having found so simple and yet, I hope, far-reaching attempt to solve the problem of over-production which has manifested itself so disastrously to us all.

I can hardly believe that there can be any British-controlled rubber company that would not hold both hands up for the trial and experiment which may have such an important influence in the future.

With regard to the Dutch companies, it is indeed gratifying to know that the directors of those companies at long last realize that cooperation is their only salvation. We proved our loyalty to the industry by restricting alone under the Stevenson Scheme. We now look to the Dutch producers to act with the same scrupulous loyalty with us, and if I know anything of the character of the men who control those Dutch companies we shall not have any reason to complain.

Gentlemen, I do not regard the future with pessimism. A careful study of the cause of the recent depression, the figures of output and consumption, and the known factors governing the industry cannot fail to impress one with the fact that rubber, although holding out few of the allurements of the past, is likely to command more favour in the future.

RUBBER CONSUMPTION OUTSIDE THE U.S.A.

Without burdening you with a mass of detail, I would simply direct your attention to the total quantity of rubber consumed last year. It was 785,000 tons, being no less than 110,000 tons more than in the previous year. On looking into the reason for this increase, we find that America took only 29,000 tons more, and that other countries consumed 81,000 tons more, or 73 per cent. of the total increase. We cannot help, therefore, being impressed by the broadening of the demand from countries outside America. It is a very important factor and should make for stability of prices. We therefore ask ourselves: What is the reason for the rise in stocks? The answer is that it is solely due to abnormal production since the removal of the restriction scheme.

It is not unreasonable to hope that the application of the Anglo-Dutch agreed policy, to which I have just referred, will have the effect of distinctly improving the balance-sheets of all rubber companies, and that their renewed prosperity will be reflected in the report and accounts of Rubber Securities next year.

Mr. THOMAS A. GALLIE seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The retiring director and the auditors were re-elected, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

JEREMIAH ROTHERHAM AND CO.

THE LARGE STORES AND WHOLESALE HOUSES

The THIRTY-SECOND

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Mar. 4	Mar. 18	April 1
Pay-day ..	Mar. 6	Mar. 20	April 3

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	53⅞ 54⅛	+⅛
88⅝ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	85½ 85⅝	+⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	102 102⅛	+⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101¼ 102	+⅛
91⅛ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	87⅜ 87⅝	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	92¼ 92⅜*	..
96⅝ 90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	92¼ 92⅜*	..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 5½% ..	75¼ 75⅜*	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4% ..	95⅝ 95⅞	+⅛
100⅛ 99⅝	Treas., 5% .. '30	100¼ 100⅛	..
101⅜ 97¼	Do., 5% .. '33-35	101⅜ 101⅝	+⅛
100 96½	Do., 4½% .. '30-32	99⅞ 100⅛	..
98⅛ 94½	Do., 4% .. '40-44	99⅛ 99¼	+⅛
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% .. '31-33	98⅛ 98⅜	+⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	56 57	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	61¼ 62¼	−¼
67⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3%	62⅛ 62¾	+⅛
94¼ 84	Transvaal, 3%	84 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	247 250	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	80 82	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	59 60	..
61¾ 50⅛	Do., 3% ..	51⅛ 52⅛	+⅛
51¾ 44	Do., 2½% ..	41½ 43½	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 4% Red. ..	99 100	..
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	81¼ 82⅛	..
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5% ..	106 107	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	61⅛ 62⅜	..
76¾ 70	Do., 3½% ..	72¾ 73¾	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% Red. '40-60	101 102	..
104⅛ 100	Corp. of Lon., 5%	100½ 101⅛	..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	62 63	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	62½ 63½	..
85¾ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	83½ 84½	..
73½ 67⅛	Do., 2½% ..	69½ 70½	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	59½ 60½	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% .. "B" ..	78 79	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	94¼ 95¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛	98	Aust., 5% '31-41	98	98⅛	..
99¼	90⅜	Do., 5% '45-75	90	90⅜	..
91¼	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	88⅛	89	..
85¾	79⅝	Do., 3½% '50-70	82½	83	..
95¼	91 11/16	Cape, 4% '16-36	94¼	95¼	..
82⅝	78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	81	81½	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	80	80⅛	..
113¼	108⅛	Gt. Br., 5% '45-70	110	109⅞	..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	100	100⅛	..
85½	81⅜	Natal, 3½% '34-44	82¾	83¼	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 3% '29-49	74¼	75¼	..
88	83¼	N.S.W., 3% '55	85	85½	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	69⅞	70	..
94¼	90½	Do., 4% 1935	93½	93⅝	..
99⅛	88¼	Do., 3½% '45-65	88	88½	..
102	92	Do., 5¼% '47-57	90	90½	..
104	98¼	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100⅜	101¼	..
97⅞	91⅜	Do., 4½% '45-65	92	92½	..
89⅛	82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	83½	83⅝	..
88⅜	84⅛	Do., 3½% '40	87⅜	88¼	..
80¾	75	Do., 3% 1945	78¼	79¼	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	98¾	99¼	..
100	89	Qld., 5% '40-60	88	88½	..
94	87¾	Do., 4% '50-65	87½	87⅝	..
104¼	98⅞	S.Af., 5% '45-75	99¼	100⅛	..
90	81½	Do., 4% '42-63	85¼	85¾	..
99⅜	89	S.Aust.,5% '45-75	87½	88	..
102¾	97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	98½	99*	..
85⅞	79	Tas'a, 3½% 1940	81¾	82¼	..
99½	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	87½	88	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	70½	71	..
99⅝	91	W.Aus.5% '45-75	87½	88	..
90⅜	86	Do., 3½% '20-35	86	86½	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	71½	72	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Feb. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
84	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	85¾	84⅝	..
80¾	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80¾	81¾	..
91	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	90	91	..
103	Austrian, 6% ..	102	103	..
110½	Belgian, 7% ..	109¾	110⅝	..
91¼	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	91	92	..
50¼	Brazil, 4% .. 1889 ..	51⅛	52⅛	−⅛
55¾	Do., 4% Rescission ..	53½	54½	..
63	Do., 5% .. 1913 ..	64	65	..
75	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914 ..	76½	77⅛	..
81½	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	56½	57½	..
60½	Bulgaria, 7% ..	79	80	..
92½	Chile, 6% .. 1926 ..	92½	93½	..
85½	Do., 5% 1911 ..	85	87	..
105	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	105	105	..
99	Chinese, 5%, 1896 ..	98½	99½	..
83⅜	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	82¾	83¾	..
49¼	Do., 4% 1912 ..	46	48	..
61¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	61¼	62¼	..
60½	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	59	61	..
26	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	23	27	..
29½	Do., Hukuan, 5% ..	27	30	..
117	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111¼	112¼	−¼
78½	Egyptian Unified ..	77	79	..
20¼	French, 5% ..	20⅛	20⅝	+⅛
20	Do., 4% ..	19¾	20¼	..
106	Midl. 6% ..	104¾	105¾	..
105¾	Nord, 5% ..	104¾	105¾	..
106	Orleans, 6% ..	104¾	105¾	..
103¾	P.L.M. 6% ..	102⅛	103⅛	−¼
107¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	107½	108½	..
105¼	German, 7% ..	105	106	..
59	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	58	61	..
76⅛	Do., 5% 1914 ..	75	77	..
101¾	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101½	102¾	..
88¾	Do., 6% Stabilization	89½	90½	..
101	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100½	101½	..
103⅛	Italian, 5% ..	77¼	78¼	..
103	Do., Cdl. Consort. "B"	103	104	..
75½	Japan, 4% .. 1899 ..	73½	74½	+¼
91¼	Do., 5% .. 1907 ..	91	92	..
99½	Do., 6% .. 1924 ..	99¼	100¾	..
97⅞	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92	93	..
22	Mexican, 5% ..	19	21	..
81	Peru, 6% .. 1928 ..	80½	81½	..
90½	Polish, 7% ..	90¼	91¼	−¼
42¼	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	42	43	..
47½	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	47	48	..
3¾	Russian, 4% .. 1889 ..	2½	3½	..
4	Do., 5% .. 1906 ..	3½	4½	..
103	Siamese, 6% .. 1924 ..	102	103	..
14⅛	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	13¾	14¾	+¾
65	Uruguay, 3½% ..	63	65	..
11¾	Peruvian Corp. ..	11½	12	..
53½	Do., Pref. ..	52¾	53¼	..
105½	German Potash, 7% ..	105	106	..
82	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81½	82½	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

91½		Great Western ..	90¾	91½	+¼
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	78	79	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95	96	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91¼	92¼	..
52	L. Mid. and Scottish..	51	51¾	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76	77	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75	76	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	70	71	..
11⅜	L. and N. East., Def..	10½	11	..
33	Do., Pref. ..	34½	35¼	..
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	56	57	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	77¼	78¼	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	67½	68½	−¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	60¼	61¼	..
64	Metropolitan ..	64¼	65¼	..
74½	Met. Dist. ..	74	75	..
30¾	Southern, Def. ..	30¾	31¼	+⅛
75	Do., Pref. ..	72½	73½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76	77	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95	96	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89¼	90¼	..
23/3	Underground, £1 ..	22/9	23/3	−1½d
109	Do., Income ..	106	108	−½

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

83	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	81	83	..
—	Argentine Gt. Western	78	80	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	25	27	..
94½	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	93½	95½	..
85½	B.A. and Pacific ..	84½	86½	..
74	B.A. Western ..	74	76	−1
222	Canadian Pacific ..	213½	214⅝	..
80	Central Argentine ..	78	80	−½
75	Central Uruguay ..	71½	73½	..
18	Cordoba Central ..	17	19	..
27	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	25	29	..
28½	Costa Rica ..	28	29	..
80½	Entre Rios ..	80	82	..
—	Int. Cont. America ..	31	35	..
50	Leopoldina ..	49	51	..
8	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7	9	..
4½	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4½	4⅝	..
183	San Paulo ..	181	184	..
24	United of Havana ..	22	24	−½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A...	60/0	+3d
Alexanders ..	3⅝	..	Martins ..	71¼	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6½	..	Merc. Ind. C.	13	..
Bk. of Aust.	11⅞	..	Midland	£1 79/6	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8¼	..	Do. £12	..	..
Bk. of Mtl.,	64	−½	(£12 10s. paid)	9⅜	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	58	..	National	24	..
Bk. of S.A.	56/0	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9¼	..
Barclays, A.	71 15/16	−1/16	Nat. Egypt	32¼	..
Do., B.	54/9	..	Nat. India	44⅜	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/4½	..	Nat. Prov.£4	13 15/16	..
B. Overseas	5¼	..	Ryl. of Can.	64	..
Can. Com.	54	..	Stand. S.A.	14⅜	..
Char. India	16⅜	−⅛	Un. of Aust.	10⅝	..
Dist.	5⅞	..	Un. Discount	8¾	..
Eng. S. & A.	6⅛	..	Westminster	76/6	..
Hambros ..	9	..	Do., £1	49/9	..
Hongkong ..	114	−½	Wms. Deas A	41/6	−3d

INSURANCE

Alliance New	19	..	Nthn. Assur.	15½	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅜	..	Phœnix, f.p.	13⅝	..
Britannic ..	15	..	Prudential ..	21¾	..
Com. Union	22¾	−½	Do., "B"	38/0	−3d
Eagle Star ..	11¾	..	Royal	7⅞	+⅛
Empr'rs' Liab.	72/6	−1/0	R. Exchange	57	..
Gen. Accdt.	14	..	Scottish, "A"	15⅛	−⅛
Guardian ..	9¼	..	Sea ..	74/6	..
Ldn. and Lan.	26¾	..	Sun Insur. ..	37	..
Ldn. Assur.	9½	..	Sun Life ..	54	..
N. Brit. & M.	32¼	..	Y'kshr' (50/-)	57⅛	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	1 15/16	..
Bleachers ..	20/9	..	Fine Spinners	25/0	+3d
Borax, Def.	15/32	..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/4	..
Brad. Dyers	26/0	..	Impl. Chem.	25/8	+1½d
Brit. Celanese	2⅝	..	Do., Def.	6/0	+3d
Do., Cum. Pf.	10/9	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2 7/16	..
B.Cot. Dyers	5/3	..	Linen Thread	1 1/32	..
Brit. Enka...	9/32	..	Lister	14/6	..
Calico Print.	13/3	..	Patons & B.	1 1/16	+1/32
Can. Celanese	2⅞	..	Rylands ..	20/8	..
Cr'n'er Amer.	5½	+⅛	Salt Union ..	1 15/16	..
Coats ..	64/6	+3d	Salts (S'th're)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/0*	..	Snia Viscosa	11/3	−3d
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	..	Wardle&Dave	17⅜	−1/32

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	26/6	..	Hydro Elec. ..	43¾	+¼
Atlas ..	26 1/2	..	Johnson&Ph.	37/6	..
BarcelonaTn.	23	−⅛	Metro. Elec.	39/9	+3d
B'mouth&Pt.	60/0	1/0	Mex.El.Com.	7⅞	..
Brazil Trac.	58¼	+1	Do., 1st Pf.	75	+1
Brit. Insul'd	76/6	..	Mid.Counties	28/0	..
Brush Elec.	127	..	Newc'le Elec.	23/6	..
Callender's ..	74/0	..	Porak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	55/0	..	Siemens ..	23/6	..
County Lond.	44/0	..	Telegr. Const.	26½	..
English Elec.	3/3	−3d	Vic. Falls ..	21 1/16	..
Gen. Elec. ..	45/9	..	Whitehall Pf.	24/3	..
Henley's Tel.	6	..	Yorkshire ..	31/3*	−3d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	15/0	..	Imp. Smelt.	18/3	−3d
Am. Dentl. Df	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	4 31/32	..
Apollinaris.	9/0	..	Imp. Tob. Can	40/6	..
Assd. Cement	24/9	−3d	Int. Nickel	38⅝	+⅛
Austin, B. Pf.	15/7½	..	Kreuger & T.	29	+⅛
Bovril, Def.	37/6*	−3d	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/10½	..
Brit. Alum.	42/3	−3d	Leyland, M.	2⅛	−1/32
Brit. Am. Tb.	53⅜	..	London Brick	38/0	..
Brit. Match	25/1½	..	Manbre G.Df.	23/32	..
Brit. Oil Cake	32/6	−6d	Marconi Mar.	2⅛	+1/16
Brit. Port Cm.	2 1/16	..	Do., Can. ..	1 1/16	+1/16
Brit. Ropes ..	3/0	..	Marg. Union	3⅝	+1/32
Cab.&W. "B"	2/3	..	Mather & P.	2⅜	..
Do.,7% Pf. "A"	57	−2½	Nairn.M.&G.	2⅛	..
Do.,5½% Pf.	95½	+½	Napier ..	43/6	+1d
Carreras, "A"	9	+⅛	P. & O., Def.	47/0	−3d
Col. Graph.	5 13/16	..	Phillips (G.)	1⅛	..
Crittall ..	1¼	..	Pinchin J'son	48/6	−6d
C.C.&B., 1 Pf.	12/5	..	Prim. H'dgs.	28/0	..
Cunard St'm	21/3	..	Rolls-Royce	44 7/16	−1d
Dennis Bros.	1 15/16	−1/16	Rover (8/-)	7 7/16	+1d
Dunlop Rbr.	12 4½	+1d	Royal Mail	25	..
E.Readyti. B.	17/0	−4d	Singer ..	1 3/16	..
Finlay, Jas.	4½	−1/32	S'th'n&Arg.Mt.	8/6	..
Furness, W.	34/3	..	Sth. Met. Gas	98*	..
Gas Lt. & C.	17/6*	−3d	Spillers ..	21/0	..
Gaumont Br.	15 4½	..	S.T.D. Pref.	11/0	+3d
Globe Tel. ..	23	..	Stand.Mtch.B.	1 15/32	..
Gramophone	41/6	..	Turner&N'l	3 15/16	−1/32
Guy Motors	1 3/16	..	Utd. Dairies	31/3	−3d
Harrisons&C.	6½	..	Un. Molasses	5 1/32	+1/32
Imp. Airways	21/6	+3d	Utd. Tob. (S.)	41/9	..
Imp. Con. Gas	36/5	..	Wall Paper D.	43/3	−3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	5/3	..	Howard & B.	23/32	..
Armstrong..	0/8	..	Lambert ..	36/9	..
Babcock&W.	59/6	−3d	Pease & Ptns.	3/6	..
Baldwins ..	2 1/0½	−1½d	Platt Bros.	4/3	..
Bengal ..	10/0	..	Powell, Duff.	9/6	..
B.S.A. ..	9 1/0½	..	Richds. West	5/0	..
Bolsover ..	17/9	..	Ruston & H.	6/9	−6d
Brown(John)	3/3	..	S. Speakman	11/0	−3d
Cammell Ld.	2/0	..	Staveley ..	21/6	+1/3
Consett ..	9/0	..	Stew.&L.Def.	25/6	+4½d
Cory (Wm.)	56/6	..	S. Durham ..	22/0	..
DormanLong	5/3	..	Swan,Hunter	21/6	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1 1/16	..	Tata, Deb...	97½	..
Guest, Keen	33/6	..	Thomas, R.	7/3	..
Hadfields ..	8/3	−3d	Vickers ..	7/9	..
Hard.&W.P.	9/0	..	Weardale,Df.	19/3	..
Hopkinson ..	35/3	..	Yk.Am.A&D	7/6	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	22/6	..	Ind, Coope...	60/6	+6d
Bass, Ratcl.	61/0	..	Meux's ..	35/6	−3d
Benskin's ..	51/6	+6d	Mitch's & B.	51/0	−1/6
Cof Lon.,Def	9/0	..	S. Africa ..	58/0	..
Courage ..	60/3	..	Taylor,Wlkr.	31/0	..
Distillers ..	63/9	−3d	Threlfalls ..	50/0	−1/0
Guinness ..	98/6*	..	Walker P.&C.	16/9	+3d
Hoare ..	60/9	..	Watney, Def.	53/0	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B..	17/6	..	Lewis'sPtg.Pf.	47/6	..
Army & N..	5/6	..	Lipton ..	21/6	..
Barker ..	6/0	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4/3	−1/32
BootsPure D	5/3	−1/8	Maple ..	35 7/32	..
Carlton ..	3/6	..	Map.& Webb	14/0	..
Debenhams	9/3	..	Maypole,Def.	5/4½	−1½d
Gordon Htls.	13/6	..	Nthn. Dairies	4/6	..
Harrods ..	66/0	−1/3	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..
Harris(B.A.)	18/3	−3d	Spiers&P10/0	17/3	..
Home& C.A	0/16	..	Waring & G.	24/6	..
Internat. Tea	20/6	−1½d	Whiteley ..	58/0	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	37/0	..	Dalgety ..	11	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/0	..	Forestal ..	15/6	−6d
Aust. Est. M.	53	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	30/0	..
Aust.Mrc.Ln.	7⅛	..	Hudson's B.	4	+1/16
Brit. N. Born.	7/3	..	Kassala Cot.	5/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/0*	..	N.Z.L. & M.	107	..
Cordova ..	1/6	..	SudanPlants.	3½	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	16/9	−3d	L. Asiatic ..	4/7½	..
Am.-Dutch..	34.9	−6d	Lansut ..	2	..
An.-Java ..	5/11½	..	Malacca ..	1⅛	−1/32
An.-Malay ..	13/6	..	Malayalam..	25/6	−3d
Bah Lias ..	30/7½	..	Mendaris ..	18/9	−3d
Bajoe Kidoel	1 15/16	..	Merlimau ..	2 7/32	−1½d
Batu Tiga ..	1 7/16	..	Pataling ..	3/6	..
Bertam Cons.	4/3	−1½d	Perak ..	3/6	..
Bukit Mert'h	3/3	..	Rembau Jelei	25/0	..
Castlefield	6 11/16	..	Rubber Tst.	38/0	−6d
Cons. Malay	5/6	..	Sarawak ..	2 1/16	..
Consett ..	10/0	..	Selangor Un.	2/4½	..
E. Asiatic ..	2/4½	..	Semnah ..	1 1/4	−1/16
Grand Cent.	13/6	..	Silalang ..	1⅝	−1/32
Gula Kalump	1 3/16	..	Straits Rbr.	2 29/32	..
Highlands ..	1 7/16	..	Sum. Para..	3/3	..
Java Invest.	12 13/32	−1/32	Tandjong ..	11/-	..
Java United	1 1/32	..	Tanjong Mal.	1 1/32	+1/32
Jugra&Carey	16/3	..	Telogorredjo	1 1/16	−1/32
Kapar Para	1⅜	..	U. Serdang ..	4 11/32	−3d
Kuala Lump.	2 1/16	..	U. Sua B'lg	3 5/16	−1/16
Labu ..	1 11/16	..	U. Sumatra	2 11/32	..
Lanadron ..	1 3/16	..	U. Tenlang	2/6	..
Linggi ..	1 9/32	..	Vallambrosa	14/0	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	22/6	..	Ind, Coope...	60/6	+6d
Bass, Ratcl.	61/0	..	Meux's ..	35/6	−3d
Benskin's ..	51/6	+6d	Mitch's & B.	51/0	−1/6
Cof Lon.,Def	9/0	..	S. Africa ..	58/0	..
Courage ..	60/3	..	Taylor,Wlkr.	31/0	..
Distillers ..	63/9	−3d	Threlfalls ..	50/0	−1/0
Guinness ..	98/6*	..	Walker P.&C.	16/9	+3d
Hoare ..	60/9	..	Watney, Def.	53/0	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B..	17/6	..	Lewis'sPtg.Pf.	47/6	..
Army & N..	5/6	..	Lipton ..	21/6	..
Barker ..	6/0	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4/3	−1/32
BootsPure D	5/3	−1/8	Maple ..	35 7/32	..
Carlton ..	3/6	..	Map.& Webb	14/0	..
Debenhams	9/3	..	Maypole,Def.	5 4½	−1½d
Gordon Htls.	13/6	..	Nthn. Dairies	4/6	..
Harrods ..	66/0	−1/3	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..
Harris(B.A.)	18/3	−3d	Spiers&P10/0	17/3	..
Home& C.A	0/16	..	Waring & G.	24/6	..
Internat. Tea	20/6	−1½d	Whiteley ..	58/0	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	37/0	..	Dalgety ..	11	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/0	..	Forestal ..	15/6	−6d
Aust. Est. M.	53	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	30/0	..
Aust.Mrc.Ln.	7⅛	..	Hudson's B.	4	+1/16
Brit. N. Born.	7/3	..	Kassala Cot.	5/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/0*	..	N.Z.L. & M.	107	..
Cordova ..	1/6	..	SudanPlants.	3½	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	16/9	−3d	L. Asiatic ..	4/7½	..
Am.-Dutch..	34.9	−6d	Lansut ..	2	..
An.-Java ..	5/11½	..	Malacca ..	1⅛	−1/32
An.-Malay ..	13/6	..	Malayalam..	25/6	−3d
Bah Lias ..	30/7½	..	Mendaris ..	18/9	−3d
Bajoe Kidoel	1 15/16	..	Merlimau ..	2 7/32	−1½d
Batu Tiga ..	1 7/16	..	Pataling ..	3/6	..
Bertam Cons.	4/3	−1½d	Perak ..	3/6	..
Bukit Mert'h	3/3	..	Rembau Jelei	25/0	..
Castlefield	6 11/16	..	Rubber Tst.	38/0	−6d
Cons. Malay	5/6	..	Sarawak ..	2 1/16	..
Consett ..	10/0	..	Selangor Un.	2/4½	..
E. Asiatic ..	2/4½	..	Semnah ..	1 1/4	−1/16
Grand Cent.	13/6	..	Silalang ..	1⅝	−1/32
Gula Kalump	1 3/16	..	Straits Rbr.	2 29/32	..
Highlands ..	1 7/16	..	Sum. Para..	3/3	..
Java Invest.	12 13/32	−1/32	Tandjong ..	11/-	..
Java United	1 1/32	..	Tanjong Mal.	1 1/32	+1/32
Jugra&Carey	16/3	..	Telogorredjo	1 1/16	−1/32
Kapar Para	1⅜	..	U. Serdang ..	4 11/32	−3d
Kuala Lump.	2 1/16	..	U. Sua B'lg	3 5/16	−1/16
Labu ..	1 11/16	..	U. Sumatra	2 11/32	..
Lanadron ..	1 3/16	..	U. Tenlang	2/6	..
Linggi ..	1 9/32	..	Vallambrosa	14/0	..

TEA

Amal. Est..	21⅞	..	Eastn. Prod.	4¼	+1/16
Am.-Ceylon..	1 23/32	..	Empire ..	1⅛	+1/16
Assam Co....	30/6	..	Galaha ..	2 3/16	..
AssamFrodt.	20/3	..	Imperial Tea	36/0	+1½d
Bogaw'tawa	3⅛	..	Jhanzie ..	2 3/32	+1/32
Brahmap'tra	27½	..	Jokai ..	3 1/16	..
Brit. Indian	2⅝	..	Jorehaut ..	3 1/16	..
Budla Beta	3⅝	..	Lanka Plant.	1 13/16	..
Carolina ..	2 13/16	..	Lebong ..	3⅛	+3/32
Ceylon Plant.	5 1/32	+1/32	Lungla ..	12/3	..
Chargola ..	9/16	..	Makum ..	1 15/16	..
Chubwa ..	3	..	Nedeem ..	36/6	..
Cons. T. & L.	23	+⅛	New Dimbula	6	..
Darjeeling ..	2⅝	+1/16	NuwaraEliya	5⅜	..
Darj. Cons...	3⅛	..	Pandan ..	4 3/32	..
Deundi ..	14/6	+6d	Scot. Tea & L.	61/6	..
Dooars ..	2⅜	..	Singlo ..	2¼	+1/16
Doom Dooma	4	+1/16	Travancore	2 13/32	+1/32
Eastn. Assam	3 5/16	+1/32	Upper Assam	2 1/32	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	14/6	−1/4d	Lobitos ..	1 13/16	..
A.-Egypt., B	21 1/32	..	Mex. Eagle..	12/4½	+1½d
A.-Persian ..	4⅛	+1/32	Do.,7% Pf.	8/5	..
Apex Trin...	1 5/32	..	Phœnix,Eth.	11 7/32	+1½d
Atlantic ..	1 9/16	..	R. Dutch ..	31 3/8	..
Brit. Borneo	9/6	..	Shell ..	41 3/32	+1/6
Brit. Burmah	5/9	..	Spies(2/-) ..	41/6d.	.

Omnium, 4½% Deb., 82½
Parent, 8% 1/6
Premier, 158
Railway Deb. and Gen., 158 8 37
Railway Share, 5½% Pref., 95½†† 5 7 6½¼ 7†† 5 5
Redeemable Sec. and Gen., 15/-
Rio Claro 8%.. 18/
Rubber Plantns. Invest., 36/10½ 8/- 8/- 8/- 7/10½ 8/11½
"Sanitas," 10% Part. Pref., 24/- /3
Scottish Amer. Invest., "B," 34/8¼ 5/11½ -/11½
Do., "A," 35½
Scottish Stockholders Invest., 102
Scottish Util. Investors, 5% Pref., 86¼
Second Amer., 134
Sec. Industrial, 4½% Pref., 8
Sphere Invest., 6% Pref., 19/6
Standard, 161
Do., 5½% Pref., 92
Stock Conversion, Pref., 5
Thames Corpn., 225
Do., 4½% Pref., 81½
U.S. and Gen. Corp., 5% Prefd., 86¼†† 3½††
Do., Deb., 280††
U.S. and S. Amer. Invest., 4% Deb., 73¼
U.S. Deb. Corp., 242 2 1½††
Do., 5½% Pref., 94
Wm. Acton and Provncl. Elec., 5% Pref., 83½††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Consold. 8tk., 5% Deb., 21 20
A.W. Second 8tk., 90-
Do., 5% Deb., 99 9
Alliance, 505††
Bolivian and Gen. Tin, 1/6
Chartal and Nat., New 5% Deb., 92¾ 1¼
Carmelite, 2/3 1/9
Compass Invest., 101
Daily Mail, 60-, 7/-
Gen. and Internat., 5½% Prefd., 85½
(F.M.S.) Securities and Gen., 2/-, 2/-
G. Racing Assn., 7/2 -/8 -/8 -/7½
Gen. and Metropolitan, 6% Pref., 97½ 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/-
Hambro, 6% Pref., 20/-
Mercantile Invest and Gen., 60/39¼ 60/-
Do., 5% Pref., 97½ 8/-
Second Anglo-Celtic, 5% Pref., 83½

GAS

Gordon, Sliding Scale, 102¾ ¼
Do., Max. Div., 82½ 2?
European, 13½
Gas Lt. and Coke, 17/8¼†† -/4½ -/7½ -/4½ -/6 -/3
Do., 4% Pref., 17/- -/6 -/3 17/- -/6 -/7½ -/9
Do., 3½% Deb., 68¾
Do., 3% Deb., 58
Do., 3½% Deb., 100
Imp. Cred., 36½†† 2 5 1 1 1 5
Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead, 16/6Δ††
Do., 7% Pref., 21/-
Sth. Metro., 97½ 8 ¼ 7½ 6¼ 7½ 8 7¼
Do., 5% Pref., 97½
Do., 5½% Deb., 100½ ½
Tottenham, 3½%.. 105 ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Gas Light and Coke, 6% Deb., 98 8
Mid-Kent, 17/6

INSURANCE

Alliance, New, 18½ 19¼ ⅛ ⅛ ½ 18½
Com. Union, Deb., (3%), 98½††
Employers' Liability, 72/6† 2/-
General Accdnt., 142
London Assocd. Reinsce., 7% Ptg. Pref., 5/-
Lon. Life
Nth. Brit. and Mercantile, 32½ ½
Northern, 3% Deb., 97
Pearl, fully pd., 12½ 40½ ¼
Do., Caucasian, -/6
Phœnix, partly pd., 12½ 13
Do., fully pd., 32½ ½
Prudential, "A," 13
Sun Life, 53¾ ¼ 3¼ 17/15/6† 77½
Scottish Assocn., 15¼
Sun Life, 53¾ ¼ 3¼
Yorkshire, partly pd., £5/19/0 £5/18/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 29½ ½
Do., Frac. Certs., 80-2 2/9 pm.

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Algoma, 5% Bds., 77
Amal. Anthracite, 5/6 -/4½ -/1½ -/4½ -/1½
Babcock and Wilcox, 60/3 60- 59/3 60- -/1½
Baldwins, 2/10½ 3/0¼
Do., 5% Pref., 3/6 -/7½
Do., 6% Deb., 90½
Do., 6½% Deb., 79½
Do., Non-Convert. 6% Deb., 58¾ ½
Do., Convert. 6½% Deb., 76 6
Bolckow, Vaughan and Co., 2/3
Cammell Laird, 5% Pref., 9/10½
Cory, 56-
Dorman, Long, 5/3 -/11½ -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 9/6 -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 14/4½
Ebbw Vale, 15/-
Grayson, Rollo, and Clover, 10% Ptg. Pref., 2/3 -/6
Guest, Keen, 32/9 3/3 3/- 2/9? -/9?
Do., 5% 2nd Cum. Pref. (free of tax), 20/3 20/- /3
Do., 4% Deb., 73½
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 8/11¾†† -/9 9/- 9/- 9/-
Lysaght, 31% Deb., 99½ ½
Nant-y-glo and Blaina, 6% Pref., 35Δ
Pease and Winsor, 12/10½ 13/11½
Powell Duffryn, 9/9 -/5¼ -/5¼ -/7 -/6 -/5¼ -/3? -/6
Sandy Works, 7½% Deb., 103¾
South Durham, 2/6 10/-
Stewarts and Lloyds, Def., 25/10½ -/6
Stewarts and Lloyds of S. Africa, 6% Pref., 20/4½
Summers, 7½% Pref. (free of tax), 24/-
Swan, Hunter and Richardson, 21/9 2/- 1/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 18/10½
Thornycroft, 33/7½ -/7½
Do., Part. Pref., 22 4½
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 60/3
Union Corp. (of S. Africa), 6/4½
Utd. States Steel Corp., 181½†† 1†† 4¼
Vickers, 7/10½ -/6? -/7½ -/9 -/6¾ -/10½ -/7½ -/9¾ -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 76
Do., 5% Pref. (1½), 18/- -/1½ -/1½ -/3 -/4½ -/3
Wharncliffe, 97½
Yukon Foundry, 21/3†††
Wallrah, 9/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

R. and T. Powd. Fuel, Prefd., 3/9†† -/6
Burmester and Wain, Fearer, 6/15
Charrington, Gardner, 40/- -/7½
Clarke, Chapman, 28/-
Cowan, De Groot, 16/10½Δ
Dorman, Long, New, 5/11½†† -/3 -/1½ -/3
Do., New 8% Pref., 9/-
Duffield Bros., 4- -/9 -/8 -/3 -/4½ -/1½ 3/10½ 4 3¼
-/6 -/6 3/10½ -/10½ 4/7½ -/4½
N.C. Metal, 96 3
Settle, Speakman, 10/9½
Yorkshire Amal. (Group A and D), 7/3

MINES

Anaconda, 13¼Δ
Ashanti, 25/10½ 6/- 5/10½
Consld. of S. Africa, 40/-
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 17/9
Consld. Selection, 1/7½
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 13½††
Do., Deld. (Bearer), 9½
Geduld Prop., 66/3 5/7½ -/7½ -/7½ 5/-
Globe and Phœnix, 12/6† -/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/3 -/3
London Synd., 20/- 20/- -/3 -/3
Mysore, 12/4½ -/3 -/3 -/3 12/- 12/-
Nat. Mining Corp., 1/4½
Palmer Consold., 9/9
Rio Tinto, 43¼ 4½ 4
St. John del Rey, 18/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/4½
Sth. Crofty, 3/8½
Transvaal Gold Exploration Corp., 2/-
Do., Prel. Certs., 80-2 2/9 pm.

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Algoma, 5% Bds., 77
Amal. Anthracite, 5/6 -/4½ -/1½ -/4½ -/1½
Babcock and Wilcox, 60/3 60- 59/3 60- -/1½
Baldwins, 2/10½ 3/0¼
Do., 5% Pref., 3/6 -/7½
Do., 6% Deb., 90½
Do., 6½% Deb., 79½
Do., Non-Convert. 6% Deb., 58¾ ½
Do., Convert. 6½% Deb., 76 6
Bolckow, Vaughan and Co., 2/3
Cammell Laird, 5% Pref., 9/10½
Cory, 56-
Dorman, Long, 5/3 -/11½ -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 9/6 -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 14/4½
Ebbw Vale, 15/-
Grayson, Rollo, and Clover, 10% Ptg. Pref., 2/3 -/6
Guest, Keen, 32/9 3/3 3/- 2/9? -/9?
Do., 5% 2nd Cum. Pref. (free of tax), 20/3 20/- /3
Do., 4% Deb., 73½
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 8/11¾†† -/9 9/- 9/- 9/-
Lysaght, 31% Deb., 99½ ½
Nant-y-glo and Blaina, 6% Pref., 35Δ
Pease and Winsor, 12/10½ 13/11½
Powell Duffryn, 9/9 -/5¼ -/5¼ -/7 -/6 -/5¼ -/3? -/6
Sandy Works, 7½% Deb., 103¾
South Durham, 2/6 10/-
Stewarts and Lloyds, Def., 25/10½ -/6
Stewarts and Lloyds of S. Africa, 6% Pref., 20/4½
Summers, 7½% Pref. (free of tax), 24/-
Swan, Hunter and Richardson, 21/9 2/- 1/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 18/10½
Thornycroft, 33/7½ -/7½
Do., Part. Pref., 22 4½
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 60/3
Union Corp. (of S. Africa), 6/4½
Utd. States Steel Corp., 181½†† 1†† 4¼
Vickers, 7/10½ -/6? -/7½ -/9 -/6¾ -/10½ -/7½ -/9¾ -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 76
Do., 5% Pref. (1½), 18/- -/1½ -/1½ -/3 -/4½ -/3
Wharncliffe, 97½
Yukon Foundry, 21/3†††
Wallrah, 9/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

R. and T. Powd. Fuel, Prefd., 3/9†† -/6
Burmester and Wain, Fearer, 6/15
Charrington, Gardner, 40/- -/7½
Clarke, Chapman, 28/-
Cowan, De Groot, 16/10½Δ
Dorman, Long, New, 5/11½†† -/3 -/1½ -/3
Do., New 8% Pref., 9/-
Duffield Bros., 4- -/9 -/8 -/3 -/4½ -/1½ 3/10½ 4 3¼
-/6 -/6 3/10½ -/10½ 4/7½ -/4½
N.C. Metal, 96 3
Settle, Speakman, 10/9½
Yorkshire Amal. (Group A and D), 7/3

MINES

Anaconda, 13¼Δ
Ashanti, 25/10½ 6/- 5/10½
Consld. of S. Africa, 40/-
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 17/9
Consld. Selection, 1/7½
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 13½††
Do., Deld. (Bearer), 9½
Geduld Prop., 66/3 5/7½ -/7½ -/7½ 5/-
Globe and Phœnix, 12/6† -/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/3 -/3
London Synd., 20/- 20/- -/3 -/3
Mysore, 12/4½ -/3 -/3 -/3 12/- 12/-
Nat. Mining Corp., 1/4½
Palmer Consold., 9/9
Rio Tinto, 43¼ 4½ 4
St. John del Rey, 18/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/4½
Sth. Crofty, 3/8½
Transvaal Gold Exploration Corp., 2/-
Do., Prel. Certs., 80-2 2/9 pm.
Rhodesian Anglo Amer., 32/6 -/6 1/6¾ 30/7½ 2 3¾ 1/6¾
2- -/4½ -/1½
Rhodesian Congo Border, 14½ ¼ ¼ 1⅝ ¼
Rhodesian Corp., 1/7½†† -/9¼ -/9¼ -/10½ -/10½ -/11¼
2/- 2/- 1/9
Rhodesian Selection, 50/- -/7½

The Estate Market

HORNBY CASTLE

MARYLEBONE SITES

The auction of Hornby Castle, Bedale, an estate of 5,850 acres, will be held by Messrs. Lane, Saville, and Co. (Carlos-place), Mr. Harry Dixon (Bishop Auckland), and Messrs. Wallis and Harnett (Darlington), at Northallerton on April 3. There will be about 125 lots.

An Elstree modern mansion and 32 acres are offered for £10,000 by Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor (Mount-street). Five acres at Bushey Heath, with a substantial house, are for sale by Mr. Leslie Raymond (Golders Green).

Nearly 15,000 square feet of freehold land, with 140ft. of frontage to Marylebone-road and long frontages to Great Central-street and Balcombe-street, are purchasable through Mr. A. J. Brickwell (Hamilton House, Bishopsgate). Factory freeholds, in Islington and Hornsey, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Leopold Farmer and Sons (Gresham-street) on March 5.

A North Wembley freehold, called Byron House, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Robson and Perrin. Ettrick Lodge, Bromley, is for sale by the Hanover-square firm.

Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. (Sackville-street, Piccadilly) have sold Hillside, Dormans Park, an estate of 45 acres; Smallfield Place, Burstow, with Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor; Chancellor House, Tunbridge Wells; Medland Manor, Cheriton Bishop, Devon.; Starborough Castle, Edenbridge, with Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley; and The Holt, Warlingham.

Tykeford Abbey, with certain land around it, has been sold by Messrs. Alexander King and Gould (Conduit-street). They acted jointly with Messrs. Collins and Collins (South Audley-street), who have sold No. 3, Marlborough-gate, Hyde Park, which is to be used as a business training centre. Other transactions by Messrs. Alexander King and Gould include the sale of No. 21, Upper Berkeley-street; No. 24, Chancery-lane (with Messrs. Herring, Son, and Daw); Nos. 22 and 24, Oldfield-road, Willesden (with Messrs. Waring and Gillow); No. 20, Jubilee-place, Chelsea; No. 13, Tedworth-square, Chelsea (with Messrs. Adams and Watts); No. 44, Saville-street, W.; Southern Farm, Chipstead, and houses and sites at Hales Place, Canterbury.

Surrey property of 87 acres, surrounded by commons, and called Little Tangley, at Wonersh, near Guildford, is for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Crowe, Bates, and Weekes.

Among prices stated by Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. (Sackville-street) are £5,500 for a modernized farmhouse and 20 acres close to a Cathedral City, and £2,950 for a modern house and nearly three acres, on the south side of the Hog's Back, not far from Guildford.

SALES BY AUCTION

LINNETT, LANE and BETTRIDGE			
WILLESDEN.—67, 69, and 71, Oldfield-road			£1,480
HARLESDEN.—13, 14, and 15, St. Thomas's-road			1,325
20, St. Albans-road			900
26, Selbons-avenue			1,060
STREATHAM.—Blegborough-road, £98 a year and reversion in 67 yrs.			2,075
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER			
BICKLEY.—Oldfield-road, freehold site, 1¼ acre			965
NEWELL and HAMLYN			
DEPTFORD.—1 and 3, High-street, freehold			5,450

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Fleuret, Hazell and Vine	The Mart, E.C. (1.0)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Billier, Parker, May and Rowden	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
C. C. and T. Moore	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Sturt and Tivendale	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Messrs. F. Warman	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Ambrose and Son	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Chesterton & Sons	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
J. Davey and Co.	Do. (2.45)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Goddard and Smith	22, King-street, St. James, S.W. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Mudge and Baxter	Seymour Tokens	Hotel, Country Estate (3.0)
Messrs. Perrys	Old Ship Hotel, Brighton (3.0)	Freehold property
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Empress Hotel, Bradford (4.0)	Freehold Properties
F. Matthews and Co.	Star Hotel, Worcester (—)	Freehold Properties

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

Morrison & Chelsea Debenham, Storr & Sons	'Tcherby Blythwood Rentree (11.0); 25, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C. (12.0)	House, Antique Furniture (11.0); Old English Silver, Jewelry, &c.	
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Rare Books and English Porcelain	
Robinson, Fisher, & Harding	King-street, St. James', S.W. (1.0)	Pictures and Drawings	
Messrs. Foster	54, Pall Mall, S.W. (1.0)	Decorative Furniture, Old China, Silver, &c.	
Phillips, Son, and Neale	73, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Modern Furniture, &c.	
Christie, Manson & Woods	King-street, St. James', S.W. (1.0)	Old English Furniture and Objects of Art	
Rogers, Chapman & Thomas	Gloucester-road, S.W. (1.30)	Antique and Modern Furniture	
Messrs. Ogdens	Fairlight, Kingsmead-avenue, Worcester Park (2.0)	Contents of the Residence	
Puttick & Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps	
W. S. Bagshaw & Sons	Wootton Hall, Staffordshire (—)	Stud Fixtures and Fittings	

NEW LIVERPOOL SUGAR EXCHANGE

OPENING BY LORD MAYOR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 26

The new Liverpool Sugar Exchange, which is housed in India Buildings, Water-street, was formally opened to-day by the LORD MAYOR, Mr. Lawrence Holt, who expressed his surprise that up to the present the city had no market exchange for sugar. His business life had made him alive to the great importance of exchanges in our commercial machinery, and it was one of the dangers threatening the commercial supremacy of this country that our opportunities and experience should not be as widespread as the facts entitled them to be.

He could conceive of a tendency more likely to destroy the commercial greatness of this country than the collection of all its experience in one place and its bottling up there. They were rendering a service to the country in opening that exchange, and he hoped they would bear that in mind and in nowise be discouraged by hostile criticism. The sugar imported into that great port and the activity and capacity of the refineries in that district and the large consuming population lying behind it justified them in establishing that exchange, and in addition they were rendering a service to the commercial life of this country in keeping alive the commercial spirit in all its centres and not allowing it to concentrate into one centre alone.

COLONEL J. J. SHUTE, chairman of the exchange, said that the opening had not been received with entirely unmixed blessings from their London friends, but they in Liverpool believed that that great city and port which had given rise to great business enterprises should have a market helping to deal with a fundamental article such as sugar.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE LORD HAMBLEDEN

The memorial to the late Lord Hambleden, consisting of a bust by Mr. A. G. Walker, surmounting a design by Sir Edwin Lutyens, will be unveiled by Lord Riddell, the chairman of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, on Thursday, March 6, at noon. The memorial is at the north-east corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

BANKRUPT DIRECTOR

PROSECUTION UNDER NEW COMPANIES ACT

At Marlborough-street Police Court on Monday FREDERICK WILLIAM PELHAM PALGRAVE, of 17, Hanover-square, W., was summoned for offering shares to the public without the offer being accompanied by a statement containing certain required particulars under the Companies Act, 1929; also for being an undischarged bankrupt and acting as a director without the permission of the Court which adjudged him a bankrupt; and further for failing to supply a return of the minutes of the last annual meeting of the board of directors within seven days.

The Mayfair Association, Limited, of which Palgrave was a director, was also summoned to answer the first and third allegations.

Both the first two summonses were argued at the last hearing, and, Mr. Dummett having indicated that he was against the prosecution on the ground that the letter sent was not an offer, the prosecution now withdrew the summonses that were against Palgrave and the company.

With regard to the undischarged bankruptcy, Mr. C. A. Collingwood submitted that, having been director before August 3, 1928, and having continuously acted as such since, and that his bankruptcy was before that date, the defendant did not come under the proviso of section 142 (1) of the Act.

Mr. Dummett decided against this contention, remarking that the defendant had taken full advantage of the proviso. He had been bankrupt nine times.

Mr. J. B. McClure, for the prosecution, called evidence to show that a letter was sent by solicitors for a copy of the minutes, and that no answer had been received.

Detective Symes produced a list of convictions dating back to 1892, and including fraud, fraudulent bankruptcy, and false pretences, the last conviction being in 1912. In 1913 he changed his name from Cyril Frederick William Prior to his present name by deed poll.

Mr. McClure said there had been four bankruptcies in the name of Palgrave.

Mr. Collingwood pleaded for the case to be dealt with as an isolated and technical and not a deliberate offence, and it was added that the defendant was 58 years of age.

Mr. DUMMETT said the defendant was a man who obviously had used bankruptcy as a means of fraud for a large period of his life. He would give him an opportunity of paying a fine, but it must be a severe one—£100, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

It was intimated that the question of appeal would be considered.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1830. Price 7d.

On Sunday last Charles Rann Kennedy, of Trinity College [Cambridge], was elected University Scholar on the Pitt Foundation, vacated by the resignation of his brother, the Rev. B. H. Kennedy, Fellow of St. John's College.

* * * *

Bow-street.—On Thursday night Mr. Halls, one of the magistrates of this office, having left his family in Covent-garden Theatre, was on his return to the office to execute his evening duty, when in passing from the box-entrance he found his way interrupted by a crowd of persons, and, in a moment after, felt a pull at his watch-chain. On looking down, he discovered that a fellow, who stood beside him, had drawn the fob, containing his watch, through the flap of his trousers, and was in the act of cutting it off, when Mr. Halls, securing his property, civilly told the fellow that he had missed his object, and desired him to go about his business.

The Magistrate had scarcely taken his seat upon the bench, when a fellow who gave the name of *Gilbert Harbert* was placed at the bar, charged with having attempted to rob a gentleman named Stokes of his watch. Recollecting the escape which he himself had had, Mr. Halls turned his eyes upon the prisoner, and to his surprise discovered in his person the identical thief whom he had detected about a quarter of an hour before in the act of stealing his watch. . . .

He was accordingly committed for two months to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour.

3 per Cent. Cons. 91½ to ⅞.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CAVENDISH HOUSE (CHELTENHAM), Limited. ORDINARY SHARES.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members will be CLOSED from the 28th February to the 10th March, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
F. BRADSELL, Secretary.

RICKETT, COCKERELL and Co., Ltd.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Ordinary Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from March 3rd to March 8th, 1930, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, A. A. HANCOCK, Secretary. Registered Offices, 52, Marklane, E.C.3. February 26th, 1930.

THE GLOBE TELEGRAPH and TRUST COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 19th March, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the third interim dividend for the year to 31st May, 1930, payable on and after 31st March, 1930.—By order, H. J. B. BURKE, Secretary. Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.2, London.

THE CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS will be CLOSED from 10th March, 1930, until 14th March, 1930, both days inclusive, in anticipation of the dividend to be declared at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board.
H. S. JOHNSON-HALL, Secretary.
5, London Wall-buildings, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2. 27th February, 1930.

THE HOME and COLONIAL STORES, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of the 6 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares, the 15 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares, and the 15 per Cent. Cumulative Ordinary Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 7th March, inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for Dividends payable on the 1st April, and that Transfers lodged after the close of business on the 28th instant will be registered ex-dividend.

N. BULOW, Secretary.
2 and 4, Paul-street, E.C.2. 25th February, 1930.

BONDS CANCELLED

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CITY of COPENHAGEN FOUR per CENT. LOAN of 1901.

Hambros Bank Limited hereby state that they have received notice from Copenhagen that the following Bonds of the above Loan have been PURCHASED for the amortization of 1st May, 1930:—

Letter A.—Nos. 45, 203, 244, 1087, 1068, 1069, 1622, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 2257, 2273, 2274, 2315, 2371, 2775, 2799, 3399, 3685, 3792, 4095, 4096, 4098, 4177, 4324, 4351, 4555, 4745, 4867, 4868, 5150, 5495, 5496, 5509, 5510, 5576, 5664, 5665, 5688, 5689, 5831, 5991, 6064, 6065, 6149, 6150, 6151, 6152, 6153, 6154, 6155, 6156, 6157, 6158, 6159, 6344, 6867, 6868, 6869, 6870, 6871, 6933, 7387, 7457, 7507, 7784, 7785, 7890, 7994, 7995, 7997 77 at £100 .. .. .. £7,700

Letter B.—Nos. 8076, 8077, 8196, 8157, 8171, 8176, 8181, 8191, 8192, 8535, 8753, 8900, 9086, 9119, 9167, 9247, 9248, 9477, 9656, 9810, 9848, 10150, 10294, 10536, 10657, 10688, 10734 27 at £500 .. .. .. £13,500

£21,200

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 27th February, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

PROVINCE of BUENOS AIRES (Argentine Republic)
SIX per CENT. REFUNDING EXTERNAL SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

In the list of Bonds published yesterday, under the denomination of $1,000, No. 33284 should read 38284.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

PORT of HAVANA DOCKS COMPANY 5 per Cent. FIRST MORTGAGE 30 YEAR GOLD BONDS DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1941.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, 22, William-street, New York City, New York, U.S.A., for the sale to the trustee in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Trust or Mortgage of Port of Havana Docks Company dated February 1, 1911, at a price not exceeding the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon of a sufficient number of bonds to invest the sum of Ten Thousand Six Hundred Fifty Nine Pounds Two Shillings and Four Pence (£10,659 2s. 4d.) is the Sinking Fund. All tenders of bonds are to be submitted in terms of pounds sterling on the basis of a percentage of principal plus accrued interest to April 11, 1930, when payment will be made for bonds purchased in pounds sterling drawn on London.

Proposals must be received before twelve o'clock noon on March 17, 1930, and should be directed as follows:—Proposals to Sinking Fund of Port of Havana Docks Company, City Bank Farmers Trust Company, 22, William-street, New York City, U.S.A. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By: JAMES H. PERKINS, President.
New York City, Dated February 4, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CANADIAN CAR and FOUNDRY COMPANY, Limited (Montreal).

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 44 cents per Share on the paid-up Preference Stock of the Company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1930, has been declared PAYABLE on the 10th day of April, 1930, to shareholders of record on the 26th day of March, 1930.

By Order of the Board.
A. C. BOURNE, Secretary.

CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES, Limited.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, subject to confirmation by the General Meeting of April 17th, 1930, a DIVIDEND of 6 per cent. on the Preference Shares and 3 per cent. on the Common Shares has been DECLARED PAYABLE on May 10th, 1930, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on April 30th, 1930.

By Order of the Board.
R. V. ATKINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.
Dated at Montreal, February 5th, 1930.

CITY of MALMO 4½ per CENT. LOAN of 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS for Interest on the above Loan due in Malmo on the 1st March, 1930, may be LODGED at Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination. 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 27th February, 1930.

GOVERNMENT of UNITED STATES of BRAZIL FOUR per CENT. GOLD LOAN of 1911 (FRENCH Issue).

The Bank of London and South America Ltd., 6, 7, and 8, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.2, give notice that they are authorized by the Caisse Commerciale et Industrielle de Paris to negotiate COUPON 37, due 1st January, 1930, off bonds of the above loan at the price of 49.2487frs. each, at the rate of exchange on Paris on the day on which coupons are lodged. Coupons must be accompanied by a French affidavit, in default of which the tax of 25 per cent. will be deducted, and should be presented personally or through a London Banker or Agent. Coupons should not be sent through the post. Coupons must be lodged three clear days for examination.

HERRBURGER, BROOKS, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ended 31st December, 1929, will be PAID on the 20th March, 1930. The Dividend Warrants will be posted on the 19th March, 1930.

Notice is also given that the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from Tuesday, 11th March, 1930, until Thursday, 20th March, 1930 (both days inclusive) for the preparation of the Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
C. W. P. HUGHES, Secretary.
31, Lyme-street, Camden Town, London, N.W.1.
26th February, 1930.

TAYLOR WALKER and COMPANY, Limited.

At a Special Meeting of the Company held on the 25th instant a FINAL DIVIDEND of 1s. per share, plus a bonus of 6d. per share (not 1s. as previously announced), both less income-tax at 4s., was recommended, PAYABLE on 4th April, 1930, to holders on Record on the 14th March, 1930, of Ordinary Shares numbered 1 to 1,500,000.

Signed ARTHUR G. MEARS, Secretary.
The Brewery, Church-row, Limehouse, E.14.
26th February, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

NORFOLK and WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1930, at 10 o'clock a.m., to elect directors, to consider the annual report of the directors for the year ended December 31st, 1929, to ratify and approve all action of the Directors set forth in such annual report and in the minutes of the Company, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the By-laws of the Company, no stock transferred on the books of the Company subsequent to the close of business on Friday, March 21st, 1930, shall be voted at such meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
I. W. BOOTH, Secretary.

THE ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY, Limited.

To the Holders of the 5½ per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Debentures of the ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 15th September, 1919, and made between The English Electric Company, Limited, of the one part and The Debenture Corporation, Limited, as Trustees of the other part, securing the 5½ per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Debentures of The English Electric Company Limited, the ADJOURNED MEETING of the holders of the said Debentures will be held at Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing with or without amendment the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution within the meaning of the said Trust Deed to the intent that the said Resolution if passed shall be binding upon all holders of the said Debentures whether present or not present at the said Meeting, and notice is further given that, pursuant to the provisions of the said Trust Deed a quorum not having been present at the meeting convened for the 25th February, 1930, those Debenture holders who are present at the adjourned meeting in person or by proxy will form a quorum for the purpose of transacting the business of the meeting, viz.:—

RESOLUTION

That this meeting of the holders of the 5½ per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Debentures of The English Electric Company, Limited, constituted and secured by Trust Deed dated the 15th day of September, 1919, and made between the Company and the Debenture Corporation, Limited, as Trustee for The Debenture holders hereby:—

(a) Approves and sanctions the scheme for reorganisation of the capital of the Company dated 1st February, 1930 (a print of which has been laid before this meeting and subscribed for identification by the Chairman), and declares that upon and subject to the said Scheme becoming operative as thereby provided (as to which the registration by the Registrar of Companies of such copy Order and Minute with reference to the reduction of the Company's capital provided for by the said Scheme as mentioned in Section 58 of the Companies Act 1929 shall be conclusive evidence) and subject to £750,000 of additional ordinary share capital having been subscribed and paid up in full in cash as referred to in the preamble to the said Scheme the said Scheme and all the terms and provisions thereof shall be binding upon all holders of the said First Mortgage Debentures.

(b) Authorises and directs the Trustee of the said Trust Deed subject as aforesaid to execute and do all supplemental Trust Deeds, documents and things which, in its opinion are reasonably required for carrying out and giving effect to the said Scheme.

A copy of the Scheme for the reorganisation of the capital of the Company dated 1st February, 1930, above referred to, together with a copy of an explanatory Circular, can be obtained on application by any Debenture holder at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's House, Broadway, London, W.C.2, or at the offices of The Debenture Corporation, Limited, Worcester House, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

The said Scheme provides (inter alia) that the due date of the 5½ per cent. First Mortgage Debentures shall be extended from the 1st January, 1940, to the 1st January, 1950, and for a corresponding reduction in the sinking fund for redemption, and that the rate at which the Company agrees to redeem from £250,000 to £125,000 the amount which the Company is authorised to borrow on mortgage and charges ranking in priority to the said Debentures. In addition, £750,000 of new capital is to be raised by the issue of Ordinary Shares.

Registered Debenture holders can attend the meeting personally or by proxy without production of their Debentures. Proxies to be valid must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the proxy proposes to vote. Debentures may be registered at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Holders of Debentures to Bearer must either produce their Debentures at the Meeting or obtain a Voting Certificate not later than 48 hours before.

Holders of Debentures to Bearer desiring to obtain Voting Certificates to enable them to vote at the Meeting without producing their Debentures must deposit their Debentures with some responsible Bank, Trust, or Finance Company (to be approved on behalf of the Trustees by the Chairman of the Meeting) and obtain from such Bank, Trust, or Finance Company a Voting Certificate showing that at the date thereof the Debentures numbered and described in such Voting Certificate had been deposited with the said Bank, Trust, or Finance Company. Such Voting Certificate will be issued in the name of the party by whom the Debentures were deposited, and must give the distinctive numbers of the Debentures in respect of which it relates, and such Debentures will be held by the Bank, Trust, or Finance Company until after the date fixed for the Meeting or any adjournment thereof. Such Voting Certificate will entitle the bearers to attend and vote at the Meeting in the same way as if they were the bearers of the Debentures referred to in the Certificates.

Debenture holders who may not be able to attend the Meeting personally are invited to obtain Voting Certificates as above mentioned and to send the same to the Company at its Registered Office, Queen's House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, when the Directors will vote in respect thereof in favour of the Resolution submitted to the Meeting, subject to any amendment that may be proposed at the Meeting, unless otherwise expressly instructed by the Debenture holders depositing the Voting Certificates.

Forms of Voting Certificate and forms of proxy may be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company above mentioned or at the Offices of the Trustees, The Debenture Corporation, Limited, Worcester House, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
For the ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY, Limited,
E. D. JOHNSON, Secretary.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited. The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for:—

836 ROUGH STEEL ENGINE TYRES.

Specification and form of tender can be obtained at the Company's Offices, 132, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, on or after Thursday, 27th February, 1930.

A fee of 10s. will be charged for each copy of the specification, which is not returnable.

Tenders must be submitted not later than noon on Tuesday, 11th March, 1930.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, but reserve to themselves the right of reducing or dividing the order.

By Order of the Board.
P. W. GIBBS, Assistant Secretary.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The Receiver for the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC IRONMONGERY for the use of the Metropolitan Police and Police Court Services for two years from the first day of April, 1930.

Printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Receiver, New Scotland-yard, S.W.1.

No tender will be received after 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 12th March, 1930, nor unless made on the form provided for the purpose.

Patterns can be seen upon application to the Police Surveyor, New Scotland-yard, between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays 10 and 12).

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

New Scotland-yard, 20th February, 1930.

THE ARGENTINE EMBASSY in London begs to announce that Article 12 of the Specifications relating to Tenders for Printing Inks, &c., for the Argentine National Mint has been modified, and prices may be quoted in Argentine gold pesos, pounds sterling, or in dollars.

London, 24th February, 1930.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FRANCE, FURNISHED, near NANTES, small HISTORICAL CHATEAU (5 rooms); suitable two families, boarding-house, convalescent home; shady garden; good water; garage.—Mme. Button, 102, rue de Coulmiers, Nantes, Loire, Inf.

LARGE VINEYARD for SALE, near BORDEAUX; yield of 300 casks red wine, classed "premier cru"; furnished château; 10 rooms, wine stores; holdings; shady park. Photo. No agents.—Write R.M.1717, Agence Havas, Belge, Brussels.

Kens. 1490.
Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Offices, West Byfleet.

HOUSES.

LOW BUILT HOUSE OF CHARACTER AND CHARM.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

TO be SOLD, a delightful COUNTRY-TYPE HOUSE with gardens in rear.

Pleasant and quiet position facing South.

Three reception rooms on ground floor, three well-fitted tiled bath rooms, 11 bed rooms, white tiled domestic offices, central heating, parquet floors, service lift.

In splendid order.

PRICE £6,000.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

DWARF RESIDENCE.

BROMPTON ORATORY

(CLOSE TO).

IN A QUIET CUL-DE-SAC away from traffic, yet within a few minutes of the Park and Knightsbridge; excellent accommodation; good rooms; parquet flooring; independent hot water; easily run; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; large garden back and front. PRICE £4,750 for Lease.

Further particulars of the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NO BASEMENT.

CHELSEA.—Double-fronted, low-built RESIDENCE.

Central heating, hot and cold water in bed rooms.

Exceptional accommodation on three floors; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, excellent offices; charming paved garden.

Trust Lease. Low Ground-rent. PRICE £8,250.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CENTRAL HEATING.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Double-fronted HOUSE of CHARACTER, light and sunny; entirely new decorations; hot and cold water in bed rooms; 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices.

£8,250 FOR LONG LEASE.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FLATS.

OVERLOOKING KENSINGTON GARDENS.

HYDE PARK GATE.

COMMODIOUS, WELL-APPOINTED FLAT. Spacious rooms; constant hot water; very open outlook on private gardens. Accommodation: Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, unusually fine domestic offices.

RENT £750 per annum. Nominal premium for lease.—Full particulars of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TO BE LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

PORTLAND PLACE.

LAVISHLY FITTED and appointed MAISONNETTE with CENTRAL HEATING, CONSTANT HOT WATER.

Independent Entrance. New Decorations. Large Rooms.

Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms.

Complete Domestic Offices.

Rent £800 per annum Unfurnished.
Or 35gns. per week Furnished.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CHOICE FLAT.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

(ADJOINING).

WITHOUT DOUBT, a most attractive and well-appointed FLAT; central heating; constant hot water; overlooking gardens; large rooms; beautifully decorated and fitted; close to Park and Harrods; four bed rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, complete offices. Rent £575 per annum. No premium. Long lease. Carpets and fittings can be purchased.—Recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SOUTH HAMPSTEAD.

DELIGHTFULLY bright, well-decorated, up-to-date FLAT, in first-rate mansion block overlooking gardens; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, oak-panelled hall, two reception, kitchen; constant hot water; central heating; electric power, lift, &c.; small premium; valuable contents optional.

RENT £350 (exclusive).

Personally inspected by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LANE, SAVILLE & CO.,

10, CARLOS PLACE, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

MAYFAIR'S SUPER "FLAT" BUILDING. An opportunity occurs to secure one of these much-sought-after suites. Facing due South.

Seven bed rooms, four bath rooms, dressing room.

Ante room, dining room, domestic offices. Low premium will secure this long Lease.

LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, CARLOS-PLACE, W.1.

MAYFAIR,

within a few yards of the Park.

31, HERTFORD-STREET.

An exquisitely decorated medium-sized HOUSE, containing nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms. The Lease at a ground rental of £175 per annum would be sold at a bargain price.

Sole Agents:—

LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, CARLOS-PLACE, W.1.

CHELSEA,

FACING SOUTH.

FREEHOLD.

Magnificent wide-fronted HOUSE, standing in own garden, fitted and redecorated regardless of cost.

Lounge, four reception rooms, 14 bed rooms, four bath rooms; non-basement; central heating; garage premises.

LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, CARLOS-PLACE, W.1.

PERFECT SERVICE FLAT

in ideal situation in MAYFAIR.

Three bed rooms, bath room, servants' bath room, two reception rooms. Beautiful furnishings and decorations.

RENT £650.

LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, CARLOS-PLACE, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

TELEPHONE, REGENT 7500.

RECOMMENDED FURNISHED HOUSES.

Just placed in the market.

Beautifully-appointed house occupying much-sought-after position, overlooking Gardens on the Portman Estate.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR THREE OR SIX MONTHS.

Four reception, 12 bed rooms, two good bath rooms.

GARAGE AND ROOMS OVER.

IDEAL MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE
In a favourite position

NORTH OF HYDE PARK.

Three charming reception rooms, Seven bed and dressing rooms, Three bath rooms, &c.

LOCK-UP GARAGE.

Newly decorated. Beautifully appointed.

CADOGAN-SQUARE.

FINE ENTERTAINING HOUSE, WITH PASSENGER LIFT.

FOUR GOOD RECEPTION. NINE BED ROOMS. THREE BATH ROOMS.

EATON-PLACE.

WELL FURNISHED and scrupulously clean HOUSE to be LET for long or short term. THREE LARGE RECEPTION. EIGHT BED ROOMS. TWO BATH ROOMS.

Absolutely ready to walk into.

In a quiet position.

HEART OF MAYFAIR.

Three reception. Nine good bed rooms. Two bath rooms.

Charming House Well appointed.

N.B.—A brief outline of requirements will receive prompt attention from staff

Solely engaged in Furnished Letting,

and thus specially equipped to save applicants time and trouble in their search.

ESTATE OFFICES: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.

HOLLAND PARK.

A MODERN HOUSE in TOWN, bijou non-basement FREEHOLD with garage, built to suit present-day requirements, beautifully decorated and appointed.—Sole Agents, SLADDEN and STUART, 44, Royal-crescent, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 7511.

OLD MAYFAIR.

A Choice small GEORGIAN PERIOD RESIDENCE in Maisonnette form, attractively decorated and containing six bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, service lift. Premium for lease £700.—D. B. GRAHAM and PARTNERS, 129, Mount-street, W.1.

Facing West. A few doors from

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

AN excellent modernized FAMILY RESIDENCE, with 11 bed and dressing rooms, THREE BATH ROOMS, four fine reception rooms, and complete offices; service lift; electric power; independent hot water. Lease 30 years at only £75 per annum. PRICE £4,000. Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

Executors' Sale to close an Estate.
At a Bargain Price.

A UNIQUE and DISTINCTIVE RESIDENCE, WITH UNOBSTRUCTED OUTLOOK OVER KENSINGTON GARDENS.

beautifully appointed RESIDENCE of CHARACTER in this much-desired position; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms (including one bed-room suite), really magnificent drawing room, dining room, excellent offices, ample domestic offices; small private garden in front and at rear.—Full particulars of lease, &c., from WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7 (Head Office), Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

KENSINGTON.

A Delightful little FREEHOLD PROPERTY in one of the most favoured Kensington squares, having five-six bed rooms, bath room, two or three sitting rooms, and complete domestic offices. Sunny and accessible position. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,750.

CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

Luxuriously appointed newly decorated FURNISHED HOUSE near SLOANE-SQUARE to be LET from middle March for about six weeks: five bed, bath, three-four reception, servants' hall; service lift; lavatory basins; central heating throughout; garden; beautifully sunny, absolutely quiet, overlooking gardens; 15 guineas.—Write Box F.443. The Times, E.C.4.

A NON-BASEMENT HOUSE

£4,000.

Lease 60 years; small ground-rent.

A most charming pre-War constructed RESIDENCE, thoroughly modernized and tastefully decorated; six excellent bed rooms, two tiled baths, three reception rooms, and model kitchen offices, all on ground floor.

Central heating throughout.

Strongly recommended by

WAY & WALLER,

Telephone Extension 15, Mayfair 8022 (10 lines), 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

ADJOINING HARRODS, quaint little COTTAGE; panelled hall, two reception, two bed rooms, &c.; independent hot water, electric heating. FURNISHED 3 gns. per week. UNFURNISHED £150 per annum.—Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PART

MARYLEBONE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.

NEAR MARYLEBONE STATION and the HOTEL GREAT CENTRAL,

WITH FRONTAGES OF APPROXIMATELY 140FT. TO MARYLEBONE-ROAD, 90FT. TO GREAT CENTRAL-STREET, AND 110FT. TO HALCOMBE-STREET.

THE SITE HAS AN AREA OF ABOUT 14,750 SQ. FEET

AND IS EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR

THE ERECTION OF SHOPS AND FLATS OR BUSINESS PREMISES.

THE WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY IS VACANT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION COULD BE GIVEN.

For particulars apply to A. J. BRICKWELL, Chartered Surveyor,

L.N.E. RLY. CO., HAMILTON HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 26)

TO be LET, FURNISHED, any period, from 1st May, FLAT, LANCASTER-GATE; three bed, two reception; gas fire; for week, or unfurnished if required.—Write Box M 1077, The Times, E.C.4.

CLOSE TO KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
TWO exceptional SELF-CONTAINED MAISONETTES with the following advantages:—
Delightful garden views.
Passenger lift. Central heating.
Constan ho water. South aspect.
Decorations to tenant's choice.
New lease. Moderate rentals.
Each suite has four bed rooms, two bath, two reception rooms, hall, kitchen, &c. Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 1400-1401.)

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
TWO Unfurnished FLATS shortly available in this exclusive building. Accommodation: ALBERT HALL MANSIONS (Opposite Kensington Gardens). two reception, four bed, kitchen, bath, &c. Bright positions. Constant hot water. Rents £400 and £500 per annum, inclusive. (Extra rooms available). Apply Albert Court Estate Office, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, ground floor; two large rooms and bath; facing South; excellent catering if desired; constant hot water, electric light. Rent Western 2550w. Write Box G.334, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, ground floor, consisting of rooms and bath; facing South; excellent catering if desired; constant hot water, electric light. Rent £200 per annum. Apply Manager, 3, Shrewsbury-mansions, Shrewsbury-road, S.W.7. Observatory 2468.

WESTMINSTER FLAT AGENTS.
HERON & HERON,
135, VICTORIA-STREET, S.W.1.

WEST HAMPSTEAD.—Charming FIRST-FLOOR, SELF-CONTAINED MANSION FLAT; two bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; newly decorated; rent £110 inclusive; no premium.—Apply 2, Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—Two bed rooms, one reception room, and bath room; beautifully furnished. Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

5 HYDE PARK-PLACE SERVICE SUITES.—Unfurnished SERVICE SUITES, overlooking the Park, from £200 per annum. Bed-Sitting rooms from £100; three-roomed Furnished Suite £9 9s. per week.—Apply Manageress. Tele. Paddington 4139.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS
Offering privacy and comfort.
25, QUEEN'S-GATE, close to Park.—COMPACT SUITES, luxurious furnishing. Constant hot water. Passenger lift. Splendid service and catering. Apply Manageress.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.
£425 PER ANNUM.—Close to Houses of Parliament.—Modern MANSION FLAT; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, lounge hall and kitchen; nominal premium.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W. Vic. 3980.

£356 PER ANNUM (Furnishing FLAT, overlooking delightful garden; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.—Agents: DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.
£155. QUEEN'S-GATE.—FLOOR FLAT in stately Lower GROUND sittings, &c., £75 per annum.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£112 PER ANNUM.—Unfurnished MAISONETTE FLAT; four rooms, kitchen, and bath room; lease; light windows; newly decorated; on view; first-class repair.—Courtfield-gardens (close Gloucester Road Tube).

3-3½ PER WEEK.—WESTMINSTER.—Well FURNISHED FLATS. Two bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath. Another, three bed, &c., lease.—Apply J. and J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

COMMODIOUS FLATS, accommodation as required, situate within few minutes station and town. Tenant able to choose own decorations. Reasonable rents.—Apply HANNINGTON and SON, Estate Agents, Camberley.

HOVE.—Best position. A luxury SUITE (suitable married couple) in lady's house, comprising fine double bed room, fitted basin, with exquisitely appointed dressing and bath room, dining room, and private use of full use of house. Meals if desired. Or flat to be LET for three or six weeks. Meals own choice and as desired. Sigma, per Letts's, 265, Oxford-street, W.1.

SOUTHSEA.—Ideal Self-Contained Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT; seven rooms; on front, facing South. Gladstone Road. Tele., 2784.

WANTED

FURNISHED FLAT REQUIRED immediately, Central London; bed room, sitting room, kitchen, bath room. Write Box F.434, The Times, E.C.4.

MAJOR GHE R REQUIRES FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED FLAT, house may do, for March or April.—EDMONDS and PARTNERS, 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1. Gerrard 6794.

URGENTLY WANTED TO RENT, TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED FLATS, between LANCASTER-GATE and MARBLE ARCH, one with three bed rooms, two receptions, &c., or Two Flats on one floor; rent, about £900 per annum. Also four or five bed rooms, two receptions; rent £500 per annum, or Small House. Applicants waiting.—Send full particulars to WHITELEY'S ESTATE OFFICES, 18, and 160, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W.2.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

DIXON & CO.,
Railway Approach, SUTTON, SURREY.
Tele., Sutton 3067 (three lines).

PROPERTIES by AUCTION 12th March.
CHEAM, eight minutes station, under one mile Downs; five bed, modern detached RESIDENCE.—Very well planned and convenient GARTH, CORNWALL-ROAD; fitted modern improvements, ample storage space, well-stocked garden; for sale.
FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—Two bed rooms, one reception room, and bath room; beautifully furnished. Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

5 HYDE PARK-PLACE SERVICE SUITES.—Unfurnished SERVICE SUITES, overlooking the Park, from £200 per annum. Bed-Sitting rooms from £100; three-roomed Furnished Suite £9 9s. per week.—Apply Manageress. Tele. Paddington 4139.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS
Offering privacy and comfort.
25, QUEEN'S-GATE, close to Park.—COMPACT SUITES, luxurious furnishing. Constant hot water. Passenger lift. Splendid service and catering. Apply Manageress.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.
£425 PER ANNUM.—Close to Houses of Parliament.—Modern MANSION FLAT; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, lounge hall and kitchen; nominal premium.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W. Vic. 3980.

£356 PER ANNUM (Furnishing FLAT, overlooking delightful garden; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.—Agents: DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.
£155. QUEEN'S-GATE.—FLOOR FLAT in stately Lower GROUND sittings, &c., £75 per annum.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£112 PER ANNUM.—Unfurnished MAISONETTE FLAT; four rooms, kitchen, and bath room; lease; light windows; newly decorated; on view; first-class repair; parquet flooring and exposed beams; garden with tennis lawn and use of tennis court. Should be seen to be appreciated. PRICE (Ref. 76-7-20).—PENNINGTONS, LTD., Estate Agents, Richmond.

CLOSE HIGHGATE TUBE AND VILLAGE.
ATTRACTIVE modern basement bay-windowed semi-detached HOUSE arranged two self-contained floors; ideal business; short walk Tube Station; close Archway-road; bus routes to City and West End; part let at £90; balance for sale or let. Rents and City and open spaces; good repair for garage £1,850.—FINCH, 1, Gloucester-mansions, S.W.7.

CHARMINGLY situated modern detached two-bedroomed bay-windowed HOUSE, overlooking open ground; 30 to shops; short walk station, and close car and bus routes; in good repair; planned on two floors; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, garage and tennis court. £1,900.—STUNT and STUNT, Clifton, Station-road, New Barnet.

A HOUSE five minutes from station, 16, MANSELL-ROAD, WIMBLEDON; six beds, &c., large rooms, and garden. For SALE privately, or by Auction, March 18th next, by

OGDENS OF WIMBLEDON
Auction Offices facing the Station. 'Phone 0044

BANSTEAD, Surrey.—Attractive pre-War detached RESIDENCE; quiet road, close Downs; five beds, large, matured garden; garage; electric; excellent order. £1,500 FREEHOLD. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Estate Agents, Banstead Station. Tel., Epsom 0276.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION
BRONDESBURY.—Non-basement, double-fronted RESIDENCE, containing five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), three reception rooms; good garden. Lease, 81 years; ground-rent £5 per annum. PRICE £1,850.—Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

AMID CHARMING SURROUNDINGS.
CARSHALTON BEECHES.—Detached modern detached RESIDENCE; three beds, tiled bath, two reception, kitchenette; garage; pollarded lime trees; 50ft. by 250ft. PRICE £1,350 FREEHOLD.—CHAS. LEWIN, Auctioneer, opposite Station entrance, Banstead. 'Phone, Epsom 599.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
ROUGH END, close to Broadway, station, and convenient for Tube, CHARMING DETACHED RESIDENCE; seven beds, bath room, three receptions, &c.; very attractive double-fronted FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; seven beds, bath room, three receptions, excellent offices, electric light; perfectly sanitated throughout. SPACE FOR GARAGE by arrangement. Inspection invited. Large mortgage can be arranged.—DOBBS and PERRIN, 9, Crouch End Station, N.8. Mountview 2120.

EALING, W.13.—Charming FREEHOLD semi-detached; two reception, five beds, garage, hall, bath room, usual offices; excellent repair; kitchen, scullery; genuine bargain, £1,600 or offer.—Write Box P.285, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCEPTIONALLY well built, modern, labour-saving RESIDENCE, with garage, for SALE, with possession. Pleasantly situated just off main road, close to tram, and shops, and within five mins. of station. Four good bed rooms (two with lavatory basins and gas fires), tiled bath room, &c., two large reception rooms, large light kitchen, gas-cooker, cake boiler, cabinet dresser, tiled scullery; electric light; good garden. Price £1,475; mortgage if desired; easy terms arranged. Apply Mont. Clifton, Station-road, New Barnet.

£1,450. FREEHOLD HOUSE; four bed near four golf courses; 14-mile station, 12 minutes Paddington. Only £175 down.—BERKELEY, 66, Mount-street, W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

HENDON.—Delightful position, 2mins. Tube; modern detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms (two with fine 20ft. long), lounge hall, two reception rooms (one 30ft. long), lounge hall, gentlemen's cloak room, kitchen, separate scullery, independent boiler; brick garage. PRICE £1,550. FREEHOLD.—Keys with JOHNSTON EVANS, F.A.I., 5, Watford-way, Hendon. Central (opp. Tube Station).

A REAL GEM.
HIGHGATE (overlooking woods).—Charming semi-detached RESIDENCE, five bed rooms (two with lavatory basins), tiled bath room, two reception rooms (one 20ft. long), lounge hall, gentlemen's cloak room, kitchen, separate scullery, independent boiler; brick garage. PRICE £1,550. FREEHOLD.—Keys with JOHNSTON EVANS, F.A.I., 5, Watford-way, Hendon. Central (opp. Tube Station).

HENDON.—Delightful position, 2mins. Tube; modern detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms (two with lavatory basins), tiled bath room, two reception rooms (one 20ft. long), lounge hall, gentlemen's cloak room, kitchen, separate scullery, independent boiler; brick garage. PRICE £1,550. FREEHOLD.—Keys with JOHNSTON EVANS, F.A.I., 5, Watford-way, Hendon. Central (opp. Tube Station).

HIGHGATE (overlooking woods).—Charming semi-detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms (two with lavatory basins), tiled bath room, two reception rooms (one 20ft. long), lounge hall, gentlemen's cloak room, kitchen, separate scullery, independent boiler; brick garage. PRICE £1,550. FREEHOLD.—Keys with JOHNSTON EVANS, F.A.I., 5, Watford-way, Hendon. Central (opp. Tube Station).

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CLARKE, GAMMON & EMERYS.
GUILDFORD. GODALMING. HINDHEAD.
329. Tele. 570. Tele. 94.

GUILDFORD (near).—Genuine half-timbered COTTAGE RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed, tiled bath; garage; barn; EIGHT ACRES. PRICE ONLY £1,500.

HINDHEAD GOLF COURSE (near), 700ft. above sea level.—Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in two floors; three reception, lounge, six bed rooms and dressing rooms; two bath rooms; TWO ACRES; in perfect condition. Thoroughly recommended. PRICE £4,000.
Write for Particulars of available Properties, post free on application.

£1,250. BARGAIN for QUICK SALE.—Ideal COUNTRY COTTAGE, with electric light and main drainage, ready to step into; high, open, rural position 30 miles London, two miles station, six minutes omnibuses; four bed, tiled bath, two reception rooms; large garage; lawns, flower beds, small orchard.—Strongly recommended by GIDDYS, Sunningdale.

30 MINUTES PADDINGTON.
£1,200.—Detached MODERN RESIDENCE, in pretty country, one mile from main line station; hall two sitting, bath, and three beds; rooms; electric light, main water; garage; nicely laid out garden, room for tennis. FREEHOLD.—Details from GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.
AUCTIONEERS, LAND AGENTS, and VALUERS.
ASHFORD, KENT (Tel.: 25).
Hawkhurst, Kent (Tel.: 19); Rye, Sussex (Tel.: 55).

KENT; ¼-mile main line station, 1¼ hour London; centre of pretty village.—Attractive old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; nine bed, two bath, four reception, CO.'S water and gas; garage, outbuildings; exceptionally charming gardens, orchard and meadowland; nearly SEVEN ACRES. FREEHOLD only £2,700. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX, TUNBRIDGE WELLS and HASTINGS, in between; one mile main line station.—Fine old SUSSEX FARMHOUSE, suitable for conversion into gentleman's residence; seven bed, three reception; 12 ACRES; £2,000. Or with farmery, cottage and 270 ACRES, £4,250. POSSESSION. Illustrated particulars.

KENT; old-world village near Sevenoaks.—Attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE; six bed and dressing, two bath, three reception, central heating, electric light, gas, water, main drainage; garage; delightful grounds ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD only £2,200. Photographs.

RYE, SUSSEX.—Exceptionally attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; delightful situation; small terraced garden. FREEHOLD £2,650. POSSESSION.

KENT, lovely CRANBROOK District.—Attractive old-fashioned FARMHOUSE; five bed, two reception, CO.'s water and electric light available; two cottages, stable buildings, garage, and productive land 64 ACRES. FREEHOLD only £2,200. POSSESSION.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

EASTBOURNE AGENT.
EDGAR HORN. 'Phone 1801.
EASTBOURNE; £200 per annum.—Excellent RESIDENCE to be LET unfurnished; four reception, eight bed, two bath, good domestic offices; tennis court.—Particulars apply EDGAR HORN, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

DAVIS and DAVIS, SPECIALISTS in Period Houses and Old-World Cottages, restored and unrestored.—310, High Holborn, W.C.1. Holborn 4280, 4430. And at 47, East 57th-street, New York.

EASTBOURNE and E. SUSSEX.—HOUSES and FLATS.—ABATT and Co., 35, Cornfield-road. Tele. 3181.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.
EASTBOURNE, 8, SOUTH CLIFF.—To be LET, suitable private hotel, convalescent home; grand position.—Apply Owner, 7, South-cliff.

MESSRS. P. J. MAY,
EAST GRINSTEAD.
Agents for
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES
SUSSEX AND ROUND ASHDOWN FOREST.

EPSOM.—Detached pre-War. In secluded position, in best residential district. Spacious accommodation on two floors; four bed rooms, one dressing room, two reception rooms; small garden; in perfect order; BRICK GARAGE. £1,750 FREEHOLD.—LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, High-street, Epsom. 'Phone 327.

VIEWS OF SUSSEX DOWNS.
SURREY and SUSSEX, on a glorious Southern slope about four miles from Station.—An EXCEPTIONALLY DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, in beautiful order, with all modern conveniences, and containing lounge, three or four reception, ten beds, three baths, and offices. The inexpensive gardens are a great feature of the property, with a charming extent of woodland. Garage, stabling, and cottage. The whole comprising between 30 and 40 ACRES.
To be SOLD at a very low price, or might be LET, unfurnished. Strongly recommended. WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

FARNHAM A CHOICE RESIDENCE.
AND FRENSHAM.—This beautiful district, lovely situation on a hill, commanding fine views of SURREY and SUSSEX, THE OUTLOOK; six bed, three reception, bath; garage; ONE ACRE; electric light, &c. For SALE by AUCTION at Farnham, shortly (or by private treaty).—Illustrated particulars of REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Estate Agent, Farnham, and at Haslemere and Hindhead.

FELIXSTOWE.—Unfurnished charming small HOUSE, four bed rooms, two reception, bath; garage; garden; 2½ years' lease; £90 per annum.—Write Box 667, Harrison Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

FOR SALE, a charming modern THATCHED RESIDENCE, situated in an old-world Sussex village screened from road by beautiful fir plantation, three-quarter mile from seaside resort. There are four beds (hot and cold in two), two large receptions, kitchen, greenhouse, and usual offices; ample room for garage; electric light, gas, central heating. The water supply derived by the usual Sussex method from a modern artesian well. The drainage is absolutely up to date, being modern cess-pit drainage, situated a great distance away from water supply. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £1,650.—Ahnemering-on-Sea, Sussex.

FOR SALE, a charming SEMI-BUNGALOW overlooking public tennis courts, within five minutes of sea; beds four, reception two, kitchen, bath room, separate w.c., garage; good garden. PRICE £1,200 FREEHOLD.—Further particulars apply The Lido Estate Agency, Ahnemering-on-Sea, Sussex.

FOR SALE, a charming SEMI-BUNGALOW overlooking public tennis courts, within five minutes of sea; beds four, reception two, kitchen, bath room, separate w.c., garage; good garden. PRICE £1,200 FREEHOLD.—Further particulars apply The Lido Estate Agency, Ahnemering-on-Sea, Sussex.

HORLEY.—Pre-War HOUSE, FREEHOLD; vacant possession; modernized, up to date; five bed, three reception, usual offices; 25 miles London, good train service. Accept £1,900 for quick SALE. Genuine opportunity.—James, Crypt Chile, Gatwick-street, E.C.

HOVE and WORTHING (between).—Detached, brick-built MODERN BUNGALOW; large garden; small GARAGE. Three bed rooms. PRICE £950. Barnard, Winkworths, F.A.I., 2a, Preston-street, Brighton.

KILRENNY, FLEET, HANTS (near excellent golf and main line station).—Picturesque five-bed roomed MODERN RESIDENCE in matured garden; bath room (hot and cold); the fine drawing room, 30ft. by 20ft., has three sash windows; this room is a special feature; electric light, gas and water; garage. Exceptional bargain £2,250 FREEHOLD now, or by Auction, March 11th.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 118.

LOVELY PETWORTH.
LEITH COTTAGE, attractive old-world property with glorious views; four bed, two reception room, two reception rooms; electric light, company's gas and water; garage; garden and workshop; pretty garden. VACANT POSSESSION. Freehold £1,100 inclusive, or by Auction in March.—Apply DOUGLAS YOUNG and SON, Land Agents, Billingshurst, Sussex. ('Phone 92.)

LOVELY COOKHAM DEAN.—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, high up with beautiful and extensive views; seven bed and dressing, bath, two reception, cloak room, complete offices; double garage; ONE ACRE of kitchen and flower gardens and orchard. Electric light. £3,200 FREEHOLD.—BINGE and SON, Cookham.

NEAR GOLF LINKS, ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX.—Detached HOUSE; four rooms, bath room; three reception rooms; gas, water, and electric light. PRICE £1,650 FREEHOLD. Similar House, well placed, £1,400. Freehold.—WEBB and Co., Ashford, Middlesex.

OXTED and LIMPSFIELD.
J. W. SLACK, Oxted, Surrey. 'Phone, No. 9.
HOUSE AGENTS.
READY TO WALK INTO.
OXON and BERKS. BORDERS, near Station and River, but away from floods, 37 miles London; for SALE or LET, appointed RESIDENCE in perfect order and artistic taste; four bed rooms; electric light, main water; stabling and garage; lovely grounds, tennis lawn, orchard; £3,000. Might be Let.—Agents, SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Attractive old-fashioned FARM HOUSE situated in an old-world village in the Heythrop country; built of stone and containing three reception rooms, five bed rooms and attics; outbuildings, walled-in garden, &c.
PRICE ONLY £700.
Full particulars, apply HA BGOOD and MAMMATT, Witney, Oxon.

POTTERS BAR (near Golf Links).—Well-built FREEHOLD detached RESIDENCE; dining, drawing, and morning rooms, six bed rooms, tiled bath room; garage; tennis lawn, fruit and flower gardens. First-rate condition. 3,000GNS.—MILLER PAXTON, Auctioneers, 5 and 6, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.2.

Six beds, bath, three reception; garage. Only £1,850. PRE-WAR Detached RESIDENCE; high ground; pretty garden; FREEHOLD.—ARNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead Station. 442.

LIMPSFIELD.
SINGULARLY attractive MODERN RESIDENCE with South aspect; four bed (all with lavatory basins, hot and cold), bath, two reception; central heating, electric light and main drainage; garden of ¼ Acre; garage; near station. Only £2,500 FREEHOLD, or near offer.—Full particulars of F. D. IBBETT and Co., F.A.I., Estate Agents, Oxted. (Tele. 240.)

SOUTHAMPTON WATER, NETLEY.—A particularly well-built HOUSE; lounge hall, three reception rooms up to 27ft. by 15ft., eight bed and dressing rooms, good domestic offices; stabling, garage, chauffeur's rooms; central heating; garden and woodland, in all about 15 ACRES. £3,000. FREEHOLD, or might be prepared to Let on Lease.—Apply Auctioneer, Hitchin.

HOLMWOOD COMMON.—Situated on this lovely common with good views, close to the wooded hills, but close to the bus route. FREEHOLD Pre-War built HOUSE with two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, kitchenette, bath room, &c. Only £850.—LYNE and Co., Estate Agents, London-road, Dorking.

HORLEY.—Pre-War HOUSE, FREEHOLD; vacant possession; modernized, up to date; five bed, three reception, usual offices; 25 miles London, good train service. Accept £1,900 for quick SALE. Genuine opportunity.—James, Crypt Chile, Gatwick-street, E.C.

HOVE and WORTHING (between).—Detached, brick-built MODERN BUNGALOW; large garden; small garage. Three bed rooms. PRICE £950. Barnard, Winkworths, F.A.I., 2a, Preston-street, Brighton.

KILRENNY, FLEET, HANTS (near excellent golf and main line station).—Picturesque five-bed roomed MODERN RESIDENCE in matured garden; bath room (hot and cold); the fine drawing room, 30ft. by 20ft., has three sash windows; this room is a special feature; electric light, gas and water; garage. Exceptional bargain £2,250 FREEHOLD now, or by Auction, March 11th.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 118.

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OVER 1½ ACRES.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Attractive old-fashioned FARM HOUSE situated in an old-world village in the Heythrop country; built of stone and containing three reception rooms, five bed rooms and attics; outbuildings, walled-in garden, &c.
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KENT; old-world village near Sevenoaks.—Attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE; six bed and dressing, two bath, three reception, central heating, electric light, gas, water, main drainage; garage; delightful grounds ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD only £2,200. Photographs.

RYE, SUSSEX.—Exceptionally attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; delightful situation; small terraced garden. FREEHOLD £2,650. POSSESSION.

KENT, lovely CRANBROOK District.—Attractive old-fashioned FARMHOUSE; five bed, two reception, CO.'s water and electric light available; two cottages, stable buildings, garage, and productive land 64 ACRES. FREEHOLD only £2,200. POSSESSION.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

EASTBOURNE AGENT.
EDGAR HORN. 'Phone 1801.
EASTBOURNE; £200 per annum.—Excellent RESIDENCE to be LET unfurnished; four reception, eight bed, two bath, good domestic offices; tennis court.—Particulars apply EDGAR HORN, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

DAVIS and DAVIS, SPECIALISTS in Period Houses and Old-World Cottages, restored and unrestored.—310, High Holborn, W.C.1. Holborn 4280, 4430. And at 47, East 57th-street, New York.

EASTBOURNE and E. SUSSEX.—HOUSES and FLATS.—ABATT and Co., 35, Cornfield-road. Tele. 3181.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.
EASTBOURNE, 8, SOUTH CLIFF.—To be LET, suitable private hotel, convalescent home; grand position.—Apply Owner, 7, South-cliff.

MESSRS. P. J. MAY,
EAST GRINSTEAD.
Agents for
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES
SUSSEX AND ROUND ASHDOWN FOREST.

EPSOM.—Detached pre-War. In secluded position, in best residential district. Spacious accommodation on two floors; four bed rooms, one dressing room, two reception rooms; small garden; in perfect order; BRICK GARAGE. £1,750 FREEHOLD.—LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, High-street, Epsom. 'Phone 327.

VIEWS OF SUSSEX DOWNS.
SURREY and SUSSEX, on a glorious Southern slope about four miles from Station.—An EXCEPTIONALLY DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, in beautiful order, with all modern conveniences, and containing lounge, three or four reception, ten beds, three baths, and offices. The inexpensive gardens are a great feature of the property, with a charming extent of woodland. Garage, stabling, and cottage. The whole comprising between 30 and 40 ACRES.
To be SOLD at a very low price, or might be LET, unfurnished. Strongly recommended. WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

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FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

COTTAGE, FURNISHED, in hotel grounds within 12 minutes rail West End or City; five rooms fitted hot and cold; running water, radiators, gas fires; 2 guineas week by the year.—CLEVE HALL HOTEL, Champion-hill, Denmark-hill, S.E.5.

MODERN HOUSE (Detached) to be LET immediately; seven bed rooms, well furnished, usual offices; garage; good garden; central heating; overlooking Royal Wimbledon Golf Course.—Phone, Wimbledon 2475.

SHEEN-GATE, RICHMOND PARK.—Semi-detached HOUSE; all modern conveniences; bright and cheerful throughout; hot water; very well FURNISHED; two rec., three bed rooms; garage; long garden. Vacant early March one year or longer.—23, Clare Lawn-avenue.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (just off).—Attractive well FURNISHED RESIDENCE from early March or early Autumn (possibly longer); eight beds, bath, three reception rooms; garage; secluded; garden. Moderate rental to responsible tenant. Freehold also for SALE.—Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CLARKE, GAMMON & EMERYS.
GUILDFORD. GODALMING. HINDHEAD.
329. Tele. 570. Tele. 94.

GUILDFORD (near).—Genuine half-timbered COTTAGE RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed; bath; garages; barn; EIGHT ACRES. PRICE ONLY £1,500.

HINDHEAD GOLF COURSE (near), 700ft. above sea level.—Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in two floors; three reception, lounge, six bed rooms and dressing rooms; two bath rooms; TWO ACRES; in perfect condition. Thoroughly recommended. PRICE £4,000.
Write for Particulars of available Properties, post free on application.

£1,250. BARGAIN for QUICK SALE.—Ideal COUNTRY COTTAGE, with electric light and main drainage, ready to step into; high, open, rural position 30 miles London, two miles station, six minutes omnibuses; four bed, tiled bath, two reception rooms; large garage; lawns, flower beds, small orchard.—Strongly recommended by GIDDYS, Sunningdale.

30 MINUTES PADDINGTON.
£1,200.—Detached MODERN RESIDENCE, in pretty country, one mile from main line station; hall two sitting, bath, and three beds; rooms; electric light, main water; garage; nicely laid out garden, room for tennis. FREEHOLD.—Details from GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

GERRARDS CROSS (near).—COUNTRY HOUSE in beautiful woodlands; three good bed, two reception, bath, &c.; garage; electric light; company's water. ¼ Acre. £1,150 FREEHOLD.—AUGUSTUS GIBBONS, F.A.I., Gerrards Cross. Tele. 8.

GERRARDS CROSS, BUCKS (25 minutes rail London).—Well-built detached HOUSE on hill, with views; six bed rooms, three reception; brick garage; matured garden, and outbuildings; electric light, gas; company's water. REDUCED PRICE for QUICK SALE. Two-thirds may remain if required.—AUGUSTUS GIBBONS, F.

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

THE HANOVER SQUARE SALE ROOMS.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE: 11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE: IVER, BUCKS, AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

TOWN COUNTRY AND CONTINENTAL PROPERTIES, BUSINESS PREMISES AND INVESTMENTS.

NOTICE OF SALE.

BRADFORD.
THE FREEHOLD CORNER SHOPS AND BUSINESS PREMISES
known as
61, 63, & 65, KIRKGATE,
and
5 TO 17, ALBION-COURT,
have been
SOLD.

THE AUCTION, ANNOUNCED TO BE HELD AT THE EMPRESS HOTEL, BRADFORD, TO-DAY, CONSEQUENTLY WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

Solicitors:—Messrs. SAMPSON, HORNER and Co., Piece Hall-yard, Kirkgate, Bradford.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. A. GADIE and SON, Thorpe's-chambers, Bustlergate, Bradford.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

CENTRE OF GLASGOW.
IN THE MOST VALUABLE PART OF ARGYLE-STREET.
IMPORTANT BLOCK OF
SHOP PREMISES,
173-185, ARGYLE-STREET.
WITH EARLY OCCUPATION.

ONE OF THE FINEST SHOPPING POSITIONS IN GLASGOW, on the South side of the street, between St. Enoch square and Jamaica street.
TOTAL FRONTAGE TO ARGYLE-STREET ABOUT
95FT. 6IN.
AND RETURN FRONTAGE TO ADAMS COURT-LANE.

The Premises were formerly occupied by the Bonanza Store.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in Lots, on a date to be announced later.

Agents:—Messrs. VICKERS and STANLEY, 47-48, Berners-street, London, W.1, or of the Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1, and Edinburgh.

FREEHOLD OR LEASEHOLD INVESTMENTS REQUIRED IN LONDON OR PROVINCIAL TOWNS WHERE THERE IS A BUSINESS POPULATION. PREFERABLY IN PARCELS OF NOT LESS THAN £20,000. PROPERTY IN SMALL AGRICULTURAL TOWNS NOT CONSIDERED. PARTICULARS TO BE SENT TO MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

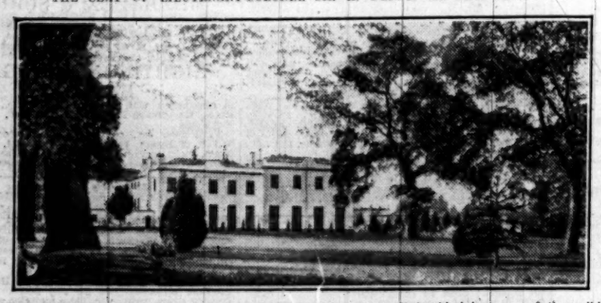
MAYFAIR
FACING THE NORTHERN END OF BOLTON-STREET,
and close to Piccadilly and Berkeley-square.
A VALUABLE INVESTMENT,
arising from Nos.
69, 70, & 70A, CURZON-STREET,
comprising a
BLOCK OF FOUR SELF-CONTAINED FLATS
and an
EXTENSIVE GARAGE.
Fully let and producing a
GROSS INCOME OF OVER
£1,500 PER ANNUM.

The property is mainly Freehold, a part being unrestricted Leasehold, held for a term of 792 years unexpired at a Ground-rent of 10s. per annum.
SITE AREA 5,700 SQUARE FEET.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. RASHLEIGH, TURNER, MANN and ROSHER, 63, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

MAIDENHEAD.
ON THE BERKSHIRE SIDE OF THE RIVER AND ADJOINING MAIDENHEAD BRIDGE.
THE FULLY LICENSED RIVERSIDE PROPERTY
known as
THE RIVIERA HOTEL,
OCCUPYING A PROMINENT POSITION ADJACENT TO THE MAIN LONDON ROAD, YET SUFFICIENTLY REMOVED TO BE IMMUNE FROM NOISE.

Five reception rooms, spacious hall room, American Bar, Private Bar and Saloon Bar.
34 BED ROOMS.
Landing Stage. Seven Lock-ups.
Held under leases (the longest having about 33 years unexpired) at low Ground Rents.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a GOING CONCERN,
in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 13th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. ROSS and SON, Lloyds Bank-chambers, Horley, Surrey.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ELTON MANOR, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
¼ mile from Elton and Orston Station, 9 miles from Grantham, and 14 miles from Nottingham.
TO BE SOLD,
THIS COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
WITH A DELIGHTFUL MANSION.
THE SEAT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR H. DENNIS READETT-BAYLEY.



THE RESIDENCE was built by the ADAM BROTHERS, and it is distinguished by many of the well-known characteristics of their work, including some beautiful mantelpieces. Accommodation:—Entrance and inner halls, four reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 17 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and offices.
Electric Light. Central Heating. Abundant Water.
Garage for six. Stabling. Numerous Cottages.
FARM HOUSE AND HOME FARM.

THE GROUNDS have been the subject of great skill, care and expense. There is an ornamental garden with lily pond, rose garden, and herbaceous borders, whilst other features are a Classic Italian Temple, some beautiful old Italian iron gates, broad lawns, examples of topiary work, tennis court, and completely walled kitchen garden. There are some 220 acres of pasture land, arable land, and woodlands, the whole embracing an area of about
417 ACRES.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27465)

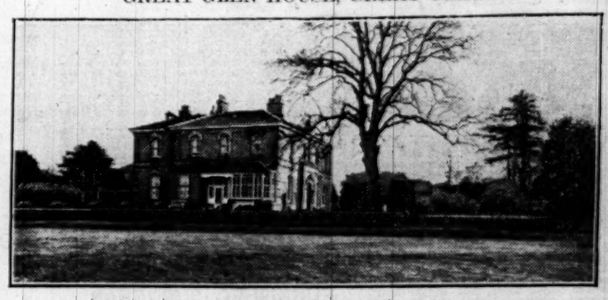
FREEHOLD INVESTMENT
OVERLOOKING THE MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL,
25, GOSWELL-ROAD, E.C.
FREEHOLD WAREHOUSE PREMISES
AND 14 COTTAGES,
1 to 14, UNION-PLACE,
adjoining,
TOGETHER OCCUPYING
A SITE AREA OF ABOUT
11,000 SQUARE FEET,
AND LET TO PRODUCE
A GROSS INCOME OF
£2,780 PER ANNUM.

Owner paying usual outgoings.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION IN TWO LOTS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. SMITH and SMYTH, 133, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

HARROGATE,
Within six minutes' walk of L. and N.E. Rly. Station and overlooking the Stray.
THE FREEHOLD AND FULLY LICENSED
ROYAL HOTEL,
SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF YORK-PLACE AND STATION-ROAD. The premises are substantially built of Pately Bridge stone, and enjoy extensive views to the South-East, South, and South-West, over the Stray.
FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS, CONCERT HALL, SALOON BAR, and
60 PRINCIPAL BED ROOMS.
Central Heating. Electric Passenger Lift.

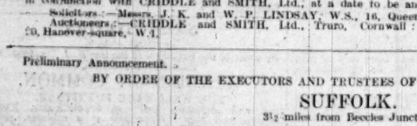
The Hotel, with its valuable connection and clientele, will be conveyed with possession on completion of purchase.
The furniture, plate, linen, &c., to be taken over at valuation in the usual way.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Solicitor: HERBERT ATKINSON, Esq., 1, Station Bridge, Harrogate.
Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR MAURICE LEVY, BART., D.L., J.P.
LEICESTERSHIRE,
IN THE HEART OF THE FERNIE COUNTRY.
One mile from Great Glen Station, seven miles from Leicester, eight miles from Market Harborough, 92 miles from London.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
GREAT GLEN HOUSE, GREAT GLEN.



THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE
stands about 400 feet above sea level and commands extensive views. Entrance hall, three reception rooms, billiard or music room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms and complete offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone.
Garage for five cars. Ample hunting stables.
HOME FARM. Seven Cottages.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
are charmingly laid out but quite inexpensive to maintain. They include lawn, hard and grass tennis courts, kitchen gardens and orchard. Well-timbered park and accommodation land. In all about
178 ACRES.
Hunting with the Fernie and the Quorn.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or IN LOTS, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. HANBY, PARTRIDGE and TALBOT, Belvoir-street, Leicester.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SURREY.
OVERLOOKING REDHILL COMMON.
Under one mile from Earlswood Station, one-and-a-half miles from Reigate and Redhill Stations.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
THE OLD ROSERY, REDHILL COMMON.



The RESIDENCE stands about 300 feet above sea level, with uninterrupted views over the Common and country beyond, and contains:—Entrance hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.
Main electric light, gas, water, and drainage.
Garage with Rooms Over.
Well-built Cottage containing six rooms, kitchen, and bath room.
ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GARDENS with lawn, rose garden, large orchard, and fruit and vegetable gardens. On the opposite side of the road is a
FIELD GARDEN,
including vegetable garden and hard tennis court. This garden would form
DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITES.
In all about
5 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in THREE LOTS,
in conjunction with Messrs. HARRIE STACEY and SON, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 3rd April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. WOODCOCK, RYLAND and PARKER, 15, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. HARRIE STACEY and SON, Gresham-buildings, Redhill, Surrey, also at Reigate and Tadworth; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FORTHCOMING SALES OF
OLD ENGLISH & FRENCH
FURNITURE,
PICTURES, PRINTS, JEWELS, PLATE,
LIVE & DEAD FARMING STOCK, etc.

BY DIRECTION OF J. C. I. McCONNEL, ESQ.
HYDE PARK.
OCCUPYING A FAVOURED SITUATION ADJACENT TO THE PARK.
8, WESTBOURNE-STREET, W.
AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF CHARACTER DECORATED IN A TASTEFUL MANNER
and containing three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and usual domestic offices.
Independent Hot Water System. Central Heating. Service Lift.
LEASE ABOUT 24¼ YEARS UNEXPIRED.
GROUND-RENT £110 PER ANNUM.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 20th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by private treaty).
Solicitors:—Messrs. STANLEY and Co., 1, Albemarle-street, W.1.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

THE DIRECT LEASE OF
35, HYDE PARK-GARDENS, W.
NEAR LANCASTER-GATE,
SOUTH-EASTERLY ASPECT.
OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.
A MODERNIZED
AND REDECORATED HOUSE

Having the following accommodation
Hall, three reception rooms on the ground floor, double drawing room and boudoir on first floor, 12 bed rooms and dressing rooms (two in basement), five bath rooms, suitable domestic offices.
Combined central heating and independent hot water supply.
LEASE 62½ YEARS FROM CHRISTMAS, 1929.
GROUND-RENT £260.

A Rent receivable amounting to £40 per annum will be included in the sale.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 6th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. BIRD and BIRD, 5, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

5, GREAT STANHOPE-STREET, W.
FREEHOLD.
A MODERNIZED
HOUSE OF CHARACTER
CONTAINING
A WEALTH OF BEAUTIFUL INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

The accommodation comprises
Reception hall, ball room, drawing room, dining room, library, boudoir, winter garden, 15 principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms.
SWIMMING BATH OVER 30 FEET IN LENGTH.
six bath rooms, model domestic offices.
Electric passenger lift. Central heating.
Independent Hot Water System.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 6th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

REGENT-STREET,
NEAR THE NEW GALLERY CINEMA.
DOUBLE-FRONTED SHOP
WITH BASEMENT.
Side entrance for goods. Lift.
TOTAL FLOOR SPACE ABOUT
800 SQUARE FEET.
RENT £1,650 PER ANNUM.
VERY SUITABLE FOR JEWELLERS, FURRIERS, HOSIERS, &c.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (18518)

GROSVENOR-SQUARE
ADJOINING.
EXCELLENT
GROUND FLOOR SHOWROOMS
with GOOD BASEMENT STORAGE.
GROUND FLOOR AREA ABOUT
1,680 SQUARE FEET.
Frontage about 61 feet.
TO BE LET ON LEASE
together with
FIRST FLOOR FLAT
containing the following accommodation:—
Entrance hall, dining room, drawing room, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen.
LEASE ABOUT 60 YEARS.
RENT £1,600 PER ANNUM. PREMIUM £2,500.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (18328)

ROQUEBRUNE, CAP MARTIN.
CONVENIENT FOR
MONTE CARLO AND MENTON.
TO BE SOLD,
A small but
WELL-BUILT VILLA,
having delightful views. Large salon, dining room, boudoir, three principal bed rooms, bath room, and servants' bed room.
BEAUTIFUL ITALIAN ROOF GARDEN
All modern conveniences, including service lift.
Guests' house consisting four bed rooms and one bath room. Servants' house having three bed rooms and one bath room.
Garage for four Cars.
WELL-LAID-OUT GARDENS,
including kitchen garden and extending to between 3/4,000 mètres.
PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.
(23026.)
Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1.; and The BRITISH AGENCY, 36, Boulevard des Moulins, Monte Carlo.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
About ¾-mile from Pampisford Station, about 8 miles from Cambridge and Saffron, Walden, and 12 miles from Newmarket.
THE REMAINING PORTIONS OF THE
ABINGTON HALL ESTATE,
AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENCE.
Three Small Holdings, THE VILLAGE SCHOOL and INSTITUTE, SHOP and POST OFFICE.
Accommodation Land and 41 COTTAGES, forming part of the
PICTURESQUE VILLAGES of GREAT and LITTLE ABINGTON.
The whole extends to about
63 ACRES.
TOTAL ACTUAL and ESTIMATED RENTAL,
ABOUT £250 PER ANNUM.

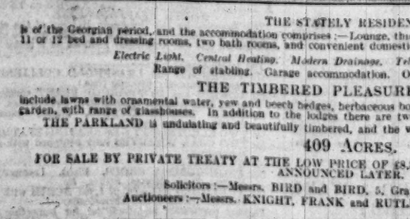
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE, in BLOCKS, or in LOTS, at THE LION HOTEL, CAMBRIDGE, on Saturday, 8th March, 1930, at 2.15 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. LE BRASSEUR and OAKLEY, 49, Carey-street, W.C.2.
Resident Agent:—NEVILLE A. PEGG, Esq., Estate Office, Abington, near Cambridge.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE.
SURREY.
ABOUT 20 MILES FROM LONDON. ABOUT ONE MILE FROM COBHAM STATION.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
MILLFIELD,
STOKE D'ABERNON.

Occupying a delightful situation amid unspoilt rural surroundings.

THE BEAUTIFUL OLD RESIDENCE, parts of which are reputed to date back about 400 years, is fitted with all modern improvements. It contains:—Outer, inner and staircase halls, five reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Company's and private water supplies. Modern drainage.
Stabling and Garage. Farmbuildings with Cottage. Entrance Lodge.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are unusually attractive and include lawns shaded by specimen trees, a nine-hole putting course, large walled kitchen and fruit garden, orchards, and well-timbered pasture intersected by a stream. In all about
30 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Monday, 7th April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. LEE, DAVIS and LEE, 8, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.
NOTE.—The William and Mary, Queen Anne, and Chippendale Furniture, Pictures, &c., will be sold on the premises on 9th April and following days.

Preliminary Announcement.
BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE WILLIAM MEIKLE, ESQ.
CORNISH COAST.
Overlooking the Sea and the Estuary of the well-known Helford River. About 4½ miles from Falmouth.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
TREROSE, MAWNAN SMITH.
The PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE OCCUPIES A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION COMMANDING UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS.



Lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.
Electric Light and Petrol Gas. Modern Drainage. Telephone.
Stabling. Garage. Cottage. Boat House.
THE GARDENS
are a feature of the property and form an ideal setting for the House. They include Cypress Hedges, Lawns, Flower Garden, Rock Garden, two Kitchen Gardens, Fruit Garden, Orchard, Fir Plaitations, and four Paddocks. In all nearly
30 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in connection with CRIDDLE and SMITH, Ltd., at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. J. K. and W. P. LINDSAY, W.S., 16, Queen-street, Edinburgh.
Auctioneers:—CRIDDLE and SMITH, Ltd., Truro, Cornwall: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

28th FEBRUARY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
JEWELS, OLD ENGLISH SILVER, LACE, &c.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE LATE MRS. ELIZABETH BLAIBERG; BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS; ALSO THE PROPERTY OF A LADY, AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. A choice single-stone brilliant ring, of great lustre, a ruby and diamond cluster ring, an emerald and diamond brooch, a magnificent 3-stone emerald and brilliant ring, a diamond pendant necklet, an important single-stone diamond ring, a loose brilliant, 3½ carats, a loose emerald, 2¼ carats, a flexible diamond bracelet, diamond and other gem rings, bracelets, brooches, earrings, pendants, hair ornaments, mixed precious stones, gold and silver watches, pins, studs, links, cigarette cases, pearl necklaces, an 18th Century gold mounted tortoiseshell snuff box, inset with a miniature of Peter the Great, OLD ENGLISH SILVER, a William III. plain tankard with domed cover, by A. Stevenson and A. Roade, London, 1701, 24oz. 8dwts., a pair of George II. table candlesticks by John Cafe, London, 1753 and 1754, 57oz. 10dwts., 11¼in. high, a George II. coffee pot, by Thomas Whipham, London, 1752, 34oz. 16dwts.; a George II. plain 2-handled cup, by William Woodward, London, 1741, 12oz. 15dwts., a George III. oval vase-shaped hot water jug by Robert Salmon, London, 27oz. 7dwts., épergnes, entree dishes, salvers, muffineers, salt cellars, cream ewers, tea and coffee services, spoons, forks, furs, and lace.
ON VIEW TO-DAY AND MORNING OF SALE.

5th MARCH AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
To be Sold for immediate realization, irrespective of cost.
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PERSIAN RUGS and CARPETS,
OF CHOICE COLOURS AND DESIGNS,
FROM THE LOOMS OF
KIRMAN, TABRIZ, MESHED, KHORASSAN, SAROUK, KASHAN, HAMADAN, MOSUL, SHIRAZ, BOKHARA, AFGHAN, &c.,
AND
CHINESE and TURKISH CARPETS and RUGS,
FROM THE LOOMS OF
GHIORDES, USHAK, SPARTAS AND SIVAS, &c.
ON VIEW MONDAY AND TUESDAY PRIOR.

10th MARCH, at 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE F. B. BURGOYNE, ESQ., FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE PROPERTY,
BROADLANDS, ASCOT.
1¼ miles Ascot Station (Southern Railway).
REMAINING CONTENTS OF THE MANSION

Carved tan-tan wood cabinets, a pair of chairs and occasional tables en suite; two mahogany dwarf bookcases; chandrel and gilt cabinets; THE DINING ROOM APPOINTMENTS in carved oak, comprising sideboard, buffet, side table, set of 16 chairs in green morocco, and an extending dining table, &c.; a full-size mahogany billiard table by Burroughes and Watts, with marking cabinet and accessories; mahogany library chairs in leather, pedestal writing tables; chairs, settees, mirrors and pier glasses; an Orchestrelle Player Organ, in oak case; an upright pianoforte, by Schwechten, in rosewood case; books; Worcester, Delft, and other porcelain; plated ware; THE PICTURES include—a large gallery painting by Heywood Hardy. Two lions fighting, exhibited at the Royal Jubilee Exhibition, Manchester (1887), and others by and after Perugini, Edwin Roberts, Said, &c.; electric fittings and fire appliances, comprising 15-light iron electroliers, &c., fire chutes, extinguishers and hoses; Turkey and Axminster carpets; four mahogany bed-room suites; chests, wardrobes, dressing tables, brass and iron bedsteads, mattresses, toilet ware, &c., LIVE and DEAD STOCK and OUTDOOR EFFECTS, including a cart horse, a mare, four cows (3 Jersey and 1 crossbred), hay rick cloths, ladders, farm carts, rollers, harrows, root-cutters, oil crusher, churns, harness, 4 tons basic slag, corn chests, garden seats and tools, a Dennis (1927) motor mower and others, about 600 plants in pots, cold frames, a Chinese bronze vase fountain head, sundial, poultry houses, &c.
ON VIEW FRIDAY AND SATURDAY PRIOR.

14th MARCH, AT ONE O'CLOCK, At HANOVER-SQUARE.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE,
PORCELAIN, PICTURES, &c.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF MRS. C. E. CROKER, DECEASED, also THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, AND OTHER PROPERTIES. Stuart and Jacobean chairs, settees, table, buffets, oak cupboards, coffers, Queen Anne chests and toilet mirrors, Georgian sideboards, chairs, stools, card tables, wine coolers, bookcases, cabinets, dining and occasional tables, longcase, bracket and mantel clocks, pianofortes, gramophones, bronze and ivory figures, and groups, Oriental porcelain, cut glass, paintings and drawings, Persian and other carpets and rugs, bed-room suites in mahogany and other woods, miscellanea, and a Wolseley 1921 6-cylinder Limousine, 20 h.p.
ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

5th MARCH at TWO O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
PICTURES,

THE PROPERTY OF SIR WILLIAM GRAY, BART., of WEST HARTLEPOOL; the MISSES SCOTT MONCRIEFF; ALSO BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. A Portrait of The Earl of Stafford, attributed to Van Dyck; An Interior, by J. Molinaer; A Landscape, by Hobbema; A Tavern Scene, by Jan Steen; The Vision of St. Anthony, by Murillo; A Battle Scene, by Wouverman; Outside an Inn, by D. Teniers; A Portrait of Lady Jane Grey, by The Master of the Half-Length; a Portrait of John Smith (Clerk to the Drapers' Company, 1773-1797), by Gainsborough; Portrait of John Flaxman, by Romney; Portrait of William Opie, Nephew of John Opie, R.A.; A Landscape with farm buildings and a man fishing, attributed to Morland; A View in Venice, attributed to Belotto, a set of 4—Huntsmen and Hounds, by G. B. Spalding; On the Moors—Two Setters and Game, by J. S. Noble; A Winter's Day, by E. A. Waterlow; An Artist's Model, by John Collier, 1917; Venice—The Church of the Madonna Della Salute and the Giudecca Canal, by W. Logsdail; others by and attributed to: J. W. Carmichael, Lilian Cheviot, Arthur Garrett, J. W. Goldward, Stuart Wortley; and others by and after: A. Cuyp, Etty, Herring, George Morland, Ploumbo, Le Sueur, Romney, Clarkson Stanfield, T. S. Cooper, E. Blair Leighton, F. Cruts, W. Dendy Sadler, William Watson, C. E. Perugini, and H. Koekkoek.
ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

13th MARCH, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND MISCELLANEA.

REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION and from other sources. Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, oak, ash, and other bed room furniture, in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, washstands, pictures, engravings, china tea and dinner services, glass and miscellanea.
ON VIEW DAY PRIOR.

PRELIMINARY LIST OF FORTHCOMING SALES TO BE CONDUCTED ON BEHALF OF THE
CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD.,

WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH.
NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.
150 Dairy Cows and Heifers, Flocks of Suffolk and Hampshire Down Ewes, 400 Store Sheep, Implements and Machinery.

FRIDAY, 21st MARCH.
NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.
200 Dairy Cows and Heifers, Implements and Machinery.

SATURDAY, 22nd MARCH.
NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.
250 Well-bred Store Cattle, 40 Shire and other Horses, and a large Collection of Valuable Implements and Machinery.

MONDAY, 24th MARCH.
NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.
150 Dairy Cattle, 30 Horses and Colts, and the remainder of the Implements and Machinery.

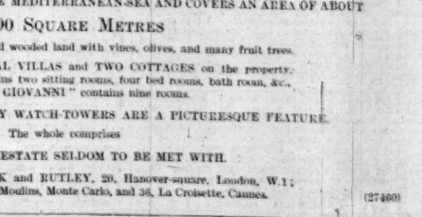
TUESDAY, 25th MARCH.
THE ESTATE YARD, COMPTON BASSETT.
Poultry, Poultry Appliances, Estate and Garden Effects.

9th APRIL AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE.
MILLFIELD, STOKE D'ABERNON, SURREY.
WORKS OF ART,
including WILLIAM and MARY, CHIPPENDALE and SHERATON FURNITURE, English and Oriental porcelain. The paintings include portraits by JOHN HOPPNER, SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, MIGNARD, MIEREVELT, E. PINE; Pastels by DANIEL GARDNER, ALEXANDER POPE, and JOHN RUSSELL; rare prints in colour, stipple engravings; Old English plate in choice specimens of the periods James I., Charles II., Queen Anne, and early George I., II., and III.; bed-room furniture and appointments; valuable Persian Carpets, &c.—Catalogues in course of preparation.
NOTE.—The RESIDENCE, with 30 acres, WILL BE OFFERED BY AUCTION at HANOVER-SQUARE on 7th April.

HAVING SOLD THE FREEHOLD.
5th MAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS, at 11 a.m.
HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.
THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT,

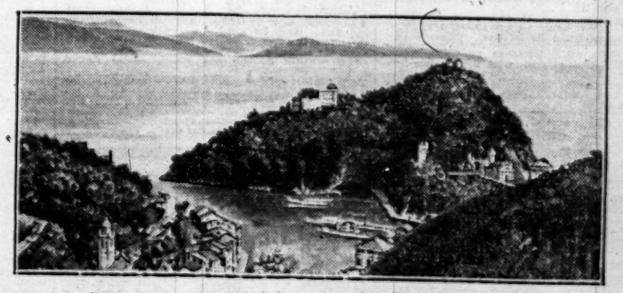
comprising the FURNISHINGS of the GRILL ROOM, RESTAURANT, 10 BANQUETING ROOMS, and SUITES of RECEPTION ROOMS, lounges, &c., PALM COURT, 600 BED ROOMS, FOUR MASONIC TEMPLES, plated ware, china and glass, household linen, copper culinary utensils, &c.—Catalogues in course of preparation.

OVERLOOKING THE BAY OF VILLEFRANCHE.
A DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY
situated on a private road quite close to the
BEST BATHING BEACH BETWEEN NICE AND MONTE CARLO,
WHICH IS ACCESSIBLE BY A SMALL FLIGHT OF STEPS.
A PRE-WAR VILLA



UPON WHICH MANY SUMS OF MONEY HAVE BEEN SPENT IN DECORATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.
Entrance hall, dining room, two drawing rooms, opening to large terrace overlooking the sea, four best bed rooms and four bath rooms, six servants' rooms and bath room; gardener's cottage; garage for two cars and chauffeur's rooms.
ATTRACTIVE GARDEN,
profusely planted with all types of trees, shrubs, and flowers.
FOR SALE, TOGETHER WITH VALUABLE FURNITURE.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1; and THE BRITISH AGENCY, 36, Boulevard des Moulins, Monte Carlo. (26664)

THE BEST-KNOWN BEAUTY SPOT ON THE
ITALIAN RIVIERA.
THE GREATER PORTION OF
THE PENINSULA OF PORTOFINO,
NEAR SANTA MARGHERITA.



FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY AS A WHOLE OR IN PORTIONS.
THE PROPERTY IS BOUNDED BY THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AND COVERS AN AREA OF ABOUT
67,000 SQUARE METRES
(17 acres), being terraced and wooded land with vines, olives, and many fruit trees.
There are TWO RESIDENTIAL VILLAS and TWO COTTAGES on the property. "CASA SIGNORILE" contains two sitting rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, &c., and "SAN GIOVANNI" contains nine rooms.
THE XVth and XVIIIth CENTURY WATCH-TOWERS ARE A PICTURESQUE FEATURE.
The whole comprises
A UNIQUE LITTLE ESTATE SELDOM TO BE MET WITH.
Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1; 36, Boulevard des Moulins, Monte Carlo, and 36, La Croisette, Cannes. (27469)

Preliminary Announcement.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF THE LATE W. W. YATES, ESQ.
SUFFOLK.
3½ miles from Beccles Junction.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE
known as
REDISHAM HALL, BECCLES.
Approached by two winding carriage drives, each with lodge.

THE STATELY RESIDENCE
is of the Georgian period, and the accommodation comprises:—Lounge, three reception rooms, very fine music or billiard room, 11 or 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and convenient domestic offices.
Electric Light. Central Heating. Modern Drainage. Telephone. Excellent Water Supply.
Range of stabling. Garage accommodation. Other useful outbuildings.
THE TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS
include lawns with ornamental water, yew and beech hedges, herbaceous borders, tennis and croquet lawns, productive kitchen garden, with range of glasshouses. In addition to the lodges there are two good cottages, making five in all.
THE PARKLAND is undulating and beautifully timbered, and the woods afford capital sport. Total area
409 ACRES.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY AT THE LOW PRICE OF £8,500, OR BY AUCTION AT A DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER.
Solicitors:—Messrs. BIRD and BIRD, 5, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4. Thursday, February 27, 1930.